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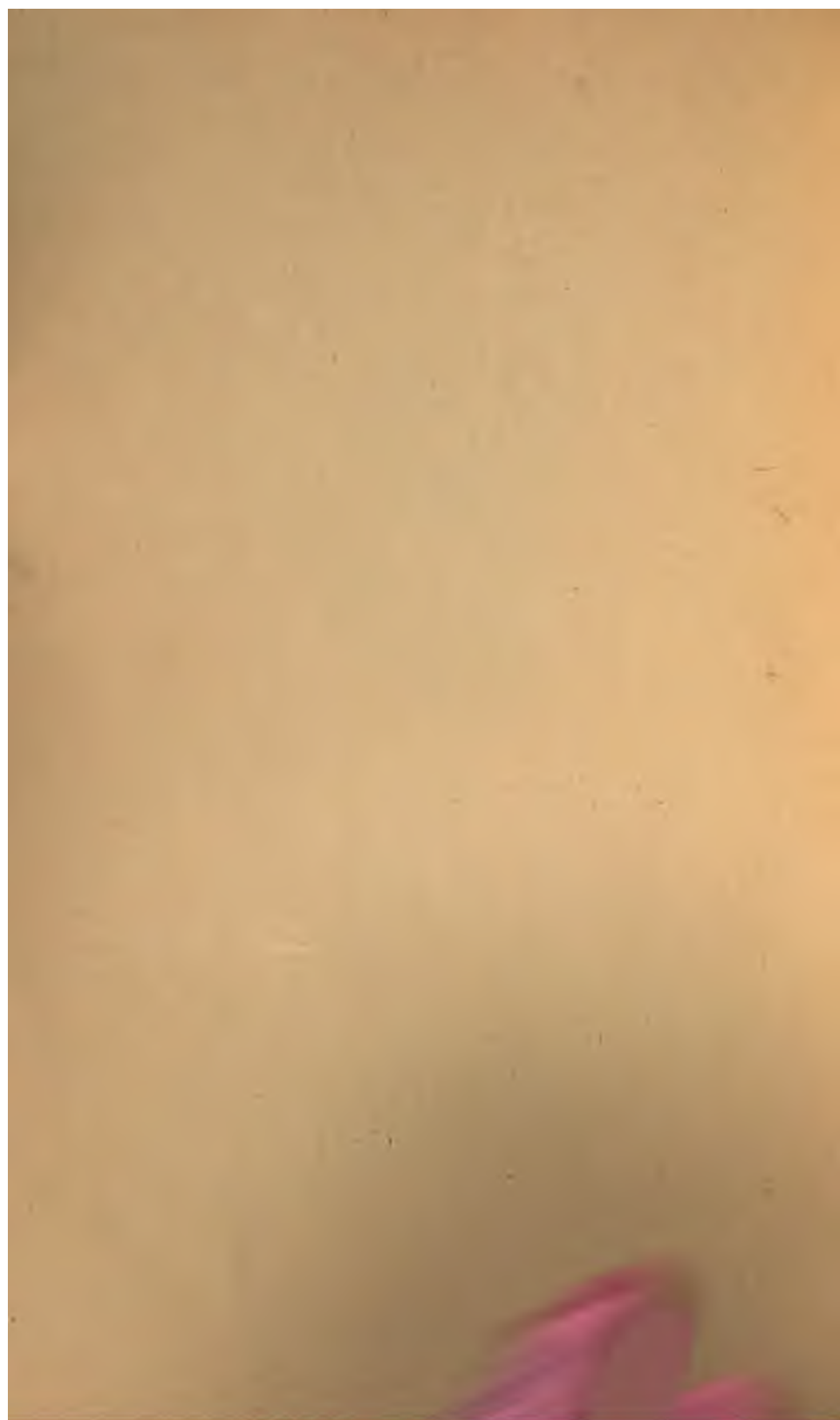


**PRESENTED BY
THE SOCIETY**

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

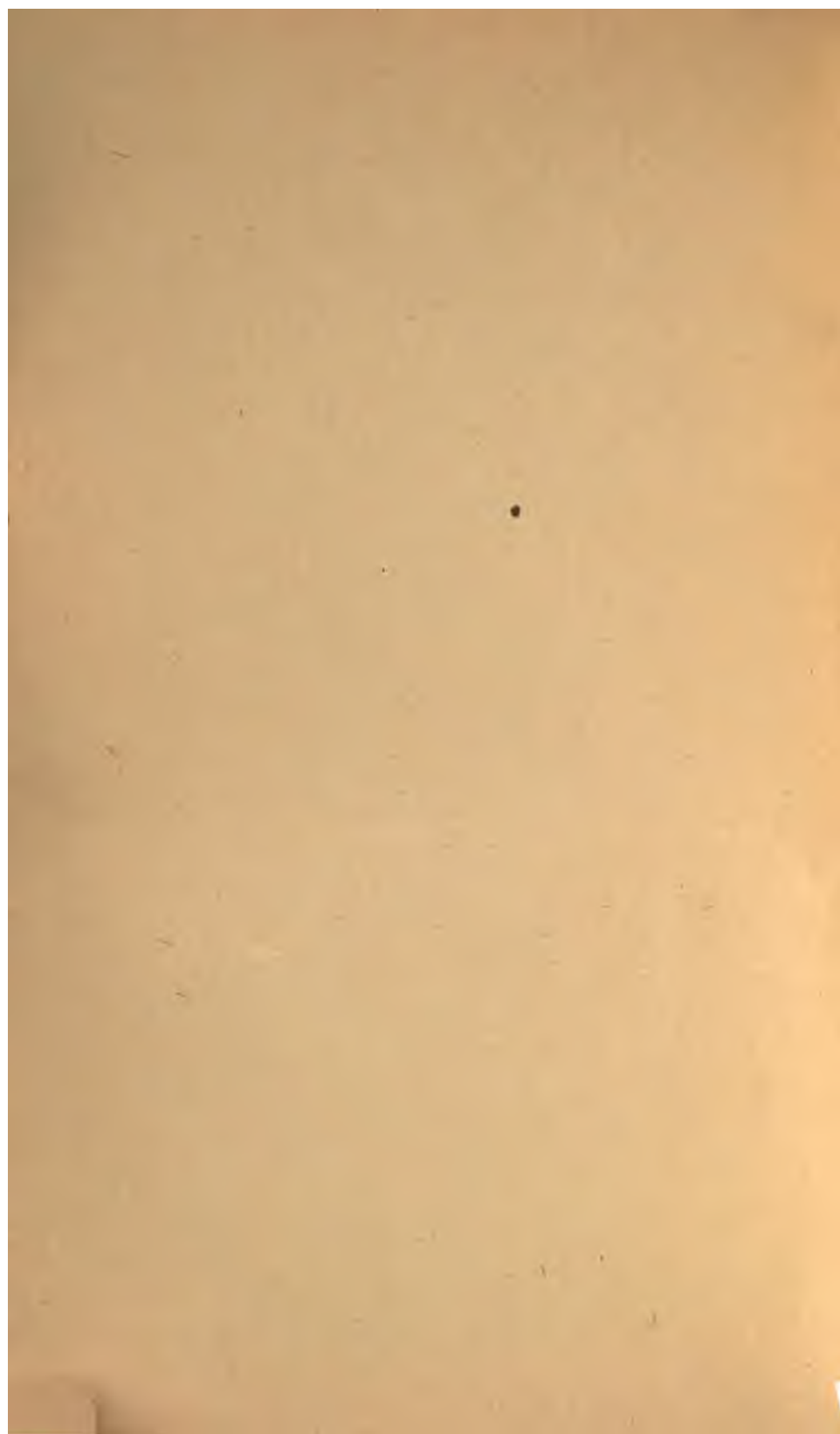
IN



BOSTON, APRIL 25, 1855.



BOSTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,
22, SCHOOL STREET.
1855.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

IN



BOSTON, APRIL 25, 1855.



BOSTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,
22, SCHOOL STREET.
1855.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

IN

BOSTON, APRIL 25, 1855.



BOSTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,
22, SCHOOL STREET.
1855.



PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 25, 1855,

AT THE

ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN BOSTON.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, President, took the chair.

The Secretary read the Report of the last stated meeting.

Hon. IRA M. BARTON read the Semi-annual Report of the Council.

The Librarian read his Semi-annual Report.

The President read the Semi-annual Report of the Treasurer.

On motion of HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, "*Voted, That the Report of the Council, of which the Librarian's and Treasurer's Reports form a part, be referred to the Committee on Publication, with instructions to print such portions as they think proper.*"

325.505

The Society proceeded to ballot for members ; and the following gentlemen, who had been nominated by the Council, were elected : —

EDWARD TUCKERMAN, Esq.	Amherst.
Rev. Dr. HENRY JACKSON	Newport, R. I.
Capt. ROBERT J. Q. McCLURE	British Navy.
• Dr. ELISHA KENT KANE	American Navy.
Hon. ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK	Worcester.
J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, Esq.	Hartford, Conn.
J. WINGATE THORNTON, Esq.	Boston.

On motion of Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, the thanks of the Society were voted to the American Academy for the use of their rooms for this meeting.

On motion of the Secretary, “*Voted*, That the day of the Annual Meeting be the 21st of October, unless that day fall on Sunday, when the meeting shall be held on the 22d of October.”

Adjourned.

Attest,

EDWARD E. HALE,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY respectfully submit their Semi-annual Report.

The munificent founder of this Society, in one of his earliest communications, made to it in 1813, congratulated the members upon the safe location of their Library and Museum "forty miles distant from the nearest branch of the sea, in the town of Worcester, Mass., on the great road from all the Southern and Western States to Boston, the capital of New England." This location of our institution in the country, upon so extensive a thoroughfare was, no doubt, a wise arrangement. May it not be regarded less so, since the quiet town of Worcester has become a city of twenty-five thousand souls, and since its "great road" has given place to a star of railways, radiating in every direction from its centre.

But though the provisions of our charter require "that the Library and Museum of the Society shall be kept in the town of Worcester," yet this "capital of New England" has, from the beginning, been one

of the chosen seats of its operations. Its corporate existence commenced there. It was organized under its act of incorporation, at the Exchange Coffee House in Boston, November 19, 1812. Since that period, the annual and semi-annual meetings of the Society have alternated between Boston and Worcester; and it is an agreeable duty, on the part of the members of the Council resident at Worcester, thus statedly to report to the Society in Boston, the situation and progress of an Institution which, we trust, will long enjoy our common care and regards. Yet, in the history of an Institution like ours, whose existence should be measured on the calendar of ages, not much that is new can be expected, either in acts or results, in the space of a half-year. To render progress palpable, we must take stand-points more remote from each other. Count, for example, from the first eight years of the existence of this Society, when its meetings, its library, and its cabinet, all had accommodations in the private rooms of the mansion of its hospitable founder on Court Hill, in Worcester, to the present period, that finds us with an ample Hall, on the same beautiful eminence, containing a library of more than twenty thousand volumes, with a capacity to receive other twenty thousand; and the progress of this Institution becomes not only palpable, but extraordinary.

The completion and occupancy of our new Hall, and the advantageous disposition of the old one, have heretofore been announced to the Society; and it is an

agreeable appendix to that report to be able to say, that the new Hall is not only completed and occupied, but has been paid for; that the Society is free from debt; and that the original funds of twelve thousand and of five thousand dollars, established by the will of Dr. Thomas, have been preserved unimpaired, with such an accumulation of interest as makes them now amount, in the aggregate, to \$28,696.84.

A detailed description of our new Hall has been given in former communications to the Society. It is here only necessary to add, that the entire cost of it has been about \$18,000. The semi-annual account of the Treasurer accompanies this Report, from which it appears that the above balance of \$28,696.84 is remaining in his hands, and that the same is invested in a safe and productive manner.

The Librarian will report the accessions made to the Library within the last six months. The Congress of the United States, the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and the authorities of several other States in the Union, have made legal and liberal provision for supplying our Library with copies of their respective statutes and official documents. To enjoy this distinguished consideration throughout the country is certainly gratifying; but it would be much more so were it not too evident that the pressure of the public business of the States, deprives them as well as ourselves of the advantage which a regular contribution of such documents could not fail to afford. The legislative

acts and proceedings of a free State embody the most authentic materials for its current history, and become invaluable to the future historian and antiquary. Impressed with these views, the Council have made efforts, with some success, to insure larger and more regular contributions of the character here referred to ; and they would respectfully suggest, that if members of this Society, in visiting the capital of any of the States, were personally to present the subject of such contributions to the notice of the proper officers of the government, they would always be kindly received and liberally answered.

But it is not only the facts embraced in public documents that the antiquary is to preserve. The acts and doings of all minor institutions, whether civil, religious, literary, or political, and even the ever-varying popular movements that ruffle the surface of social affairs, are all to be carefully noted, and the memorials of them laid up in our archives, so that our successors may not only be able to write the history, but have a perfect panorama, of the age in which we live.

The collection of such memorials was a favorite object with the founder of this Institution ; and our Library probably contains a more ample store of them, in the form of newspapers, pamphlets, and tracts of every description, than is elsewhere to be found in this country. Such contributions are always acceptable ; and the Council have recently passed an order for

arranging and binding the large and confused residuum of them lying in the basement of our Library, so that the same may be rendered accessible to all who visit our Institution, whether from motives of pleasure, or the purposes of research.

THE PREAMBLE to the charter of this Institution, that ancient and useful prefix to acts of legislation, recites, that, "Whereas the collection and preservation of the antiquities of our country, and of curious and valuable productions of art and nature, have a tendency to enlarge the sphere of human knowledge, aid the progress of science, to perpetuate the history of moral and political events, and to improve and interest posterity; therefore be it enacted," &c. The general objects of this Institution could not be better stated; and so far as relates to the "collection and preservation of the antiquities of our country," and the provision of an eligible depository for them, this Society has well answered the objects of its creation.

But it would be quite too narrow a view of those objects to limit them to the collection and preservation of antiquities, whether in the form of a library or a cabinet. All that may have been done in the cloisters of the middle ages. But those ancient repositories of science and the arts, though they have preserved much, have also lost much. Hume has somewhere said that the monks had many ancient books that are now lost. They had an ample apology for it. They had no means of multiplying, and thus preserving, their books,

but by the slow and arduous labor of the copyist ; and, when fire or the sword invaded their common sanctuaries of religion and of learning, a blank was left, which no future exertions could adequately supply. But for the modern institution, whatever may be its objects, no such apology exists for a loss of the fruit of its labors. The cunning hand of the printer and graver has come to the rescue from any such calamity, and has taught that the way to preserve knowledge is, not "to bury it in the graves of our forefathers," nor yet within the walls of the library or the museum, but to render it accessible to all, and to diffuse it, as far as it can be done, by the combined power of the pen and the press.

These views, it is believed, were entertained by the founder of this Society, and by those who early co-operated with him in the promotion of its appropriate objects. Accordingly, we find that in 1820 the Society published the first volume of its Transactions. With a wise forethought, their first attention was directed to the fading memorials of the men originally inhabiting the territory of the United States. The leading article in the first volume of their Transactions, was a contribution from Caleb Atwater, Esq., of Circleville, Ohio. It is a valuable and interesting tract upon the antiquities of the West, and particularly of his own State. The work was most opportunely undertaken, and will be gratefully and effectually preserved in the printed transactions of this Society.

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Since the work of Mr. Atwater was thus accomplished and recorded, the axe and the plough have been busy in effacing the last memorials of the original tenants of the beautiful and populous State of Ohio. But one monument of that race is recollected, that promises lasting preservation : it is the large mound in Marietta, which the people of that city have, with much good taste, enclosed with the circumjacent grounds, as a cemetery. The sides and summit of the mound are neatly laid out with walks, and planted with evergreens ; and thus this mysterious monument of a more mysterious race of men, has come to be decorated and preserved by the muniments erected by modern civilization and Christian sympathy. The spot here referred to, must always be regarded as a point of much interest, and not less to the antiquary than to the tourist for pleasure.

In the year 1842, the remains of the supposed fortifications, situated between this mound and the Muskingum River, as pointed out by the late Dr. Cotton, of Marietta, and so graphically described by Dr. Thaddeus M. Harris and others, were so far effaced that none but the scientific traveller would be likely to notice them.

The second volume of the Transactions of this Society appeared in 1836. Amongst other matter, this volume contains a synopsis of the Indian tribes of North America, with copious vocabularies of their languages, &c. This paper was contributed by the

late Hon. Albert Gallatin, and is a valuable addition to American archæology.

Mr. Gallatin stated, in a prefatory letter, that the work was undertaken, in 1823, at the request of his distinguished friend, the Baron Alexander Humboldt, who had himself been an extensive traveller upon the American continent. That he should thus early induce our distinguished countryman to engage in a work of so much labor, and such surpassing interest to the American archæologist, entitles him to the special gratitude of our countrymen, as his own great works command the respect and admiration of the whole civilized world.

The Society have, from time to time, been advised of the progress of another work prosecuted under their auspices by Increase A. Lapham, Esq., of Milwaukee. It is a survey of the aboriginal remains peculiar to the State of Wisconsin. The surveys of Mr. Lapham were completed in a very satisfactory manner, and his manuscripts and drawings had been prepared by our Librarian for the press, when an arrangement was made for their publication by the Smithsonian Institution.

The work of Mr. Lapham is to be published in a separate volume, that will be ready for delivery by the time of our annual meeting in October next. This work will be looked for with much interest, but will become a more appropriate subject of remark when it shall have reached our Library, and

been submitted to the examination of the members of the Society.

Allusion should here be made to the publication of the first number of the third volume of the Transactions of this Society. The leading object of this publication was the preservation of the records contained in the first volume of the proceedings of the Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. The number referred to, embraces the earliest portion of those records, commencing in March, 1628, and coming down to March, 1630, when Governor Winthrop sailed with the charter from England, and the government of the Company was transferred to America. A prefatory chapter furnished by our Librarian, giving a minute account of the formation of the Massachusetts Company and of its several members, together with copious notes to the exact printed copy of the record, give great additional value to the work thus commenced by this Society.

In 1853, the Legislature of this Commonwealth ordered the printing of the first two volumes of those records, which work has been executed under the editorial care of a learned member of this Society. This circumstance caused a suspension of the publication on our part, but, it is believed, affords no sufficient reason why the proposed third volume of our Transactions should not be completed at an early day, of which the number now published, consisting of 250 pages, would constitute a valuable leading article.

Such a volume of our Transactions, together with the volume referred to that is about to appear from the press of the Smithsonian Institution, will satisfy kindred societies, that, though we work silently, we work efficiently, in promoting our common objects.

During the past season, two interesting communications have been made to the Society at informal meetings of its members. The first, by Samuel Jennison, Esq., was a biographical notice of James Ralph, of Philadelphia, the early friend and associate of Dr. Franklin. The name will be familiar to the readers of the doctor's pleasant Autobiography. It is sufficient here to say that Ralph fully justified the doctor's estimate of his genius ; went to England with him in 1724 ; became a favorite of the Prince of Wales ; wrote not only poetry and political pamphlets, but a history of the reign of William III., that had the good opinion of Charles J. Fox ; was honored by a notice in Pope's "Dunciad ;" received a pension ; and died at Chiswick, near London, in 1762. Such sketches are the more valuable when the subjects of them were from among the early inhabitants of our own country, and such as would be likely to escape the notice of the general biographer.

The other communication referred to, was from Mr. Haven, the Librarian of the Society. It was a learned tract upon the various opinions as to the origin of the population of this continent, with an elaborate citation

of the authorities by which the various theories upon that subject are attempted to be sustained.

These two manuscripts were referred to the Council, and will constitute valuable and appropriate material for the next volume of the Transactions of this Society.

Of our future operations it is difficult to speak with much definiteness: they must depend upon circumstances, and especially upon the means placed at the disposal of the Council for prosecuting the objects of this Institution. Of one thing the Society may rest assured, — that, under the present administration of its affairs, no considerable debt will be contracted to embarrass the action of its successors.

For the prosecution of researches in the archæology of the United States, the Society have adequate pecuniary means. For this and other specified purposes, the provisions contained in the will of Dr. Thomas dedicate the interest of five thousand dollars. That interest has not all been expended. The Report of the Treasurer will show that he has an excess of it in his hands, amounting to \$10,247.32. It will be the pleasure as well as the duty of the Council to avail themselves of the earliest and best opportunities for promoting the objects thus liberally provided for.

Our explorations for ancient remains have heretofore been mostly limited to the States east of the Mississippi. Now that our unquestioned national domain is extended to the Pacific, we have new facili-

ties for making similar examinations in that direction, wherever proper objects of antiquarian research may invite. In such a work, the officers of our army stationed in those regions, many of whom are highly educated men, would have it in their power to render valuable service to this Society.

But the appropriate sphere of our labor is not limited to our own country. As the American Antiquarian Society, we may claim, without poetic license, that the "boundless continent is ours." At the time of this present writing, it is understood that we have a national vessel navigating the waters of the Paraguay and the Parana, and that diplomatic negotiations are in progress for the introduction of our commerce into those rivers and the waters of the Amazon. It would belie the history of the world, if the arts and the explorations of science did not speedily follow in the track of our commerce. Indeed, our ingenious and indefatigable countryman, Mr. Catlin, is already upon the head waters of the Amazon, with pencil and pallet in hand, sketching the persons, costumes, and implements of the aboriginal tenants of that region, whose grotesque shades are probably destined to decorate the walls of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. As the metropolitan institution of the country, possessing peculiar advantages, not only from its connection with the government, but by its ample means, it is hoped that the guardians of that institution may early direct their attention to the interesting field of

research here referred to. With kindred institutions, whether their object be to collect or to diffuse knowledge, emulation may exist, but competition never. A contribution to knowledge by one, will always be a matter of rejoicing to all.

Researches as to the languages and customs of the aboriginal tribes of Central South America will probably confirm, what is, indeed, already a well-founded opinion, that all the different Indian races of this continent had a common language, and hence a common origin. But from whence did they derive that origin? or is their origin American, underived, and independent of the continents of what we have been in the habit of regarding as the Old World? This is, no doubt, the most interesting question in American archæology; not to the antiquary merely, but to the whole of the new race of men that are so rapidly supplanting the old one. There will be no rest upon the question, even in the popular mind, until some predominant public opinion upon it is formed, right or wrong. It is the business of the antiquary to aid in forming a right opinion, and to give right reasons for it. At present he can intelligently assert but two conclusions upon the subject, — the one, that all the Indian races on this continent had the same language and the same origin; and the other, that, some nine hundred years since, the Northmen of Europe paid a nautical visit to the Northmen of America. This latter fact, however, is more of an historical than an

archæological character, and merely shows that this continent was accessible from the East, affording but little other proof that it was settled by a people coming from that direction. The older and more favored theory is, that the original inhabitants of the American continent were of Asiatic origin. This theory probably arose from a consideration of the near proximity of parts of these continents, and the comparatively easy communication between them. And it is a remarkable fact, that at this moment there exists a section of our extensive race of Esquimaux Indians upon the west side of Behring's Straits. So that, however it may be as to the original immigration of the Indian race from Asia to America, if it be not so, America has, by some means or other, sent a colony to Asia.

It must be confessed, however, that the theory of the Asiatic origin of our Indian race, rests more upon this ground of general probability than upon any very specific proofs, whether of an historical, archæological, or traditionary character. It becomes a matter of great interest, therefore, to the American antiquary, to inquire whether such proofs exist, and, if so, how they are to be developed.

In solving the problem as to the common origin of our Indian races, great aid was derived from the researches of our learned countrymen, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Du Ponceau, and others, into the affinities of the different Indian languages. Such affinities were found

to exist, so far as examinations could be made, and the conclusion in favor of a common origin of the races became obvious.

The same course of reasoning suggests itself as a legitimate mode of establishing an affinity between our Indian and the Asiatic races. Nothing is so tenacious with a people as their forms of language and their religious customs. But, as the connection between races of men becomes more remote, the development of such proofs becomes more difficult. Dr. Barton, of Philadelphia, and other learned philologists, have instituted this mode of reasoning for the purpose of identifying our Indian and the Tartar races of Asia. Striking affinities between their languages have been discovered ; but a conclusive deduction upon the subject, requires further research and a larger accumulation of facts.

The facilities of our countrymen for prosecuting researches in this department of American archæology, have been greatly increased within a few years past. We have now more than a thousand miles of coast over against the continent of Asia, and the Pacific islands, confessedly of Asiatic origin. Our commerce is almost literally at home in those extensive and interesting regions, and is inviting men of science to unite in exploring them. The Japan Islands, long *terre clausæ et incognitæ*, are just opened, not only to the enterprise of the merchant, but to the researches of the scholar ; and a fair opportunity is now offered

to test, by philological proofs or otherwise, the truth of the ingenious, but perhaps fanciful, theory, that the archipelago of Japanese and Aleutian islands were the stepping-stones upon which the forefathers of our Indian race made their exodus from Asia to America.

Or if we suppose, with many learned archæologists, that there was a people inhabiting this continent long anterior to the Indian race,—the authors of our mounds and other ancient works, whose ancestors learned their art at the great mound where the confusion of languages took place,—that theory would receive singular confirmation from the additional discovery of those mysterious structures along the supposed highway of national immigration to our continent.

Inquiries of this sort, it is obvious, would involve the necessity, not only of much local research, but of resorting to the sources of archæological and philological facts, in relation to both the eastern and western continents; and while, for the treasures of the one, resort would become necessary to the collections of the Asiatic and other learned societies of Europe, the sources of the other would be found in the libraries and transactions of this and other kindred institutions of our own country.

It will be perceived that the object of these remarks is not to state, much less to discuss, the different theories as to the origin of the population of this continent, but to allude to some departments of antiquarian

research, for the prosecution of which our countrymen possess peculiar facilities.

The Librarian, in his Report, will renewedly present to the Society the considerations in favor of the early publication of a new catalogue of our Library. It is a subject upon which he, in common with the librarians of the other principal institutions of the country, has, of late, bestowed much attention ; and little more is necessary than to refer the Society to his present and his former reports. The last catalogue of our Library was published in 1837. Since that time, the material of our Library has nearly doubled, and a reference to its valuable contents has become inconvenient and embarrassing. The volumes of the Library have now taken their new resting-places, which it is hoped they may quietly occupy for ages, except as they may from time to time be disturbed by the diligent hand of the inquirer after truth. So far, then, as the state of the Library is concerned, the present is an opportune period for the publication of a new Catalogue.

But it is a work that will require much labor in its preparation, and no inconsiderable outlay for its publication. And in this connection the Council ought to say, that the current and accumulated interest of the twelve-thousand-dollar fund, the only fund from which we can properly draw for the purpose of defraying the expense of such publication, is quite inadequate for that purpose, after answering the other necessary

purposes for which it is charged. It is true, the Council might borrow the requisite amount from the accumulated interest of the five-thousand-dollar fund ; but such is their aversion to contracting any debt, that they would not owe one even to themselves. The only debt they hope ever to owe is that of gratitude to their benefactors ; and, for the payment of that, they cheerfully pledge their renewed efforts to promote the objects of this Institution.

For the Council,

IRA MOORE BARTON.

Boston, April 25, 1855.

Report of the Treasurer.

THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY RESPECTFULLY REPORTS, —

That the amount of Funds in his hands at the date of his last Report, October 14, 1854, was \$28,226.36
 Since which time he has received —
 For Interest on Notes and Dividends on Bank Stock, the sum of . . . 1,079.68
 For Copy of Colonial Records from the State 340.00
29,646.04

In the same time he has paid —
 For premium on Bank Stock purchased 2.50
 For Coal 84.85
 For Portrait of Gov. Davis, and framing the same 64.75
 For Plate-glass and setting 9.23
 For making Drain 28.21
 For setting Curb-stones 7.46
 For Expenses of Mr. Haven, in journey on the service of the Society 26.08
 For T. Dinsmore's Bill for Advertising 10.75
 For Printing Semi-annual Report, paid John Wilson & Son . . . 39.01
 For Sundry Expenses paid by Mr. Haven, as per his account . . . 91.11
 For Land purchased, &c. 105.25
 For Librarian's Salary, six months 450.00
 For Treasurer's Compensation, one year 30.00
949.20
 Balance 28,696.84

Which is invested as follows: —
 On account of Fund of \$12,000: —
 In Notes with Mortgage 10,700.00
 In Blackstone Bank Stock 500.00
 In Citizens' Bank Stock 1,100.00
 In Fitchburg Bank Stock 600.00
 In North Bank Stock (Boston) 500.00
 Cash 49.52
13,449.52

On account of Fund of \$5,000: —
 In Citizen's Bank Stock 400.00
 In Oxford Bank Stock 400.00
 In Quinsigamond Bank Stock 1,600.00
 In Shawmut Bank Stock (Boston) 3,700.00
 In Worcester Bank Stock 1,400.00
 In Notes with Mortgage 7,465.00
 Cash 282.32
15,247.32

Fund of \$12,000 13,449.52
 Fund of \$5,000 15,247.32
\$28,696.84

SAMUEL JENNISON, *Treasurer.*

APRIL 17, 1855.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE Librarian has to report an addition to the Library, since October last, of one hundred and thirty-eight volumes of books and one hundred and forty-two pamphlets, besides a variety of other matters, such as sheets of laws, collections of broadsides, handbills, cards of business and ceremony, engravings, unbound newspapers, &c., which have a permanent value when assigned to their proper place and connection.

The sources from whence accessions have been received are as follow: —

Usher Parsons, M.D.	Providence, R.I.
Rudolph Garrigue, Bookseller	New York, N.Y.
John Russell Smith, Bookseller	London, G.B.
E. B. O'Callaghan, M.D.	Albany, N.Y.
The Senate of the United States.	
Sylvester Judd, Esq.	Northampton.
Miss Ann Clark	Northampton.
George Brinley, jun., Esq.	Hartford, Conn.
The State of New Hampshire.	
The Library of Harvard College.	
James Lenox, Esq.	New York, N.Y.
Mrs. John Davis	Worcester.

Eleazer Johnson Newburyport.
 Frederic W. Paine, Esq. Worcester.
 Rev. Preserved Smith Deerfield.
 Rev. Edward E. Hale Worcester.
 Bernard Quaritch, Bookseller London, G.B.
 Rev. Amory Gale Lee.
 Hon. E. G. Squier New York, N.Y.
 Hon. R. C. Winthrop Boston.
 The Smithsonian Institution.
 Rev. Josiah P. Tuston Savannah, Ga.
 Messrs. Jordan and Norton New York.
 George H. Gray, Esq. Boston.
 Charles Scribner, Bookseller New York.
 J. Wingate Thornton, Esq. Boston.
 John Jay Smith, Esq. Philadelphia.
 The Boston Mercantile Library Association.
 The San Francisco Mercantile Library Association.
 The State of Massachusetts.
 The American Unitarian Association.
 The Editors of the New York Quarterly.
 The American Philosophical Society.
 Neville B. Craig, Esq. Pittsburg, Pa.
 The Massachusetts Horticultural Society.
 The New York Mercantile Library Association.
 Rev. William B. Sprague, D.D. Albany, N.Y.
 Aaron Clark, Esq. Thompson, Conn.
 Hon. William H. Seward Auburn, N.Y.
 Charles Deane, Esq. Cambridge.
 John C. Warren, M.D. Boston.
 Hon. Samuel L. Crocker Taunton.
 Tal. P. Shaffner, Esq. Washington, D.C.
 The American Peace Society.
 The American Baptist Publication Society.
 Hon. John Wentworth, M.C.
 William Brown, Bookseller London, G.B.
 The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.
 The New Jersey Historical Society.
 The Maryland Historical Society.
 The Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital.
 The Pennsylvania Historical Society.

The Author of "Taghconic."**The United States Congress.**

Samuel H. Congor, Esq. Newark, N.J.

Hon. Alexander De Witt Oxford.

Francis Jackson, Esq. Newton.

J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq. Hartford, Conn.

The Trustees of Deerfield Academy.

Samuel Jennison, Esq. Worcester.

Miss Eliza Appleton Haven Portsmouth, N.H.

Charles J. Hoadly, Esq. Hartford, Conn.

The Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati.

Thaddeus William Harris, M.D. Cambridge.

John L. Sibley, Esq. Cambridge.

The University of New York.

Trübner & Co., Booksellers London, G.B.

G. Parker Lyon, Publisher Concord, N.H.

The Trustees of the City Library of Manchester, N.H.

Mr. F. B. Eaton Manchester, N.H.

Martin Paine, M.D. New York.

Edward Warner Northampton.

Rev. George Allen Worcester.

Elisha Fuller, Esq. Worcester.

N. B. Shurtleff, M.D. Boston.

Société de Géographie Paris.

The Editors of The Boston Semi-weekly Courier.

„ The Christian Watchman and Reflector.

„ The Semi-weekly Advertiser.

„ The Fitchburg Sentinel.

„ Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

„ The Worcester Spy.

„ The Worcester Ægis.

„ The Worcester Journal.

„ The New York Churchman.

Some valuable additions have been made to the series of early laws and legislative journals of this Commonwealth. The imperfect condition of these

important political and historical documents in all the libraries of the State has been sufficiently commented on in former reports. Our own efforts to supply deficiencies continue to meet with encouraging success ; and especial thanks are due to a member of the Society residing out of Massachusetts (George Brinley, jun., Esq., of Hartford, Conn.), for the efforts he has used, and the liberal assistance he has rendered, towards the accomplishment of this object.

Taking warning from experience of the careless manner in which the printed documents of legislative bodies are wont to be treated, and the frequent gaps that usually exist in their series, even in the official departments where they are supposed to be preserved, the Society has, from time to time, tendered its shelves for the reception of such publications, and its care and attention to their security. An additional advantage has been offered to the several States and to Congress, in the plan of associating collectively the legislative records of the whole country ; thus combining with security from the chances of loss the great convenience of simultaneous consultation. It must be admitted that the purpose for which these documents are printed can in no way be so effectually promoted as by multiplying the places where they shall be deposited under such circumstances.

This desirable end cannot, however, be attained without efforts repeated and continued. The subject has been frequently dwelt upon in previous reports ;

and, whenever it has been brought forward, some beneficial consequence has followed. Since its mention in the last report of the Librarian, two gentlemen, J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., of Connecticut, and I. A. Lapham, Esq., of Wisconsin, have written to place their exertions at the service of the Society for the regular transmission of the documents of their several States. Mr. Trumbull has already forwarded ten volumes, dating from 1851 to 1854, inclusive, as an earnest of what he is disposed, and may be able, to do hereafter. Some unknown friend has sent five volumes and a number of legislative pamphlets from New Hampshire. We have long been accustomed to such favors from Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany; and it is probable that more reliance can be placed upon private individuals than on public officers for regular and sustained attention to these agencies.

The council are therefore respectfully reminded of the benefit that may accrue from endeavors to enlist the good offices of personal friends or acquaintances in the capitals of the several States.

The regular journals and proceedings of the Legislature of Massachusetts, at the last session, have been received from the office of the Secretary; but, for the five volumes of the Colony Records recently sent to the Library, the Society is indebted to the personal kindness of the editor, Dr. Shurtleff.

The "Relations" of the early French missionaries were spoken of in a former Report as rare and valua-

ble historical documents which we had not the good fortune to possess. Mr. James Lenox, of New York, a member of the Society, has recently sent to the Library a volume of these tracts printed at his private expense. Some are reprints from very scarce copies, and one has never before been published. It is very possible that single numbers or odd parcels of these "Relations" may fall in the way of members of the Society, who, unless attention was drawn to them, might not be aware of the interest they possess to this institution. They would be exceedingly acceptable here, although of little importance in a private library.

A few volumes have been purchased; and some excellent works have been obtained in exchange for duplicate books and pamphlets of less value to the Society.

It is very desirable that our unbound pamphlets should be put in a shape to be made more available in this way. When it is found that there are duplicates, or, as is often the case, triplicates and quadruplicates, of the same publication, it frequently happens that they may be exchanged for productions of equal or greater value of which we stand in need. It would be useful, therefore, to have prepared a list of duplicates, whether books, pamphlets, or newspapers, as soon as practicable, noting the number of copies, and their condition with respect to completeness.

Before this can be accomplished, a good deal of

labor is required, in the room where they are stored, in assorting and arranging such accumulations; and a reasonable expenditure could hardly otherwise be so well employed as in reducing to order those somewhat untractable materials.

Experience shows that, for security and convenient reference, all pamphlets that are not duplicates should be put into binding. The expense is heavy, and often seems to exceed the value of the material; but there is no evading its necessity, and no estimate of the worth of any production can be regarded as a fair criterion for the future. Even among contemporaries, what one would reject as worthless another might esteem of superior importance; and with posterity, that which is despised now has the greater likelihood of attaining to the dignity and consequence of an object of virtu. It has been suggested, as an economical mode of accomplishing the binder's work required in a library, that, when enough material has been collected to make it, in business phraseology, an object, a man should be employed by the month in the building itself. A favorable opportunity is thus afforded of effecting such slight repairs as are always more or less needed among books in use, and thus a greater expense at some future time be avoided.

There is another matter that deserves to be attended to in this connection. It is frequently urged upon this Society that a complete list of its entire collections should be printed and distributed for the convenience

of persons engaged in historical researches. About five years since, the Librarian was instructed to consider the expediency of publishing a new catalogue of the Library. Aware that a matter seeming to the inexperienced easy and simple was approached by those better informed with seriousness proportioned to the knowledge of its difficulty and the responsibilities it involved, Professor Jewett, of the Smithsonian Institution, was applied to for advice respecting the proper system to be pursued. The attention he had given to the subject abroad and his experience at home had enhanced the natural value of his judgment. It was just at the time when the question, how a catalogue should be made, was so violently agitated in England with reference to the library of the British Museum; a debate which resulted in the decision, that a satisfactory catalogue could not be published without an expenditure of time and money greater than its utility would justify, and that an imperfect one, besides the discredit attending it, would answer very little useful purpose. Hence most of the great libraries of Europe are without printed catalogues.

It should be stated that this decision was restricted to libraries of reference without circulation. In a constantly increasing library, it was argued that no printed catalogue would determine that any particular book was not in the collection, as it might have been subsequently added; and as any book that was there

could be examined only on the spot where the manuscript catalogue could be referred to, it was better to rely wholly upon that, resorting to correspondence to ascertain the presence of any book desired, and depending upon bibliographical lists for information as to what works have been written on particular subjects. To these considerations was added that of the small circulation to be anticipated for an expensive catalogue; showing that its utility, even under the most favorable view of its advantages, must be extremely circumscribed.

Professor Jewett was then engaged in maturing a plan of publishing, on behalf of the Smithsonian Institution, a general catalogue of all the works to be found in the libraries of this country.

This scheme aimed at a number of results of the highest interest and importance. As a bibliographical guide, its value would be exceedingly great. It would secure uniformity in the expression of titles, and the best and most accurate method of expression. It would reveal the literary deficiencies of the country, and lead to their supply; and, under the system of execution proposed by him, it would save the labor of repeating the title of a book in the list of every library where it might chance to be.

Our application gave additional stimulus to Prof. Jewett's exertions. It is well known that he proceeded to develop his view of the principles that should govern the construction of a catalogue; that

it was approved by a commission of which our late President, Hon. Edward Everett, was chairman; and that a mode of stereotyping was devised, having among other advantages that of greatly reduced expense. With such facilities, it was proposed that every title of a book should constitute a type by itself, movable and transferable, so that it might be used, not for one particular catalogue only, but for all in whose lists these titles were found.

It was also proposed that the Smithsonian Institution should become the stereotyper and publisher of the catalogues of all the libraries of the country, retaining the stereotypes of the titles, with a constantly diminishing necessity of adding to the number, till ultimately it would be able, not only to issue a general catalogue of all the libraries, but to furnish at a comparatively trifling cost to institutions perfect lists of their own collections, and just the number of copies that their immediate wants might require.

The Commission to which the subject had been submitted by the Smithsonian Institution made a report highly approving the entire scheme of Prof. Jewett, and recommending that the library of Congress should be the first to which the bibliographical principles and the mechanical devices of the plan should be applied.

Another reason why it was thought best that a publication by the Antiquarian Society should be deferred for a time, existed in the fact that a general

catalogue of American works was supposed to be on the eve of completion by Mr. Henry Stevens, of London. In 1848 the Society subscribed a considerable sum towards the expense of this enterprise, not to be paid, however, till the work was ready for the press. One part of the plan of Mr. Stevens was to note, in connection with each title, the principal libraries where the book might be found. Partly to avoid disagreement in the phraseology of titles, and partly on account of the assistance to be derived from this catalogue, it seemed desirable to have it precede that of this Society.

And, finally, having regard to the convenience of preparation, every possible diminution of such a labor being worth considering, it was deemed advisable to postpone the whole matter till the Library should be removed to its more accessible accommodations in the new building.

The last-named contingency has happened, and the books and pamphlets are in a favorable situation to be subjected to whatever processes the compilation of a new catalogue may require.

It is understood that some progress has been made in preparing a catalogue of the library of Congress ; but the sum appropriated for the purpose by the National Legislature is nearly exhausted, and a further supply will be required for the continuance of the work. Circumstances also render it propable that no definite time can be assigned for the reduction,

to a practical and operative system, of those mechanical arrangements that have been referred to.

It appears, moreover, that the enterprise of Mr. Stevens has been suspended, or its completion deferred, for an uncertain period.

The circumstances under which the action of this Society, in reference to printing a new catalogue, was postponed, have therefore materially changed ; and the question seems now to rest on its intrinsic expediency.

The principal objections are, that the expense would be very considerable ; that the diffusion of information by such means is limited by the small circulation to be anticipated for such a work ; that this is a library of reference simply ; and, as books are consulted in the building only, a manuscript catalogue answers every necessary purpose.

On the other hand, the contents of our Library are of a somewhat peculiar character, and there is no general catalogue or bibliographical register of American publications to guide the inquirer who is looking for sources of information local to this country.

A very large portion of our list consists of the titles of tracts and minor publications, that have not heretofore been preserved to any great extent, or registered individually in other institutions ; a circumstance that imparts to our catalogue a peculiar bibliographical interest, and renders it a very acceptable object of distribution.

As there are remaining a good many bundles of the sheets of the catalogue of 1837, it may be necessary to print only the new titles that have been added since that period, which are, probably, about equal in number to those of the former work.

If the publication of a fully descriptive catalogue, on the most approved scientific principles, is deemed too great an undertaking, there are examples of a condensed form that are regarded as very serviceable and satisfactory. An index to the contents of the Public Library of Boston, of that character, was issued last year; and an excellent compressed catalogue of the Mercantile Library has been printed, where each title occupies but a single line, but every book is entered under the name of its author, and also under a word or phrase expressing its subject-matter, so that, if either the author, the subject, or the title, is known, it may be easily found.

The most economical course, and that which involves the least expenditure of time, is simply to print a supplement to the present catalogue, in which case it would probably be advisable to conform to the system there adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL F. HAVEN.

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UNIV. OF MICH.

JAN 8 1900

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

IN

WORCESTER, OCT. 22, 1855.

With a List of Officers and Members.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON & SON,

22, SCHOOL STREET.

1855.

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PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 22, 1855,

AT THE

HALL OF THE SOCIETY IN WORCESTER.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, President, in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read.

The several Reports of the Council, the Treasurer, and the Librarian, were read.

Voted to accept these Reports, and that they be printed under the direction of the Committee of Publication.

Hon. Ira M. Barton, and Dwight Foster, Esq., were appointed a Committee to audit the Treasurer's account.

Voted to proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Notice was given that Dr. John Green had expressed a wish to retire from the Council, as, on account of frequent absence from town, and other engagements, he would be unable to attend its meetings.

Voted that a Committee of Nomination be appointed by the Chair.

Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., Hon. Thomas Kinnicutt, and Charles Deane, Esq., having been selected for that purpose, made report; and the gentlemen named in the following list were unanimously elected : —

President.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY of WORCESTER.

Vice-Presidents.

REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D.D. BOSTON.

HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL.D. WORCESTER.

Council.

HON. EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D. WORCESTER.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D. WORCESTER.

GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D. BOSTON.

CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

HON. IRA M. BARTON WORCESTER.

HON. THOMAS KINNICUTT WORCESTER.

HON. PLINY MERRICK, LL.D. BOSTON.

HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW BOSTON.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. WORCESTER.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.

JARED SPARKS, LL.D. CAMBRIDGE.

Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D. WORCESTER.

Recording Secretary.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE WORCESTER.

Treasurer.

SAMUEL JENNISON, Esq. WORCESTER.

Committee of Publication.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. WORCESTER.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE WORCESTER.

GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

Voted to proceed to the election of members.

The following gentlemen, having been recommended by the Council, were unanimously elected:—

HON. LEMUEL SHAW, LL.D.	from Massachusetts.
CHARLES C. LITTLE, Esq.	"
PARDON D. TIFFANY, Esq.	"
HON. CHANDLER E. POTTER.	New Hampshire.
HON. WILLIAM R. STAPLES	Rhode Island.
JOHN CARTER BROWN, LL.D.	"
EVERET A. DUYCKINCK, Esq.	New York.
WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.	New Jersey.
WILLIAM W. MATHER, LL.D.	Ohio.
HON. THOMAS H. BENTON	Missouri.
HON. JOHN F. CUSHMAN	Mississippi.
HON. MATURIN L. FISHER	Iowa.
MONS. E. F. JOMARD	France.

On motion of Hon. Levi Lincoln,—

Voted to authorize the Council to expend a sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars, in improving the appearance of the Society's building and the grounds about it.

Voted to dissolve the meeting.

Attest,

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, REC. SEC.

Pro tempore.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

It is in obedience to a requirement of the Constitution, that the Council are accustomed to render a formal report to the Society at each of its stated meetings. It is not to be supposed that events of importance have always transpired, or that proceedings have been had of consequence to be communicated. When the Reports of the Treasurer and the Librarian have been presented, it only remains for the Council to confer with the Society upon such topics of common interest as may suggest themselves at the time. The frequency of these occasions precludes the possibility of maintaining much novelty in the subjects referred to, or any great variety in the mode of discussing them. We all know that the resources of the Society do not permit the undertaking of very numerous or very important enterprises, and that there is great sameness and quietude in the manner of making its collections subserve the purposes of its foundation.

Gradual accumulations, and the daily use of its stores of information, are the ordinary characteristics of its condition; while its officers are always anxious to discover and embrace opportunities of effecting purposes of special utility, and of advancing the value and the credit of the institution.

There may be advantages in taking a survey of our appropriate field of action at frequent intervals, for the purpose of ascertaining in what direction exertions may be most judiciously applied; and, from laying open the subject to members, and freshening their minds in regard to the existing position of things, useful suggestions, or other valuable benefits, may accrue. It is desirable to know what is doing, or has been done, and what remains to be accomplished, for the advancement of archæological science in the country; and this is a proper topic of consideration and consultation when members are brought together.

Circumstances do not call for such extraordinary efforts as were requisite at an earlier period; nor do they offer a similar prospect of new and striking discoveries to occupy the attention, and employ the means, of the Society. Perhaps all has been done, relating to antiquities proper, that can be effected in the way of determining their nature and probable design. It is believed that all their varieties, and their principal localities, have been ascertained; and, although many remains have had no particular description or delineation, they are not imagined to be

such as would throw any new light on their purpose or the era of their construction.

When this Society was established, in 1812, the men of science and observation, who, a quarter of a century before, were prominent for the attention they gave to the archæology of the country, had mostly passed away, or had ceased to take an active part in such investigations. They had left a legacy of theories, not very harmonious or satisfactory, and a record of observations, which, if developing the existence of numerous and remarkable relics, had not been subjected to minute or comparative scrutiny. Their speculations on the origin of American population were, to a great extent, of an *a priori* character, and founded chiefly upon external evidence, which internal discoveries were sometimes warped or colored to sustain. They believed, many of them, that the Hebrew descent of at least a portion of the aborigines was indicated by certain customs, words, and phrases in use with them. The advent of Phœnician navigators found classical support in the accounts of the voyages and discoveries of that commercial people; and French academicians had declared, that the inscription on the Dighton Rock was composed of Phœnician characters. That was before the Danish antiquaries had proclaimed their national right and ability to interpret them. It was also at a time when the simple inference of an unscientific observer like Washington seems to have made little

impression. When fac-similes of the marks and figures taken by Profs. Sewall and Winthrop were shown to Washington at Cambridge, in 1789, he remarked, that in early life, while travelling through the Indian country, he had often seen similar inscriptions, that were unquestionably the work of the natives, — a fact to which his hearers do not appear to have given the weight it deserved.

A Scythian or Tartar derivation was supposed to be manifested by the physiognomy, complexion, and habits of the Indians; and there had been assertions, supported by direct testimony seemingly deserving of confidence, that, in the Southern and Western wilds, communities of men had been seen, of a lighter shade of complexion, but otherwise of Indian appearance, speaking the Welsh language, possessing manuscripts in that tongue, and traditions believed to refer to the alleged migration of Madoc, the Welsh prince. As early as Sir Walter Raleigh's time, rumors were circulated that Welsh phrases and exclamations had been heard among the savages on our coasts.

All means at their command of solving these ethnological mysteries were carefully studied by the scholars of the day. Vocabularies of native languages were compared; physical traits, customs and arts and relics of antiquity, were objects of earnest consideration; but none of these materials of opinion were sufficiently complete or comprehensive to sustain very definite conclusions. Out of them, however,

had sprung a proposition at variance with the hypothesis of a diversity of origin; viz., that the aborigines of the whole American continent were of one identical race.

The sources of confusion and perplexity had greatly multiplied at the period of the organization of this institution. Cemeteries of little graves, but two or three feet in length, containing human bones bearing marks of maturity, had been observed in several localities. In other places, bones of prodigious dimensions, also declared to be human, were disinterred. These naturally gave rise to a belief, among the credulous, in the former existence of both pigmies and giants in the mysterious West. To add to the numerous causes of error and misrepresentation, there was published in London, in 1808, a work purporting to be the travels of Thomas Ashe, Esq., for the purpose of exploring the rivers Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi; in which marvellous and absurd accounts of wonderful discoveries were fabricated, combined with a knowledge of places, persons, and events, sufficient to give the narrative plausibility, and seasoned with almost indiscriminate abuse of American institutions, and the character and customs of the inhabitants.

There was a pressing demand for more light on the archæology of the United States, if not on that of the whole American continent. The combining of gentlemen, disposed to promote such inquiries, into

an association for mutual encouragement and united action, naturally followed; and from that sprang, not only the general survey of Western antiquities, published by the Society, but many narratives and essays of an authentic and instructive nature, by individuals who were then or afterwards members. The "Journal of a Tour into the Territory west of the Alleghanies," by Rev. Dr. Harris (an original associate), printed in 1805, was almost the only trustworthy text-book on these subjects at that time, and is often regarded as containing the first authentic account of Western earth-works, accompanied with drawings and scientific comments. But in magazines and periodicals, and in communications to the few learned organizations then existing, many ancient remains had been described, and, in some cases, plans had been given. Yet no attempt had been made at a general survey and comparison of the relics of antiquity, and a comprehensive representation of their nature, extent, peculiarities, and situation with respect to one another and the general topography of the country.

This was the object aimed at in the "*Archæologia Americana*." The demand was for facts and details. These were furnished, so far as the means of information permitted; and it is remarkable how nearly complete they proved to be, — little of novelty respecting the character of the remains being subsequently detected in the same regions; although new

localities and additional illustrations were, of course, discovered as the country was explored.

The material evidences of ancient art and occupation in the United States being thus favorably developed, the subject of antiquities proper was left to the chances of incidental and occasional elucidation, until time and circumstances should be ripe for their re-examination on a broader scale of survey, with greater facilities of access and inspection.

In the mean time, a new basis of research into the history and affinities of races was beginning to engage the attention of archæologists. From 1806 to 1817, the learned compilers of the *Mithridates*—the Adelungs, Vater, and William von Humboldt—were engaged in collecting vocabularies or specimens of all the known dialects of man. Great results were anticipated from a comparison of the names of things and attributes in different tongues; and indications of affinity and derivation, beaming with historic light, were expected to reward the investigator. Although yielding important revelations, this historico-philological system was not destined to produce its most valuable fruits, until grammatical forms, instead of words, were made the test of connection or descent; as every name or expression might die out of a language, while the grammatical structure would remain, and conform to itself whatever new words were introduced.

It was one of the objects of highest interest, among

philologists everywhere, to determine the connection, if any, between American languages and those of the Old World, as a means of tracing the origin of population here more certain than any other. The materials for an observation of the question from that point of view, which have from time to time been furnished in this country, are considerable in amount, and much talent and erudition have been applied to their arrangement and exposition. In the Spanish dominions of both continents, grammars and dictionaries of the principal dialects were prepared, and in some instances printed, soon after the conquest was completed. In the United States, missionaries collected vocabularies wherever they attempted to plant the cross. In New England, Roger Williams, Eliot, and Cotton, not to mention less distinguished apostles among the natives, laid a solid foundation for a successful study of that radical form of speech which is most widely diffused on this side of the Mississippi. The younger Jonathan Edwards was prepared for the light he shed on the genius of the language, by learning to speak it in childhood as a mother-tongue; and it was his educated ear that first recognized in the nomenclature of distant and apparently disconnected tribes the same roots of words, and the same idiomatic forms of expression, that were used in New England. The Moravians contributed lexicons and grammatical treatises of great value. So far, then, as the Algonkin family

of dialects is concerned, we ought to be able to comprehend the philosophy of its syntax, and to interpret accurately the signification of its names.

It is a suggestion upon which it might not be inappropriate to dwell, if time permitted, — that of preparing, on a greater or less scale, explanatory tables of those euphonious names of rivers, lakes, and regions of country, that have been inherited from their original possessors. It has, we believe, never been systematically attempted upon any general plan, and would form an appropriate article for publication if compiled for this Society.

Mr. Bancroft well describes the wide range of the Algonkin when he says, "It was the mother-tongue of those who greeted the colonists of Raleigh at Roanoke, of those who welcomed the Pilgrims at Plymouth. It was heard from the Bay of Gaspé to the Valley of Des Moines; from Cape Fear, and it may be from the Savannah, to the land of the Esquimaux; from the Cumberland River of Kentucky to the southern bank of the Mississippi. It was spoken, though not exclusively, in a territory that extended through sixty degrees of longitude, and more than twenty degrees of latitude."

It is fortunate that, for the interpretation of a form of speech that prevailed over so large a portion of the United States, we have not only vocabularies and elementary treatises, but that most elaborate practical illustration and example of its sense and structure, — the Bible of Eliot.

Dr. Barton and Mr. Duponceau, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Pickering, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Gallatin, of New York, divide among them the honor of aiming to grasp the whole subject of American languages, and, by means of scientific analysis, to develop their nature and affinities. Of these, Mr. Gallatin was the last and most devoted. With him it was a study of more than twenty years' duration; and, in addition to all that he accomplished, he had conceived the idea of combining the results of his investigations, which were nearly co-extensive with the two continents, and giving to his philological deductions their proper ethnological application. But, although the great age to which he had attained did not impair his zeal or apparently diminish his capacity, it left him no more time for such pursuits; and his design was bequeathed as a trust that no one has yet ventured to accept and fulfil.

Mr. Gallatin was firmly convinced that the aborigines of this continent were of one race and one original language, that afforded no evidence of being derived from any other known tongue. Although at a loss to account for a single instance of a monosyllabic dialect, the Otomi, he did not admit the influence of any foreign nation upon the native-American speech, which he regarded as having been transplanted from the Old World before historical nations had an existence.

Notwithstanding the respect paid to his opinions,

they have not been received as decisive. Traces of affinity with the dialects of the Polynesians, and some Tartar tribes of Northern Asia, are asserted by some writers to be perceptible, and to be indicative of ancient connection or intercourse; and a closer scrutiny, it is conjectured, may modify the views entertained of the original and independent structure claimed for American dialects.

The field is open and promising to any aspirant for philological fame. It is too late in life for that veteran collector of every kind of information relating to the Indians, Mr. Schoolcraft, who has so well illustrated the history and language of the Iroquois. His whole experience, and his unrivalled stores of fact, are now being presented to the public at the national expense, and in a style of art most creditable to the government. The elaborate grammar and dictionary of the Dakota language, edited by Rev. Mr. Riggs and published by the Smithsonian Institution, is another important and recent source of light to the inquirer. The materials accumulated by private exertions, and by the Indian department at Washington, it is to be hoped may ere long tempt some of our linguists to carry out a purpose similar to that contemplated by Mr. Gallatin.

The science of *physiology*, as a means of elucidating the archæology of the country, has not been neglected. The natives have been compared with the Mongols and Malays almost from the beginning

of acquaintance with them, and a striking resemblance to both pronounced to be observable. The remark of Ledyard the traveller, that the Siberians universally and substantially resembled the aborigines he had been accustomed to see about his home in Connecticut, is often referred to. Smibert the painter, when he landed at Newport with Bishop Berkeley and saw some of the Narragansett tribe, was forcibly reminded of the Tartar faces he had painted for the Duke of Tuscany. Jefferson declared himself in doubt as to which should be regarded as descendants from the other; and the learned Dr. Mitchell, in his lectures on natural history and in the publications of our Society, has enlarged upon the similitude.

Dr. Pickering, the ethnologist of the Exploring Expedition, says the first glance at the Californians satisfied him of their Malay affinity, and even suggests that the Cherokees and Chippewas are Malays.

But, with this general resemblance, a closer observation has always detected essential points of difference in the form of the nose, in the hair, and in the skull.

The credit of having first suggested a comparison of *crania*, as a basis of classification for the varieties of mankind, is ascribed, by Cardinal Wiseman, to our provincial governor, Pownall, — a man not more remarkable for his sagacious political insight than for his love of science and antiquarian research. Upon another subject, — that of the currents of the

ocean, since so admirably illustrated by our distinguished countryman, Lieut. Maury, and one that is intimately connected with the chance advent of ancient navigators to our shores, — he shared with Franklin projects and opinions that were in advance of his time. Unfortunately, but few of his philosophical and archæological tracts are to be found in American libraries. His suggestion respecting the form of the skull as a test of race is in Knox's "New Collection of Voyages," printed in 1766; and, in the same passage, he remarks that the Americans "are the same race of people from one end of the continent to the other, and are the same race or family as the Tartars, — precisely of the same color, of the same form of skull, of the same species of hair, not to mention the language and their names."

From whatever source the idea was derived, it was soon adopted by the leading ethnologists of Europe as affording the most reliable criterion of national lineage. The position achieved by Dr. Morton, of Philadelphia, in this department of science, is of the highest prominence abroad as well as at home. His cabinet of crania is said to have been the most complete which had been collected; and the fidelity of his comparisons, and the learning and ability displayed in his deductions, have everywhere been highly appreciated.

The venerable Dr. John C. Warren first examined and reported upon the crania taken from Western

mounds, but had not the means of bringing together any great number or variety of specimens.

It is an apparently significant coincidence, that the physiological researches of Dr. Morton led him to conclusions almost precisely accordant with those to which the study of dialects had brought Mr. Galatin. They differed on the question of including the Esquimaux among the original American people; but, with this exception, they agreed in the conviction that the latter were of one race, and that there were no direct or obvious links between the people of the Old World and the New.

Dr. Morton went so far as to say, in one of his latest ethnological treatises, published some years after his great work, the "*Crania Americana*," that, even if it should be hereafter shown that the arts, sciences, and religion of America, can be traced to an exotic source, he maintained that the organic characters of the people themselves, through all their endless ramifications of tribes and nations, prove them to belong to one and the same race, and that this race is distinct from all others.

Whatever might have been the case had he simply removed the introduction of population to a period of indefinite antiquity, the decided ground taken by him in favor of a distinct creation for the different races or varieties of mankind brought him at once into the battle of that delicate and warmly controverted question. His facts and his reasonings have

both been subjected, by the advocates of unity, to critical examination, and comparison with other authorities held to be not less reliable. It is worthy of note, that his most earnest opponents in this country are from the South; Drs. Bachman and Smyth, of South Carolina, being the authors of elaborate volumes in refutation of his views.

Without apparent reference to any theory of human origin, some of the recent standard works on the races of man, admitting that the natives of this portion of the globe possess among themselves a general similarity of physical characters and an equal similarity of structure in their languages, are not disposed to accept an identity of origin or an essential difference from all other races as a necessary or probable conclusion.

Dr. Pickering claims to have found very positive evidence of the existence of a *Malay* race in California, New Mexico, and the West Indies; and regards the greater portion of the American tribes as true *Mongolians*. Col. Hamilton Smith thinks it vain to assert, either on physical or philological grounds, that all American races, except the Esquimaux, have originally sprung from one stock; and allows of but one exclusively aboriginal species, of which we shall speak presently. In Chili, and other parts of South America, as well as on the western coast of the Northern Continent, he finds traces of Malay connection and descent abundantly satisfactory to himself.

It should be remembered that the exclusion of all Polynesian or Malay mixture with the original inhabitants of this continent was one of the points most strongly insisted upon by Gallatin and Morton.

We cannot here find space to refer to the nature of all the objections made to the validity of their facts or the conclusiveness of their reasoning. They are sufficient to show that the whole subject requires re-examination, and that an ample reward of reputation awaits the writer who can reconcile or overcome existing discrepancies of statement and opinion. Why can we not have an illustrated exposition of the varieties of *man* in America, as we have of the varieties of birds, of animals, and even of reptiles? Notwithstanding a general resemblance, a marked diversity of stature, of complexion, and of feature, among the tribes, is apparent. Some are tall and thin, others short and square; some are so light of skin as to be called white Indians; others are so black as to be regarded as negroes, especially when possessing, as some do, thick lips and a flattened nose. And these are tribal characteristics. Some tribes in the United States have been remarkable for their light complexion, although surrounded by others of a deep shade of brown. Among the Mandans, light hair and blue eyes are found. Isolated tribes of a similar contrast to their neighbors have been observed in the forests of Guiana, in Chili, in Brazil, and Peru. A good deal was formerly said

of the blacks of California, and the fierce negroes of the Isthmus of Darien ; and yellow Indians inhabit portions of both continents. Whatever common osteological characters the bare skull may indicate, the exterior aspect of the living man in the New World has many striking differences of appearance and expression, even if we regard those only which distinguish one tribe from another, and are attended with an equal diversity of moral and intellectual attributes and habits.

If these peculiarities of outline and of color were exhibited with accurate discrimination, and accompanied by a descriptive text, after the manner of some great works devoted to inferior orders of creation, they might contribute to the elucidation of one of the most obscure chapters of human history, and would constitute a national monument of permanent interest.

Reference has been made to an admission, by Col. Hamilton Smith (otherwise so sceptical in this particular), of the existence of one exclusively aboriginal species of men in this country, — the primitive Flat-heads. In his “Natural History of the Human Species,” he assumes that recent investigations, conducted by Sir Robert Schomburgk, show the primeval race of South America to have been naturally flat-headed, and pronounces the conclusions of Dr. Morton to be premature ; and a similar view is presented in the work of Rivero and Von Tschudi on Peruvian antiquities.

This anomaly, with some variations of form, has a wide range among the natives, — extending, though not continuously, from its principal seat in South America to the Chinooks of Columbia River. We know that the deformity is now produced artificially by compression in infancy ; but has it always been so ? And from whence was derived that veneration for so unnatural a custom, so great that slaves are not allowed to practise it, and a well-formed head is considered a degradation, disqualifying its possessor from office or dignity in the tribe ?

When Dr. Morton published his "*Crania Americana*," he concurred in the opinion of Humboldt, that the form of the ancient Peruvian skull, compressed in front and elongated posteriorly, was natural to the race, although the hereditary shape was made more prominent by artificial means. His views were subsequently changed by the researches of M. Alcide d'Orbigny, a distinguished traveller and naturalist ; and it was supposed to be proved, by an examination of the tombs of the ancient race, that the greater number of crania were not flattened ; that the peculiarity was confined to the men ; and, as the most ill-shaped heads were found in the largest and finest tombs, that the deformity was a mark of distinction. Traces of the bandages, and the mode of their application, were also stated to be clearly discernible. But it is now claimed by scientific explorers, that evidence of congenital formation is found in the

crania of children too young to admit of the effect being artificially produced, and also in those of infants unborn, which had been discovered among the mummies. It is likewise claimed that another anomaly is observed in the skulls of that ancient people, — a peculiar bone, wanting in all other human crania, but characteristic of the ruminant and carnivorous animals. So that, as the question stands on the authority of scientific men, the founders of American civilization, who were also its highest exemplars, were anomalous and strangely deformed beings, — not only of apish aspect, but osteologically allied to the brute creation ; while, out of veneration for their intellectual 'superiority, and in homage to their dominant position, their natural deformity became an object of emulation and imitation with the races they subjected ; and thus the association of rank and honor and conventional beauty with a process of tedious and painful disfigurement has been transmitted to those who now practise it.

That the malformation can never become congenital by the usage of repeated generations, is proved by its ceasing among tribes that are known to have abandoned the practice, and by the necessity of employing artificial means for its production where it continues to exist.

Here, then, is a physiological problem to be solved, not merely important to the antiquary, but of curious interest in connection with the natural history of man.

In an account of Cilicia, published in 1853, mention is made of terra-cotta images which had been dug up in that country, with profiles precisely similar to those of the figures sculptured on Mexican and Peruvian monuments. These were supposed to represent a branch of the Huns, whose horselike heads are spoken of by historians, but not attributed to artificial compression. It is a coincidence worthy of note, that the Huns are described in Chinese histories as having disappeared in the wilds of Siberia after their invasion of that empire, and are referred to, by Humboldt and others, as among the people whose early migration to America is by no means improbable.

These brief allusions are made for the purpose of bringing to mind some of the unsettled questions, in different departments of inquiry, that claim the attention of American archæologists.

It is not impossible that remains of antiquity, varying in their character from those found elsewhere, may be brought to light in the regions west of the Rocky Mountains.

Below the latitude of San Francisco, the social condition of the aborigines appears to have been not unlike that of the Mexicans at the epoch of the Spanish conquest, though of an inferior degree of civilization. The ruins of large stone edifices called *casas grandes*, traces of canals for irrigation, and specimens of fine pottery, show the former existence

of a higher grade of culture than has been retained. Some of the tribes yet live in villages, cultivate the soil, have fruits, raise sheep, and manufacture blankets of both cotton and wool. The Moquis, between the rivers Little Colorado and San Juan, even occupy houses of stone, several stories in height, not unlike the *casas grandes*.

The military reconnaissances of Major Emory, of Lieut. Whipple, of Lieut. Abert, &c., and the personal narrative of Mr. Bartlett, late chief of the United States Boundary Commission, may be supposed to have pretty well illustrated that section of country; yet rumors occasionally find their way into the newspapers of California and Utah, of architectural remains of an anomalous character. A late number of the "Deseret News" contains a story of certain ruins, recently discovered in the upper valley of the Del Norte, that resemble the ruins of Arabia Petræa; by which we imagine is meant (if the statement is not wholly apocryphal), that habitations excavated in the rock have been met with, possibly accompanied with some degree of ornament.

No special exertions are required for developing the secrets, natural or artificial, of that portion of our national domain. Motives stronger than curiosity or scientific zeal are carrying armies of eager explorers into its remotest and obscurest recesses, and the world will soon know all that they contain.

Mr. Horace Davis, son of our late President, residing

at San Francisco, has taken much interest in the subject of antiquities; and his attention is awake to whatever is to be learned in that quarter. We are indebted to him for reference to the account above mentioned; and he writes that he has met with a manuscript-narrative of a residence with the Moquis when the nation was in its prime, which is very curious, although seemingly "tinged with *couleur de rose*." These, and the Navajos, their neighbors, are the people whose character and manners so much excited the interest of Mr. Gallatin, that he declared their history to be almost the only refreshing episode in the course of his researches.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Davis may find time, and have opportunity, to pursue investigations, and gather information, that will be productive of useful and interesting results.

The Memoir of Mr. Lapham, on the antiquities of Wisconsin, has at length been printed. The form in which the Transactions of this Society have thus far been issued was not adapted to the size of the drawings prepared by the author; and the great number of plates involved an amount of expense somewhat disproportioned to our means. It is probable the Society will not regret acceding to the proposition of the Smithsonian Institution to assume that charge. The work is executed in the best manner, and constitutes a valuable contribution to antiquarian literature.

A Journal or Diary of John Hull — Master of the Mint, Coiner of the Pine-tree Currency, Treasurer of the Colony of Massachusetts, Captain of the Artillery Company, and one of the most prominent and successful colonial merchants — is now in the hands of a member of the Council, to be prepared for publication. Some autograph copies of his business correspondence, obtained from another source, have a similar interest, and exhibit the financial difficulties experienced by colonial poverty in providing for the expenses and secret service-money of the agents whom it was found necessary to maintain abroad. The whole matter, it is believed, will, before long, be ready for the press.

The Society is called upon to lament the loss of an eminent associate. The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, whose death has occasioned so many public and private tributes of sorrow and respect, had been for many years one of its members. Since his retirement from public life, he had attended its meetings, and manifested a practical and growing interest in its proceedings. On recent occasions, this interest has been particularly noticeable, and afforded a promise, that, with greater leisure on his part, the Society would experience more and more the benefit of his counsel and hearty co-operation. It was well known that whatever he undertook was accomplished faithfully, and with a prompt and liberal spirit. The loss of his personal presence, and the invigorating influence of

his intelligence and enterprise, is one that cannot easily be replaced.

Another member, not long connected with the institution, — Hon. Samuel D. Hubbard, of Connecticut, late Postmaster-general of the United States, — has died within a few days. In the new Catalogue of Members, about to be printed, the mortuary list will be found to comprehend a large proportion of the names of its earlier and older confederates; and the Society must found its hopes of future success upon the vitality and energy infused into it by newer and younger associates.

In closing accounts with one annual period, and preparing to open those of another, the Council venture to renew expressions of confidence that members of the Society, both near and at a distance, of whatever age and occupation, will continue to cherish a desire to promote its progress and utility; and that whenever matters of information pertinent to its objects fall in their way, or documents of a similar character come into their possession, they may be communicated for its use, or intrusted to its care for preservation.

For the Council,

SAMUEL F. HAVEN.

Report of the Treasurer.

THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY REPORTS,—

That the amount of Funds in his hands at the date of his last Report, April 7, was \$28,696.84
 Since which time he has received —
 For interest on Notes and Dividends on Bank Stock, the sum of 956.92
29,653.76

In the same time he has paid —
 For Coal \$4.50
 Mr. Burgess's account for Mason-work 89.90
 John Wilson & Son, for Printing 43.70
 Mr. Haven's Bill for Sundry Expenses, paid by him 83.91
 Mr. Kinsley's account for Labor 12.25
 Mr. Miller's, for Repairs 7.94
 Insurance 102.00
 Copying Lapham's Work 25.00
 Interest on Railroad Bonds 25.00
 Librarian's Salary, six months 450.00
844.30
 Balance 28,809.56
 Balance due the Treasurer 155.44
28,965.00

Which is invested as follows:—
 On account of Fund of \$12,000:—
 In Notes with Mortgage 10,600.00
 Bank Stock 2,700.00
13,300.00
 On account of Fund of \$5,000:—
 In Notes with Mortgage 7,165.00
 In Bank Stock 7,500.00
 Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds 1,000.00
15,665.00
28,965.00
 Fund of \$12,000 13,300.00
 Less Balance due the Treasurer 155.44
13,144.56
 Fund of \$5,000 15,665.00
\$28,809.56

SAMUEL JENNISON, *Treasurer.*

May 10, 1866

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

SINCE the last meeting of the Society, additions to the Library have been received from the following sources; viz., —

Prof. A. D. Bache	Washington, D.C.
N. B. Shurtleff, M.D.	Boston.
F. W. Paine, Esq.	Worcester.
Anthony Chase, Esq.	Worcester.
Rev. Henry Jackson, D.D.	Newport, R.I.
Hon. Samuel L. Crocker	Taunton.
Prof. Martyn Payne, M.D.	New York.
The Maryland Historical Society.	
Horace Davis, Esq.	San Francisco, Cal.
Rev. William Allen, D.D.	Northampton.
Hon. Robert C. Winthrop	Boston.
Miss Eliza A. Haven	Portsmouth, N.H.
Hon. Edward Everett	Boston.
Mrs. Elisha Fuller	Worcester.
Z. Baker & Co.	Worcester.
Henry J. Howland	Worcester.
Hon. Levi Lincoln	Worcester.
Hon. Charles Sumner	Boston.
The Rhode Island Historical Society.	
Rev. Alonzo Hfl, D.D.	Worcester.
The Boston Mercantile Library Association.	

The Wisconsin Historical Society.
 The American Philosophical Society.
 Rev. Edward E. Hale Worcester.
 Evert A. Duyckinck, Esq. New York.
 Hezekiah Smith Chase, Esq. Boston.
 Joel Munsell, Esq. Albany, N.Y.
 Cyrus Woodman, Esq. Mineral Point, Wis.
 The State of Connecticut.
 The Academy of Sciences at Gœrlitz . . Prussia.
 The Young Men's Library Association of Worcester.
 E. S. Whittemore Worcester.
 The Regents of the New York University.
 The Trustees of the New York State Library.
 The Albany Institute Albany, N.Y.
 Rev. John S. Barry Hanover.
 John Wilson & Son Boston.
 The Trustees of the Free Public Library of New Bedford.
 The Young Men's Association of Milwaukee, Wis.
 Rev. Seth Sweetser, D.D. Worcester.
 Samuel A. Green, M.D. Boston.
 I. A. Lapham, Esq. Milwaukee, Wis.
 J. L. Loring, Esq. Boston.
 The Minnesota Historical Society.
 The Senate of the United States.
 Hon. Rejoice Newton Worcester.
 The Smithsonian Institution.
 Hon. Stephen Salisbury Worcester.
 Hon. Emory Washburn Worcester.
 The American Association for the Advancement of Education.
 Rev. Joy H. Fairchild Boston.
 The United States Patent Office.
 S. C. Newman, Esq. Pawtucket, R.I.
 Edward Jarvis, M.D. Dorchester.
 Rev. George Allen Worcester.
 The Société de Géographie of Paris . . . France.
 Samuel Punderson, M.D. New Haven, Conn.
 Rev. Samuel M. Worcester, D.D. . . . Salem.
 Rev. Edmund D. Willson Roxbury.
 Hon. Ira M. Barton Worcester.
 Milo Lewis Naugatuck, Conn.

The Trustees of Amherst College.

B. Homer Dixon, Esq.	Boston.
George W. Richardson, Esq.	Worcester.
Hon. Alexander De Witt	Oxford.
The American Unitarian Association.	
The American Peace Society.	
William Cross, Esq.	Worcester.
Ebenezer Merriam, Esq.	New York.
Rev. T. W. Higginson	Worcester.

The Editors of the Boston Semi-Weekly Courier.

„	The Boston Semi-Weekly Advertiser.
„	The Boston Christian Watchman and Reflector.
„	Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.
„	The Worcester Weekly Spy.
„	The Worcester National Ægis.
„	The Fitchburg Sentinel.

Hon. Rejoice Newton has presented one hundred and twenty-eight miscellaneous volumes, and five hundred and seventy-five pamphlets. He has also deposited, for the use of the Society, a series of reviews and periodicals, handsomely bound, and numbering one hundred and twenty-eight volumes.

F. W. Paine, Esq., has presented sixty volumes, chiefly of French *belles-lettres* literature.

Mr. J. Munsell, of Albany, with great liberality, transmitted a list of works published by him, with a proposition to forward to the library all that were not already on its shelves, — he having, several years ago, made a considerable donation of a similar nature. From that source, fifteen valuable works have been received.

The Journals, Reports of Committees, Documents and Annals of Congress, make fifty-two volumes.

Rev. Mr. Hale has presented eleven volumes, and thirty-two pamphlets.

The Academy of Sciences at Gœrlitz, in Prussian Silesia, has forwarded a catalogue of its library, and the numbers of a magazine edited by its Secretary, and composed in part of historical and antiquarian collections. These were accompanied by a proposition for an interchange of publications.

The smaller donations are numerous, and many of them of considerable interest and intrinsic value.

The accessions together amount to four hundred and forty-five volumes, and eight hundred and ninety-two pamphlets. Besides these are some gifts of a different nature; among which are framed portraits of Rev. Dr. Dana and Rev. Dr. Lowell, from William Cross, Esq., of Worcester.

In the collection and arrangement of a library of reference, the attention is often drawn to particular classes of documents, the possession of which is a source of gratification, or whose deficiency is a cause of regret. The moment when the mind is impressed with any special want is doubtless that which is most favorable for attempting its supply. A mention of such desiderata in the Librarian's Report not only serves as a record of the fact of deficiency, but has sometimes led to the acquisition of that which was needed.

All documents relating to the financial policy of the United States, from the commencement of the colonies to the establishment of their union and independence, would find here a cordial welcome and high appreciation.

The means by which various communities, feeble in point of resources, and but loosely connected so far as any efficiency of government was concerned, were enabled to sustain an expensive war, and, in the midst of revolution, to organize and execute systems of finance, will always be a curious subject of investigation. It may be supposed, that, in legislative enactments, in histories, and in volumes that stand by their own bulk on library shelves, the story is told in sufficient detail for all useful purposes. But earnest inquirers are not apt to be satisfied with statements that are found in regular books. They wish to know how *the people* thought and felt and expressed themselves in newspapers and pamphlets and broadsides; and they wish to see specimens of the currency, and other representatives of value, that answered for the necessities of traffic, or the supply of daily needs.

These minor materials of our revolutionary history, and some that can hardly be placed in so humble a class, are disappearing more rapidly than many may suppose.

We have a tolerably complete series of the various denominations of continental paper-money, and have recently added some specimens that were wanting;

but the notes and bills of credit of the several States are very imperfect. Those of Massachusetts are most of them badly worn; those of Rhode Island are mere fragments; and of some States we have none.

Mr. Felt has given a good history of the currency of Massachusetts; but a general work on the subject, embracing local issues and those of the confederation, is waiting for some investigating author and collector to undertake it. It is not entirely certain that the means of accurate and thorough illustration can now be procured. We were able, some months ago, to contribute from our duplicates a few scarce specimens for the collection of a gentleman in Philadelphia, who was said to be proposing to write on the subject as soon as he had obtained the requisite materials of a history.

Probably every gentleman of mature age remembers revolutionary paper-money as abundant in his own neighborhood, if not in his own home. It is very likely that a considerable quantity might still be brought to light with sufficient search. But the bills that supported the foundations of a republic have generally been used as playthings for children, and, after being employed for private banking operations in the nursery, have been sacrificed to that youthful organ of destructiveness, which so constantly craves occupation for its impulses.

The library continues to be constantly used for purposes of research; and applications for information

on particular points of inquiry from persons at a distance are numerous,—affording gratifying evidence of its utility, and the general appreciation accorded to its services.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN,

Librarian.

OFFICERS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, NOV. 1812.

Presidents.

Elected.		Retired.
1812 . .	ISAIAH THOMAS, Worcester	1831
1831 . .	THOMAS LINDALL WINTHROP, Boston . .	1841
1841 . .	EDWARD EVERETT, Boston	1853
1853 . .	JOHN DAVIS, Worcester	1854
1854 . .	STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester	

Vice-Presidents.

1812 . .	WILLIAM DANDRIDGE PECK, Cambridge . .	1816
1812 . .	WILLIAM PAINE, Worcester	1816
1816 . .	AARON BANCROFT, Worcester	1831
1816 . .	TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Medford	1821
1821 . .	DE WITT CLINTON, New York	1828
1828 . .	THOMAS LINDALL WINTHROP, Boston . .	1831
1831 . .	JOHN DAVIS, Worcester	1854
1831 . .	JOSEPH STORY, Cambridge	1845
1846 . .	WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, Albany, N.Y. . . .	1853
1853 . .	WILLIAM JENKS, Boston	
1853 . .	STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester	1854
1854 . .	LEVI LINCOLN, Worcester	

Councillors.

Elected.		Retired.
1812 . .	TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Medford	1816
1812 . .	AARON BANCROFT, Worcester	1816
1812 . .	EDWARD BANGS, Worcester	1818
1812 . .	GEORGE GIBBS, Boston	1814
1812 . .	WILLIAM BENTLEY, Salem	1820
1812 . .	REDFORD WEBSTER, Boston	1816
1812 . .	BENJAMIN RUSSELL, Boston	1845
1814 . .	SAMUEL J. PRESCOTT, Boston	1819
1815 . .	WILLIAM STEDMAN, Newburyport	1816
1815 . .	OLIVER FISKE, Worcester	1825
1815 . .	NATHANIEL PAINE, Worcester	1820
1815 . .	GEORGE THACHER, Biddeford	1819
1815 . .	KILBORN WHITMAN, Pembroke	1820
1816 . .	EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Milton	1830
1816 . .	FRANCIS BLAKE, Worcester	1817
1816 . .	JAMES WINTHROP, Cambridge	1821
1816 . .	LEVI LINCOLN, sen., Worcester	1817
1817 . .	LEVI LINCOLN, Worcester	1854
1817 . .	ABIJAH BIGELOW, Worcester	1828
1819 . .	MARK LANGDON HILL, Georgetown, Me.	1821
1820 . .	WILLIAM JENKS, Boston	1831
1820 . .	CHARLES LOWELL, Boston	1853
1820 . .	SAMUEL JENNISON, Worcester	1823
1820 . .	EDWARD D. BANGS, Worcester	1824
1820 . .	JOSHUA THOMAS, Plymouth	1821
1821 . .	THOMAS L. WINTHROP, Boston	1828
1823 . .	SAMUEL M. BURNSIDE, Worcester	1850
1824 . .	JOHN DAVIS, Worcester	1831
1825 . .	ISAAC GOODWIN, Worcester	1832
1828 . .	JAMES C. MERRILL, Boston	1852
1830 . .	FREDERIC W. PAINE, Worcester	1853

Elected.		Retired.
1831	JAMES BOWDOIN, Boston	1833
1831	JOHN GREEN, Worcester	1855
1832	EDWARD D. BANGS, Worcester	1838
1832	JOHN PARK, Worcester	1842
1833	JOSEPH WILLARD, Boston	1853
1838	EMORY WASHBURN, Worcester	
1842	BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, Worcester	1843
1843	STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester	1853
1845	SAMUEL JENNISON, Worcester	1846
1846	ALFRED D. FOSTER, Worcester	1852
1850	ISAAC DAVIS, Worcester	
1852	EDWARD E. HALE, Worcester	
1852	CHARLES SUMNER, Boston	1853
1853	GEORGE LIVERMORE, Cambridge	
1853	NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, Boston	
1853	CHARLES FOLBOM, Cambridge	
1853	IRA M. BARTON, Worcester	
1853	THOMAS KINNICUTT, Worcester	
1854	PLINY MERRICK, Worcester	
1854	JOHN P. BIGELOW, Boston	
1855	SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Worcester	

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1812	THADDEUS M. HARRIS, Boston	1831
1812	WILLIAM JENKS, Boston	1816
1814	SAMUEL M. BURNSIDE, Worcester	1823
1816	ABIEL HOLMES, Cambridge	1828
1823	SAMUEL JENNISON, Worcester	1826
1825	WILLIAM LINCOLN, Worcester	1831

Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence.

<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>
1831 . .	THADDEUS M. HARRIS, Boston	1832
1832 . .	EDWARD EVERETT, Boston	1841
1841 . .	JOHN PICKERING, Boston	1846
1846 . .	JARED SPARKS, Cambridge	

Secretaries for Domestic Correspondence.

1831 . .	WILLIAM LINCOLN, Worcester	1841
1841 . .	BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, Worcester	

Recording Secretaries.

1812 . .	SAMUEL M. BURNSIDE, Worcester	1814
1814 . .	OLIVER FISKE, Worcester	1815
1815 . .	REJOICE NEWTON, Worcester	1854
1854 . .	EDWARD E. HALE, Worcester	

Treasurers.

1812 . .	LEVI LINCOLN, Worcester	1813
1813 . .	ISAIAH THOMAS, jun., Worcester	1819
1819 . .	NATHANIEL MACCARTY, Worcester	1829
1829 . .	SAMUEL JENNISON, Worcester	1843
1843 . .	ALFRED D. FOSTER, Worcester	1846
1846 . .	SAMUEL JENNISON, Worcester	

Committees of Publication.

1815 . .	AARON BANCROFT, Worcester	1831
1815 . .	WILLIAM BENTLEY, Salem	1819

Elected.		Retired.
1819	WILLIAM JENKS, Boston	1833
1819	SAMUEL M. BURNSIDE, Worcester	1829
1819	EDWARD D. BANGS, Worcester	1827
1820	SAMUEL JENNISON, Worcester	1831
1827	WILLIAM LINCOLN, Worcester	1834
1831	JOSEPH WILLARD, Boston	1833
1832	JOHN PARK, Worcester	1833
1832	ALFRED D. FOSTER, Worcester	1843
1834	GEORGE FOLSOM, New York	1837
1835	JOHN PARK, Worcester	1843
1837	WILLIAM LINCOLN, Worcester	1843
1843	CHARLES SUMNER, Boston	1845
1843	STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester	1846
1843	SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Worcester	
1845	PELEG W. CHANDLER, Boston	1846
1846	JOSEPH B. FELT, Boston	1850
1846	SAMUEL JENNISON, Worcester	1849
1849	EDWARD E. HALE, Worcester	
1850	GEORGE LIVERMORE, Cambridge	

Librarians.

1814	SAMUEL JENNISON, Worcester	1825
1825	WILLIAM LINCOLN, Worcester	1827
1827	CHRISTOPHER C. BALDWIN, Worcester	1830
1830	SAMUEL M. BURNSIDE, Worcester	1831
1831	CHRISTOPHER C. BALDWIN, Worcester	1835
1835	MATURIN L. FISHER, Worcester	1838
1838	SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Worcester	

MEMBERS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

1855.

The decease of members, when ascertained, is indicated by a star prefixed to their names.
When no name of a State is annexed to the place of residence, *Massachusetts* is understood.

MEMBERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

*Benjamin Abbott, LL.D.	Exeter, N.H.	Oct. 25, 1849, <i>et.</i> 87.
*Prof. Ebenezer Adams	Hanover, N.H.	Aug. 15, 1842, " 77.
*Hon. John Adams, LL.D.	Quincy	July 4, 1826, " 91.
*Hon. John Quincy Adams, LL.D.	Quincy	Feb. 23, 1848, " 81.
*Nathaniel Adams, Esq.	Portsmouth, N.H.	Aug. 1839, " 73.
*Gen. Roger Alden	Meadville, Penn.	Nov. 5, 1836, " 88.
*Rev. Timothy Alden, D.D.	Meadville, Penn.	July 5, 1839, " 68.
*Benjamin Allen, LL.D.	Hyde Park, N.Y.	July 23, 1836, " 65.
Hon. Charles Allen	Worcester	
Rev. Joseph Allen	Northborough	
Rev. William Allen, D.D.	Northampton	
Ellis Ames, Esq.	Canton	
*Ebenezer T. Andrews, Esq.	Boston	Oct. 9, 1851, " 84.
*Rev. Jesse Appleton, D.D.	Brunswick, Me.	Nov. 12, 1819, " 47.
Hon. Nathan Appleton	Boston	
*Hon. Charles H. Atherton	Amherst, N.H.	Jan. 8, 1853, " 79.
*Caleb Atwater, Esq.	Columbus, Ohio	
*Christopher C. Baldwin, Esq.	Worcester	Aug. 20, 1835, " 85.
*Loammi Baldwin, Esq.	Charlestown	June 30, 1838, " 58.
*Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D.D.	Worcester	Aug. 19, 1839, " 84.

Hon. George Bancroft, LL.D. . . .	New York, N.Y. . . .	
*John Chandler Bancroft	Worcester	Aug. 26, 1819, æt. 30.
*Hon. Edward Bangs	Worcester	June 28, 1818, ,, 62.
*Edward D. Bangs, Esq.	Worcester	April 1, 1838, ,, 48.
*Hon. Josiah Bartlett, M.D. . . .	Charlestown	Mar. 5, 1820, ,, 61.
*Hon. Levi Bartlett	Kingston, N.H. . . .	Jan. 30, 1828, ,, 66.
*Prof. Benjamin Smith Barton, M.D.	Philadelphia, Penn. .	Dec. 19, 1816, ,, 49.
William Barton, Esq.	Lancaster, Penn. . .	
Hon. Ira M. Barton	Worcester	
William S. Barton, Esq.	Worcester	
*Hon. James A. Bayard	Wilmington, Del. . .	Aug. 6, 1816, ,, 48.
Hon. William Baylies	Bridgewater	
*Rev. William Bentley, D.D. . . .	Salem	Dec. 29, 1819, ,, 60.
Hon. Thomas H. Benton	St. Louis, Mo. . . .	
Hon. Abijah Bigelow	Worcester	
*Abraham Bigelow, Esq.	Cambridge	July 6, 1832, ,, 70.
Rev. Andrew Bigelow	Boston	
*Hon. Timothy Bigelow	Medford	May 18, 1821, ,, 54.
Hon. John P. Bigelow	Boston	
*Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D.D. . . .	Nashville, Tenn. . .	Aug. 23, 1838, ,, 66.
*Hon. Francis Blake	Worcester	Feb. 23, 1817, ,, 42.
William Blanding, LL.D.	Philadelphia, Penn. .	
*William Bond	Dorchester	
*James Bowdoin, Esq.	Boston	Mar. 6, 1833, ,, 38.
*Hon. Jabez Bowen	Providence, R.I. . .	May 8, 1816, ,, 75.
*Ward N. Boylston, Esq.	Princeton	Jan. 7, 1828, ,, 78.
John Leeds Boxman, Esq.	Baltimore, Md. . . .	
*Hon. Samuel A. Bradley	Portland, Me. . . .	Sep. 24, 1844, ,, 67.
*Oliver Bray, Esq.	Portland, Me. . . .	1823.
*Rev. John Brazer, D.D.	Salem	Feb. 26, 1846, ,, 57.
Henry M. Breckenridge, Esq. . . .	Pittsburg, Penn. . .	
*Hon. Samuel W. Bridgham	Providence, R.I. . .	Dec. 1840, ,, 67.
*Hon. Elijah Brigham	Westborough	Feb. 22, 1816, ,, 64.
George Brinley, jun., Esq.	Hartford, Conn. . .	
*Hon. John Brooks, M.D., LL.D. . .	Medford	Mar. 1, 1825, ,, 72.
*Rev. Francis Brown, D.D.	Hanover, N.H. . . .	July 27, 1820, ,, 36.
*Hon. James Brown	New Orleans, La. . .	April 7, 1836, ,, 69.
*Moses Brown, Esq.	Providence, R.I. . .	Sep. 6, 1836, ,, 97.
*Nicholas Brown, Esq.	Providence, R.I. . .	Sep. 27, 1841, ,, 78.
John Carter Brown, LL.D.	Providence, R.I. . .	
Hon. Alexander H. Bullock	Worcester	
*Samuel M. Burnside, Esq.	Worcester	July 29, 1850, ,, 67.

- *Hon. James Burrill, LL.D. . . . Providence, R.I. . . Dec. 25, 1820, *act.* 49.
 Rev. James D. Butler . . . Cincinnati, O. . . .
 *Matthew Carey, Esq. . . . Philadelphia, Penn. . Sep. 17, 1832, ,, 80.
 *Hon. Charles Carroll, LL.D. . . . Carrollton, Md. . . Nov. 14, 1832, ,, 95.
 *Right Rev. John Carroll, D.D., LL.D. Baltimore, Md. . . Dec. 3, 1815, ,, 81.
 Hon. Lewis Case, LL.D. . . . Detroit, Mich. . . .
 Hon. Peleg W. Chandler . . . Boston
 Henry Chapin, Esq. . . . Worcester
 *Rev. John Chester, D.D. . . . Albany, N.Y. . . . Jan. 12, 1829, ,, 43.
 Abraham Clarke, M.D. . . . Newark, N.J. . . .
 *Hon. William Clarke St. Louis, Mo. . . . Sept. 1, 1838, ,, 69.
 *John D. Clifford, Esq. . . . Lexington, Ky. . . . May 8, 1820, ,, 42.
 *Hon. De Witt Clinton, LL.D. . . . Albany, N.Y. . . . Feb. 11, 1828, ,, 59.
 *Rev. Timothy Clowes, LL.D. . . . Hempstead, L.I. . . . July 16, 1847, ,, 60.
 *Hon. David Cobb Goldsborough, Me. . Mar. 17, 1830, ,, 82.
 *Rev. Charles Coffin, D.D. . . . Grenville, Tenn. . . June 3, 1853, ,, 77.
 *Rev. William Cogswell, D.D. . . . Hanover, N.H. . . . Apr. 18, 1850, ,, 62.
 *William Coleman, Esq. . . . New York, N.Y. . . . July 18, 1829, ,, 63.
 Judah Colt, Esq. . . . Erie, Penn. . . .
 *Roseter Cotton Plymouth Aug. 12, 1837, ,, 79.
 Neville B. Craig, Esq. . . . Pittsburg, Penn. . . .
 Hon. John F. Cushman Oxford, Miss. . . .
 George W. P. Custis, Esq. . . . Arlington Place, D.C.
 *Rev. Manasseh Cutler, LL.D. . . . Hamilton July 28, 1823, ,, 80.
 *Hon. David Daggett, LL.D. . . . New Haven, Conn. . Apr. 12, 1851, ,, 86.
 *Hon. Samuel W. Dana Middletown, Conn. . July 21, 1830.
 *Hon. Nathan Dane, LL.D. . . . Beverly Feb. 15, 1835, ,, 82.
 *Aaron Davis, Esq. . . . Roxbury
 *Hon. John Davis, LL.D. . . . Worcester Apr. 19, 1854, ,, 67.
 Hon. Isaac Davis, LL.D. . . . Worcester
 John C. B. Davis, Esq. . . . New York, N.Y. . . .
 Charles Deane, Esq. . . . Boston
 *Hon. Henry A. S. Dearborn . . . Boston July 29, 1851, ,, 68.
 *Elias Haskett Derby, Esq. . . . Salem Sep. 16, 1826, ,, 60.
 Silas Dinsmore, Esq. . . . St. Stephen's, Ala. . .
 *Daniel Drake, M.D. . . . Cincinnati, O. . . . Nov. 6, 1852, ,, 67.
 *Peter S. Du Ponceau, LL.D. . . . Philadelphia, Penn. . April 2, 1844, ,, 84.
 *Alexander Dustin, Esq. . . . Stirling Jan. 24, 1837, ,, 60.
 Evert A. Duyckinck, Esq. . . . New York, N.Y. . . .
 *Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D., LL.D. New Haven, Conn. . Jan. 11, 1817, ,, 64.
 *Hon. William Ellery Newport, R.I. . . . Feb. 15, 1820, ,, 93.
 *Samuel Elliot, Esq. . . . Washington, D.C. . . Oct. 17, 1821, ,, 49.

*Simon Elliott, Esq.	Newton	Jan. 2, 1832, set. 60.
*Hon. Caleb Ellis	Claremont, N.H.	May 9, 1816, ,, 49.
Rev. George E. Ellis	Charlestown	
Rev. Romeo Elton, D.D.	Providence, R.I.	
*Hon. George W. Erving	Boston	July 22, 1850, ,, 81.
*Rev. Joseph Estabrook	Athol	Apr. 13, 1830, ,, 72.
*Hon. William Eustis, M.D., LL.D.	Roxbury	Feb. 6, 1826, ,, 71.
Hon. Edward Everett, LL.D.	Boston	
*John Farmer, Esq.	Concord, N.H.	Aug. 13, 1838, ,, 49.
*John Hay Farnham, Esq.	Frankfort, Ky.	July 10, 1833, ,, 42.
*Hon. Paul Fearing	Marietta, O.	Sep. 22, 1822, ,, 60.
Rev. Joseph B. Felt	Boston	
Cornelius C. Felton, LL.D.	Cambridge	
Hon. Maturin L. Fisher	Farmersville, Iowa	
*Moses Fiske, Esq.	White Plains, Tenn.	
*Hon. Oliver Fiske	Worcester	Jan. 25, 1837, ,, 74.
*Hon. Samuel Fiske	Claremont, N.H.	Dec. 30, 1834, ,, 65.
Hon. George Folsom	New York, N.Y.	
Charles Folsom, Esq.	Cambridge	
*John M. Forbes, Esq.	Milton	Oct. 1824, ,, 52.
Peter Force, LL.D.	Washington, D.C.	
*Hon. Alfred D. Foster	Worcester	Aug. 10, 1852, ,, 52.
*Hon. Dwight Foster	Brookfield	Apr. 29, 1823, ,, 65.
Dwight Foster, Esq.	Worcester	
*Theodore Foster	Foster, R.I.	Jan. 13, 1828, ,, 76.
William B. Fowle	Boston	
John W. Francis, M.D.	New York, N.Y.	
Charles Frazer, Esq.	Charleston, S.C.	
*Hon. Nathaniel Freeman	Sandwich	Sep. 1827, ,, 66.
*Hon. Samuel Freeman	Portland, Me.	June 18, 1831, ,, 88.
Benjamin F. French, Esq.	New York, N.Y.	
*Robert Fulton, Esq.	New York, N.Y.	Feb. 23, 1818, ,, 50.
*Hon. Albert Gallatin, LL.D.	New York, N.Y.	Aug. 12, 1849, ,, 88.
*Hon. William Gaston, LL.D.	Raleigh, N.C.	Jan. 23, 1844, ,, 66.
*Hon. John T. Gilman, LL.D.	Exeter, N.H.	Sep. 1, 1828, ,, 74.
*William Goddard	Providence, R.I.	Dec. 23, 1817, ,, 77.
*Prof. William G. Goddard	Providence, R.I.	Feb. 16, 1846, ,, 52.
*Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough	Easton, Md.	
*Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.	New York, N.Y.	Nov. 24, 1848, ,, 65.
*Isaac Goodwin, Esq.	Worcester	Sep. 16, 1832, ,, 46.
*Hon. Christopher Gore, LL.D.	Waltham	Mar. 1, 1827, ,, 69.
*Hon. William Gray	Boston	Nov. 4, 1825, ,, 75.

John Green, M.D.	Worcester	
*Prof. Simon Greenleaf, LL.D.	Cambridge	Oct. 6, 1853, set. 69.
Hon. Frederick A. Grimké	Chillicothe, O.	
*Hon. Thomas S. Grimké, LL.D.	Charleston, S.C.	Oct. 1, 1834, ,, 48.
*Nathan Guilford, Esq.	Cincinnati, O.	Dec. 18, 1854, ,, 68.
Rev. Edward E. Hale	Worcester	
*Thomas L. Halsey, Esq.	Providence, R.I.	Nov. 12, 1838, ,, 87.
*Alexander C. Hanson	Georgetown, D.C.	Apr. 23, 1819, ,, 33.
*Hon. Robert G. Harper	Baltimore, Md.	Mar. 15, 1824, ,, 60.
*Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, D.D.	Dorchester	April 8, 1843, ,, 73.
*Rev. William Harris, D.D.	New York, N.Y.	Oct. 18, 1829, ,, 65.
*Ferdinando Rodolph Hassler	Washington, D.C.	Nov. 20, 1843, ,, 74.
*Nathaniel A. Haven, Esq.	Portsmouth, N.H.	June 8, 1826, ,, 36.
Samuel F. Haven, Esq.	Worcester	
*Rev. John Heckewelder	Bethlehem, Penn.	Jan. 31, 1823, ,, 79.
Joseph Henry, LL.D.	Washington, D.C.	
Rev. Francis Herron	Pittsburgh, Penn.	
Samuel P. Hildreth, M.D.	Marietta, Ohio	
Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D.	Worcester	
*Hon. Mark L. Hill	Phippsburg, Me.	Nov. 26, 1842, ,, 71.
Geo. F. Hoar, Esq.	Worcester	
*Rt. Rev. John H. Hobart, D.D.	New York, N.Y.	Sep. 20, 1830, ,, 54.
*Rev. Horace Holley, D.D.	Lexington, Ky.	July 31, 1827, ,, 46.
*Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D.	Cambridge	June 4, 1837, ,, 73.
*Hon. John Hooker	Springfield	Mar. 7, 1829, ,, 67.
*David Hosack, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.	New York, N.Y.	Dec. 22, 1835, ,, 66.
*Hon. John E. Howard	Baltimore, Md.	Oct. 12, 1827, ,, 75.
*Hon. Samuel D. Hubbard	Middletown, Conn.	Oct. 8, 1855, ,, 55.
Hon. Charles Hudson	Lexington	
*Hon. David Humphreys, LL.D.	New Haven, Conn.	Feb. 21, 1818, ,, 66.
*Rev. James Inglis, D.D.	Baltimore, Md.	Aug. 15, 1820.
Washington Irving, LL.D.	New York, N.Y.	
Rev. Henry Jackson, D.D.	Newport, R.I.	
*Eleazer James, Esq.	Worcester	Apr. 14, 1843, ,, 88.
Edward Jarvis, M.D.	Dorchester	
*Hon. John Jay	Bedford, N.Y.	May 17, 1829, ,, 83.
*Hon. Peter A. Jay, LL.D.	New York, N.Y.	Feb. 20, 1843.
*Hon. Thomas Jefferson, LL.D.	Monticello, Va.	July 4, 1826, ,, 83.
Rev. William Jenks, D.D.	Boston	
Samuel Jennison, Esq.	Worcester	
Charles C. Jewett, Esq.	Washington, D.C.	
*John Coffin Jones	Boston	Oct. 25, 1829, ,, 79.

*Hon. William Jones	Providence, R.I.	April 3, 1822, et. 68.
Sylvester Judd, Esq.	Northampton	
Elisha Kent Kane, M.D.	Philadelphia, Penn.	
*Hon. James Kent, LL.D.	New York, N.Y.	Dec. 12, 1847, ,, 84.
*Hon. Rufus King, LL.D.	New York, N.Y.	Apr. 29, 1827, ,, 72.
Hon. Thomas Kinnicutt	Worcester	
*Rev. John T. Kirkland, D.D., LL.D.	Boston	Apr. 26, 1840, ,, 69.
Increase A. Lapham, Esq.	Milwaukie, Wis.	
*Rev. John Lathrop, D.D.	Boston	Jan. 4, 1816, ,, 76.
*John Lathrop, jun., Esq.	Boston	Jan. 30, 1820, ,, 48.
*Hon. Abbott Lawrence	Boston	Aug. 18, 1855, ,, 62.
*Col. Tobias Lear	Washington, D.C.	Oct. 11, 1816.
James Lenox, Esq.	New York, N.Y.	
*Hon. Enoch Lincoln	Portland, Me.	Oct. 11, 1829, ,, 40.
*Hon. Levi Lincoln	Worcester	Apr. 14, 1820, ,, 71.
Hon. Levi Lincoln, LL.D.	Worcester	
*William Lincoln, Esq.	Worcester	Oct. 5, 1843, ,, 42.
*Hon. John W. Lincoln	Worcester	Oct. 2, 1852, ,, 65.
Charles C. Little, Esq.	Cambridge	
George Livermore, Esq.	Cambridge	
*Hon. Brockholst Livingston, LL.D.	New York, N.Y.	Mar. 18, 1823, ,, 65.
*Hon. James Lloyd, LL.D.	Boston	April 5, 1831, ,, 61.
*Nathaniel Lord, Esq.	Ipswich	Oct. 16, 1852, ,, 72.
Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D.	Boston	
*Hon. Daniel Lyman	Providence, R.I.	Oct. 16, 1880.
*Jonathan H. Lyman, Esq.	Northampton	Nov. 1, 1825, ,, 42.
*Rev. Joseph Lyman, D.D.	Hatfield	Mar. 27, 1828, ,, 78.
*Nathaniel Maccarty, Esq.	Worcester	Oct. 14, 1831, ,, 83.
*William Maclure, Esq.	Philadelphia, Penn.	Mar. 23, 1840.
Hon. George P. Marsh	Burlington, Vt.	
*Capt. Hugh M'Call	Savannah, Ga.	June 10, 1824, ,, 57.
James H. M'Culloh, jun., M.D.	Baltimore, Md.	
*Prof. Joseph M'Kean, LL.D.	Cambridge	Mar. 17, 1818, ,, 41.
John A. M'Kinney	Rogersville, Tenn.	
Alexander K. Marshall	Washington, Ky.	
*Hon. John Marshall, LL.D.	Richmond, Va.	July 6, 1835, ,, 80.
*Hon. Jeremiah Mason, LL.D.	Boston	Nov. 14, 1848, ,, 80.
*Rev. John M. Mason, D.D.	New York, N.Y.	Dec. 22, 1829, ,, 60.
William W. Mather, LL.D.	Columbus, O.	
James Mease, M.D.	Philadelphia, Penn.	
Hon. Pliny Merrick, LL.D.	Worcester	
*Hon. James C. Merrill	Boston	Oct. 4, 1853, ,, 69.

Hon. Theron Metcalf, LL.D.	Boston	
*Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D.	Princeton, N.J.	Jan. 8, 1850, <i>et.</i> 91.
*Hon. Elijah H. Mills	Northampton	May 6, 1829, ,, 52.
*Hon. S. L. Mitchell, M.D., LL.D.	New York, N.Y.	Sep. 8, 1831, ,, 67.
*Hon. James Munroe, LL.D.	Oak Hill, Va.	July 4, 1831, ,, 72.
Hon. Jesse Moore	Meadville, Penn.	
*Hon. Gouverneur Morris, LL.D.	Morrisania, N.Y.	Nov. 6, 1816, ,, 64.
Hon. Oliver B. Morris	Springfield	
*Rev. Jedediah Morse, D.D.	Charlestown	June 9, 1826, ,, 65.
*Samuel G. Morton, M.D.	Philadelphia, Penn.	May 15, 1851, ,, 52.
*Rev. Henry A. Muhlenburgh, D.D.	Philadelphia, Penn.	Aug. 11, 1844, ,, 62.
Joel Munsell, Esq.	Albany, N.Y.	
*Rev. William Nash	West Boylston	Mar. 25, 1829, ,, 60.
Hon. Rejoice Newton	Worcester	
*Hon. Amasa Paine	Troy, N.Y.	Dec. 1823.
*Hon. Elijah Paine, LL.D.	Williamstown, Vt.	Apr. 21, 1842, ,, 85.
Frederick W. Paine, Esq.	Worcester	
*Hon. Nathaniel Paine	Worcester	Oct. 8, 1840, ,, 81.
*William Paine, M.D.	Worcester	Apr. 19, 1833, ,, 83.
*Rev. Elijah Parish, D.D.	Byfield	Oct. 14, 1825, ,, 62.
*John Park, M.D.	Worcester	Mar. 2, 1852, ,, 77.
*Hon. Isaac Parker, LL.D.	Boston	July 25, 1880, ,, 62.
*Rev. Francis Parkman, D.D.	Boston	Nov. 12, 1852, ,, 64.
*Hon. Theophilus Parsons, LL.D.	Boston	Oct. 30, 1818, ,, 64.
Usher Parsons, M.D.	Providence, R.I.	
*Hon. John Phillips	Boston	May 29, 1822, ,, 52.
*Hon. William Phillips	Boston	May 26, 1827, ,, 77.
*Hon. John Pickering, LL.D.	Boston	May 5, 1846, ,, 69.
*Rev. John Pierce, D.D.	Brookline	Aug. 24, 1849, ,, 76.
*Hon. Charles C. Pinckney, LL.D.	Charleston, S.C.	Aug. 16, 1825, ,, 69.
*Hon. Thomas Pinckney	Charleston, S.C.	Nov. 2, 1828, ,, 78.
*Hon. Timothy Pitkin, LL.D.	Farmington, Conn.	Dec. 18, 1847, ,, 82.
*Hon. William Plumer	Epping, N.H.	Dec. 22, 1850, ,, 92.
*Jacob Porter, M.D.	Plainfield	Nov. 15, 1846, ,, 68.
Hon. Chandler F. Potter	Manchester, N.H.	
*Rev. John Prince, LL.D.	Salem	June 7, 1836, ,, 84.
William H. Prescott, LL.D.	Boston	
Hon. Josiah Quincy, LL.D.	Cambridge	
Dudley H. Rhodes, Esq.	Zanesville, Ohio	
*Rev. John H. Rice, D.D.	Prince Ed. Co., Va.	Sep. 2, 1831, ,, 52.
*Abdullah Rich, Esq.	Port Mahon, Minorca	Jan. 20, 1850.
*Hon. Edward H. Robbins	Milton	Dec. 29, 1829, ,, 72.

*Rev. Samuel P. Robbins	Marietta, Ohio	Sep. 1823, et. 45.
Rev. Thomas Robbins, D.D. . . .	Hartford, Conn. . . .	
*Hon. Benjamin Russell	Boston	Jan. 4, 1845, ,, 53.
Hon. Stephen Salisbury	Worcester	
*Hon. Winthrop Sargent	Natchez, Miss. . . .	June 3, 1820, ,, 67.
*Samuel Savage, M.D.	Barnstable	June 28, 1831, ,, 82.
Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL.D. . . .	Washington, D.C. . .	
*Hon. Samuel Sewall, LL.D. . . .	Marblehead	June 3, 1814, ,, 56.
Lemuel Shattuck, Esq.	Boston	
*Charles Shaw, Esq.	Boston	Nov. 1, 1828, ,, 46.
Hon. Lemuel Shaw, LL.D.	Boston	
*William S. Shaw, Esq.	Boston	Apr. 25, 1826, ,, 47.
*Hon. James Sheafe	Portsmouth, N.H. . .	Dec. 1829, ,, 74.
Rev. David A. Sherman	Knoxville, Tenn. . .	
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D. . . .	Boston	
Prof. Benjamin Silliman, LL.D. . .	New Haven	
Hon. David Smith	Columbus, Ohio . . .	
*Hon. Jeremiah Smith, LL.D. . . .	Exeter, N.H.	Sep. 21, 1842, ,, 82.
Nathaniel G. Snelling, Esq. . . .	Boston	
Jared Sparks, LL.D.	Cambridge	
*Nathaniel Spooner, Esq.	Plymouth	Feb. 20, 1826, ,, 67.
Rev. William B. Sprague, D.D. . .	Albany, N.Y.	
Hon. William R. Staples	Providence, R.I. . . .	
*Hon. William Stedman	Newburyport	Aug. 31, 1831, ,, 66.
*Hon. Joseph Story, LL.D.	Cambridge	Sep. 10, 1845, ,, 65.
*Hon. Caleb Strong, LL.D.	Northampton	Nov. 7, 1819, ,, 74.
Hon. Charles Sumner	Boston	
*James Swords, Esq.	New York, N.Y. . . .	1843.
Rev. Seth Sweetser, D.D.	Worcester	
*Hon. Bezaleel Taft, jun.	Uxbridge	July 16, 1846, ,, 65.
*Hon. George Thacher	Biddeford, Me. . . .	April 6, 1824, ,, 70.
*Caleb Thaxter, Esq.	Hingham	Nov. 25, 1828, ,, 77.
*Isaiah Thomas, LL.D.	Worcester	April 4, 1831, ,, 82.
*Isaiah Thomas, Esq.	Boston	June 25, 1819, ,, 46.
Isaiah Thomas, Esq.	Cincinnati, O. . . .	
*Hon. Joshua Thomas	Plymouth	Jan. 10, 1821, ,, 69.
Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, LL.D. .	Worcester	
William Thomas, Esq.	Boston	
Abraham R. Thompson, M.D. . . .	Charlestown	
*Hon. John Thompson	Chillicothe, Ohio . .	Dec. 2, 1842, ,, 75.
*Hon. Charles Thomson	Lower Merion, Penn. .	Aug. 16, 1824, ,, 94.
J. Wingate Thornton, Esq. . . .	Boston	

Pardon D. Tiffany, Esq.	Worcester	
*Nicholas Tillinghast, Esq.	Taunton	Apr. 24, 1818, set. 51.
*Hon. Daniel D. Tompkins, LL.D.	Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y.	June 11, 1825, ,, 50.
*Rev. Benjamin Trumbull	North Haven, Conn.	Feb. 2, 1820, ,, 85.
J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq.	Hartford, Conn.	
*Ichabod Tucker, Esq.	Salem	Oct. 22, 1846, ,, 81.
Edward Tuckerman, Esq.	Amherst	
*Hon. William Tudor	Boston	July 8, 1819, ,, 69.
*Dudley A. Tyng, LL.D.	Newburyport	Aug. 1, 1829, ,, 69.
*Hon. Stephen van Rensselaer	Albany, N.Y.	Jan. 26, 1839, ,, 73.
Hon. Richard H. Vose	Augusta, Me.	
*Thomas Wallcut, Esq.	Boston	June 5, 1840, ,, 82.
*Hon. Daniel Waldo	Worcester	July 9, 1845, ,, 82.
Thomas W. Ward, Esq.	Boston	
Hon. Emory Washburn, LL.D.	Worcester	
*Hon. Bushrod Washington, LL.D.	Mount Vernon, Va.	Nov. 26, 1829, ,, 71.
Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D., LL.D.	Providence, R.I.	
*Hon. Daniel Webster, LL.D.	Boston	Oct. 24, 1852, ,, 70.
*Redford Webster, Esq.	Boston	Aug. 31, 1833, ,, 72.
Samuel Wells, Esq.	Northampton	
*Hon. Henry Wheaton, LL.D.	New York, N.Y.	Mar. 11, 1848, ,, 63.
*Theophilus Wheeler, Esq.	Worcester	Aug. 14, 1840, ,, 76.
*Kilborn Whitman, Esq.	Pembroke	Dec. 11, 1835, ,, 71.
William A. Whitehead, Esq.	Newark, N.J.	
Joseph Willard, Esq.	Boston	
Rev. Samuel Willard, D.D.	Deerfield	
*Hon. Hugh Williamson, M.D., LL.D.	New York, N.Y.	May 22, 1819, ,, 83.
Rev. Robert G. Wilson, D.D.	Chillicothe, Ohio	
*Isaac Winslow, M.D.	Marshfield	Oct. 3, 1819, ,, 81.
*Hon. James Winthrop, LL.D.	Cambridge	Sep. 26, 1821, ,, 72.
*Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, LL.D.	Boston	Feb. 22, 1841, ,, 81.
*Hon. William Winthrop	Cambridge	Feb. 5, 1825, ,, 72.
Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL.D.	Boston	
Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D.	Brunswick, Me.	
*Samuel B. Woodward, M.D.	Worcester	Jan. 3, 1850, ,, 63.
*Rev. Alexander Young, D.D.	Boston	Mar. 16, 1854, ,, 53.

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Rev. John McCaul, D.D.	Toronto
Oliver Henry Sherwood, Esq.	Toronto
Rev. John Strachan, D.D.	Toronto
Roderick McKenzie, Esq.	Montreal

FOREIGN MEMBERS.

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*Finn Magnuson	Dec. 24, 1847, <i>æt.</i> 64.
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Mons. César Moreau	
*Baron Antoine J. S. de Sacy	Feb. 20, 1838, „ 79.
M. Raoul Rochette	
Mons. E. F. Jomard	

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Earl of Aberdeen	
*Robert Anderson, M.D.	Mar. 20, 1830, „ 79.
Sir William Bethune	
Robert Bigsby, LL.D.	
Sir David Brewster, LL.D., F.R.S.	
*Prof. Thomas Brown, M.D.	1820, „ 42.
Alexander Brunton, D.D.	
*The Earl of Buchan	April 19, 1829, „ 86.
*Rev. Adam Clarke, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.	Aug. 21, 1832, „ 69.
Charles P. Cooper, Esq.	
*John Cranch, Esq.	
Mark Antony Lower, Esq.	
Capt. Robert J. L. McClure, R.N.	
*Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas	
John Bickerton Williams, LL.D.	
*John Jamieson, D.D.	
*Thomas Parke, Esq.	1834, „ 75.
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*Robert Southey, LL.D.	Mar. 26, 1843, „ 68.
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*Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo Botta, M.D. August, 1837, „ 69.
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*Henry Gahn, Esq.

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 *Gregorio Funes, D.D. 1829.
 Don Manuel Moreno
 Don Manuel L. Vidaurro
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M. George Argyropoulos
 George Finlay, Esq.
 Prof. Lewis Ross
 Rev. John J. Robertson
 M. Alexander Rizo Rangabi
 M. Constantine D. Schinas

SWITZERLAND.

Prof. C. A. Brandis

1

UNIV. OF MICH.

JAN 8 1899

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

IN

BOSTON, APRIL 30, 1856; AND WORCESTER, OCT. 21, 1856.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,

42, SCHOOL STREET.

1856.

L.C.D.



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D-1968

PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 30, 1856.

AT THE

LIBRARY-ROOM OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN BOSTON.

HON. LEVI LINCOLN, Vice-President, in the chair.

The several Reports of the Council, the Treasurer, and the Librarian, were read and accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion.

In reference to the liberal donation of Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, announced by the Council, resolves were proposed and advocated by Hon. Nathan Appleton, Hon. John P. Bigelow, and Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, and passed unanimously, as follows:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Hon. Stephen Salisbury for his liberal and timely donation of five thousand dollars.

Resolved, That the gift be funded by the Council—in the manner desired by the generous donor, and as

indicated in the letter accompanying his gift — under the name of the “Salisbury Fund,” if not objected to by him.

On motion of Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, the following resolution was adopted: —

Resolved, That this Society retains a grateful recollection of the interest uniformly manifested by their late associate, the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, in its prosperity; and would hereby record their high appreciation of the eminent fidelity and success with which he filled the places of public trust with which he was honored, and of his distinguished worth and admirable qualities as a man.

Hon. GEORGE TYLER BIGELOW, Hon. EBENEZER TORREY, Hon. JOHN GORHAM PALFREY, JOHN C. WARREN, M.D., all of Massachusetts, and M. DE NOAILES, of France, having been nominated by the Council for election to membership, were unanimously chosen.

Rev. Edward E. Hale, Hon. Isaac Davis, and George Livermore, Esq., were appointed a Committee to consider what means may be adopted for the establishment of a Publication Fund, in accordance with the suggestions of the Council.

Voted to dissolve the meeting.

Attest,

S. F. HAVEN, REC. SEC.

Pro tempore.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the American Antiquarian Society has the honor to report, that they observe a constant

Errata. In the list of members elected at this meeting, insert HON. JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT, of Rhode Island; and for M. DE NOAILLES read M. DE NOAILLER.

general advance of historical study in the country, we find reason to believe that the collection of the authorities of history, and their systematic arrangement, make steady progress among us. The fact that the circulation of historical works of the first class is more extensive than the circulation even of the most attractive novels, is a gratifying evidence of the real culture of our people. In the six months which have passed since our last Report, this culture has been tested again by the publication here of Mr. Macaulay's new volumes, the most fascinating narrative of a period very important in Constitutional His-

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Voted to dissolve the meeting.

Attest,

S. F. HAVEN, REC. SEC.

Pro tempore.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the American Antiquarian Society has the honor to report, that they observe a constant and gratifying increase in the taste for those historical pursuits to which our Society is devoted. In its own history we have some gratifying improvements to mention within the period of the last six months; and in the enlargement of our correspondence, and the use made of our collections, as well as in the general advance of historical study in the country, we find reason to believe that the collection of the authorities of history, and their systematic arrangement, make steady progress among us. The fact that the circulation of historical works of the first class is more extensive than the circulation even of the most attractive novels, is a gratifying evidence of the real culture of our people. In the six months which have passed since our last Report, this culture has been tested again by the publication here of Mr. Macaulay's new volumes, the most fascinating narrative of a period very important in Constitutional His-

tory. Of those volumes, it is estimated that more than one hundred thousand sets have already been sold in this country. Of the earlier volumes, more than three hundred thousand sets have been circulated here, — about one set to every sixteen families in the country. In the same period, Mr. Washington Irving's continuation of the life of his illustrious namesake, Mr. Prescott's "History of Philip II.," Mr. Lothrop Motley's "History of the Dutch Republic," are all evidences that our own students of history are prosecuting with success their various undertakings. We do not attempt to allude to numerous books which do not treat of subjects so wide; but the Society will remember how many valuable historical works, of local or State or ecclesiastical history, have been published within six months past, many of them by our own members.

In the history of our Society, for the same period, the most important incident is a very considerable addition to its invested funds. Our President, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, has made a very generous addition to the munificent gifts which we have before received from him, by placing at the disposal of the Council the sum of five thousand dollars, for the preservation, by binding, of the pamphlets, newspapers, manuscripts, and other papers of our collection. The President's own observation of the necessity of such a fund in every public library led him to make to us this donation; and the Council cannot better re-

count his views in making it, and the objects with which they will attempt to hold it, than by copying the letter in which he offered it, and their own resolutions in receiving it.

WORCESTER, Dec. 15, 1855.

To the Council of the American Antiquarian Society.

GENTLEMEN,—The honored founder of our Society could not have anticipated, that, at a period so near his own time as the present day, the liberal funds which he provided would have been made insufficient by the growth of the object of his bounty. This deficiency limits your power to make such publications as are desirable, and occasions daily annoyance and regret, by impeding your efforts to render the library more worthy of the frequent visits of students, and of the valuable donations which it constantly and largely receives from members of the Society and other friends of learning. The library must be sustained by occasional purchases to complete departments of books and courses of study; by binding appropriately the rare old manuscripts, books, and priceless pamphlets, already possessed; and by placing future acquisitions promptly, and in neat and convenient forms, on the shelves. It is of great moment that the binding of ephemeral and periodical pamphlets should be done while the matter is fresh, that deficiencies in any part may be brought to light and supplied. As the ability of the Society would permit, a moderate expenditure has been devoted, from time to time, to bookbinding; but liberal contributions have heaped up a vast quantity of pamphlets of great value, such as are not probably contained in any other library, which cannot now be conveniently consulted, and are exposed to be injured and lost. Moreover, a prompt provision for binding publications of this character will probably enlarge the receipts of the library in this important department.

The example of the founder of our Society admonishes those who are profited by his beneficence to do their share for its continuance and enlargement. The present income gives no excess beyond the amount of the customary expenses now required in each year. In addition to these, sundry extraordinary occasions

of expense are in prospect. A considerable payment will be required for walls and fences around the lot of the Society, and for the improvement of the exterior of the hall; a new printed catalogue of the library, which will be a costly work, cannot be much longer delayed; and a third volume of the Transactions of the Society, containing materials which are nearly ready, must soon be published. For such interesting objects, funds will undoubtedly be furnished. But the binding of books is a humble and unattractive work, which, in all libraries, is liable to be neglected. My conviction of the importance of this work induces me to make the following proposition:—

I offer to the American Antiquarian Society five thousand dollars, to be safely and productively invested as a separate fund, to be called "The Bookbinding Fund." The income of this fund, as it accrues, is to be appropriated and paid, first to maintain the principal of said fund at the full value of five thousand dollars, and the balance of said income is to be expended in binding the manuscripts, books, and pamphlets of the American Antiquarian Society. And, if it shall happen in any year that there shall be a surplus of said balance of income above what is required for bookbinding, that surplus may be expended for the purchase of books for the library, and for no other purpose.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN SALISBURY.

On the receipt of this letter from the President,
the Council —

Voted, That the Council have received with great gratification the communication of Hon. Stephen Salisbury, in which he proposes to make a donation of the sum of five thousand dollars, for the purpose of establishing a bookbinding fund; that the donation be accepted for the purposes and upon the conditions expressed in the communication of Mr. Salisbury; and that the thanks of the Council be tendered to him for this renewed evidence of his interest in this institution, and for his munificent liberality in sustaining and extending the objects for which it was established.

The Council have taken in hand the work of arranging for binding the pamphlets of the collection yet unbound, and an important part of these pamphlets will soon be ready for the binder. We need add nothing to what has been expressed in some of our recent reports, as to the value to the historian of collections of this character; but it is proper that we should say, — not in any disposition to boast, but that we may offer to the public the use of the treasures we have, — that we regard our collection of newspapers as the most valuable, for purposes of history, in the country. Our distinguished founder had peculiar opportunities for making such a collection full. Of the pamphlets which have come to us in the Mather collections, the Bentley collections, and others, this may be said, that they illustrate not only our history, but the history of England. It is matter of satisfaction to us, that all our leading historians, in turn, have found they could draw to advantage from our stores.

We refer to the Report of the Librarian, which is offered herewith, as a part of this Report, for an exposition of the necessity of such a fund for binding, as felt in every public library. We know, however, no instance, but that which we now record, where this imperious demand has been met by a special fund adequate to the purpose.

In accordance with the directions of the Society, a catalogue of its officers and members, from the

time of its organization, in November, 1812, was published with the proceedings of the last annual meeting. Great pains were taken by the Librarian, to whom the compilation was intrusted, in securing its accuracy. He has added to it the dates of the decease of those members who are no longer living, and memoranda of their age. As it is now a third of a century since this Society was formed, the majority of its earlier members are included in the list of the dead. As many of them have filled a distinguished place before the public, this little document becomes a curious record, which we may preserve with pride, as a memento of our past coadjutors.

It will be remembered, that after the publication by the Society of the first part of the third volume of its Transactions, in the year 1850, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts undertook the publication of its own records, of which, in that volume, we had printed the beginning. We have no reason to regret that we were thus relieved from the costly work of publishing the original records of the government of this State. We had put in print, in our own Transactions, the most curious part of them, carefully edited by our Librarian, who had illustrated them with full notes; and we had taken the occasion to publish, in connection, that history of the Origin of the company, to which we still refer with pride, as the most complete narrative of the birth of our infant

State. To finish the third volume, it was next proposed that we should publish Mr. Lapham's narrative of the researches which he had made, at the expense of the Society, among the curious earthworks of Wisconsin: but, the Smithsonian Institute having expressed to us a desire to assume the publication of this work, we readily yielded it to that institution; and the completion of our third volume was deferred a second time, by the readiness of others to assist us in our labors.

One of our most active members, Mr. Samuel Jennison, has now prepared for publication a curious manuscript belonging to our collection; and the Council propose, by the publication of this, to continue our third volume. It embraces the diaries of Capt. John Hull, for more than twenty years the mint-master of Massachusetts, and, at different times in his life, Treasurer of the town of Boston and of the Colony. These diaries will be accompanied by some letters of his, now in the possession of Mr. Jennison. In the last Report to the Society, we explained the value of these letters in connection with the diaries.* Though the diaries are brief, Hull's connection with public affairs was such as to give to them an interest decidedly historical. We suppose that he is the first person of whom it can be certainly said, that he studied at a Massachusetts free

* Mr. Jennison has, since this Report was read, presented this curious letter-book to the Society.

school. Later in life, in the time of the English Commonwealth, he was the Agent of the Colony, in its assumption of the peculiar prerogative of sovereignty, — the coining of money. He came to the Colony, when he was ten years old, with his father; and died, in his fifty-ninth year, in the year 1683. His diaries, though irregularly kept, extend from his early recollections till very near the close of his life, and thus include facts in the history of the Colony, from its origin, for more than fifty years.

We speak of his *diaries*, as his memoranda are kept under two heads. The first is entitled, "Some Passages of God's Providence about Myself and in Relation to Myself; penned down that I may be more Mindful of, and Thankful for, all God's Dispensations towards me."

The second has the title, "Some observable Passages of Providence toward the Country, and specially in these Parts of the Massachusetts Bay; Noted for the Help of mine own Memory, wherein, if any thing should not be so exactly penned, for Method or Time, let it be imputed to the Ignorance and Weakness of the Penman, if it should come to the Sight of any Other."

As Capt. Hull came to the years of manhood about the time when we lose, by Winthrop's death, his invaluable materials for our history, these diaries and letters have a peculiar value; for they cover that precise period where we have hitherto been most at

a loss for material for illustrating our Colonial annals. The existence of the Colony, under the Commonwealth and the Restoration, was modified by peculiar political and commercial circumstances, which are here noted down by an intelligent and conscientious man, who saw much of them, and was part of them. He landed in the Colony a boy, when its resources, in number and in shipping, were hardly superior to what the State of Liberia shows to-day; he died, perhaps the largest merchant in North America, when the Colony had gained a population of nearly a hundred thousand, and was one of the most considerable provinces of the British crown. In the mean time, it had disowned the authority of the Stuarts, earlier, and with more unanimity, than the mother country; it had carried on a political existence, nearly independent, during their exile, and had very sincerely regretted their return. Capt. Hull notes the turning-points of this history with an uncompromising Puritan spirit. He does not hesitate in the punishment of Anabaptists and of Quakers. He does not hesitate in expressing his regret at the defeat of the Puritans at home. The following entries, which record the beginning and end of the English Commonwealth, show his feeling with regard to home politics, and are probably a fair exhibition of the general feeling of the Colony: —

* 1645, Jan. 30. Great Charles the First was beheaded upon Tuesday, about two o'clock. — a very solemn and strange act; and God alone can work good by so great a change, both to the nation and posterity of the king.

- 1655, 25th of 12th mo. We received the sad news of the death of the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, a man of excellent worth, who died Sept. 3, 1658. The Lord give suitable affections to bewail the loss of such choice ones! He was one that sought the good of New England: though he seemed to be much wanting in a thorough testimony against the blasphemies of our days.

* 5th of 11th mo. [1658]. About this time, there came in a ship from London, and brought us intelligence of the state of our native land, which was very sad. — partly by the abounding of Quakers and almost all manner of heresies, all too much borne with, and by many in authority countenanced; also the unsettled state of the Parliament, — being lately dissolved, and forced from their sitting, by the army: and sundry insurrections and discontents in the people: as if the reformation, purchased by so much war and blood, should be given up to heretics and Papists, &c. For all which the Lord stirred up his people here to set apart the 22d of 12th mo. to seek the Lord, in solemn fasting, in all the churches hereabout.

* 1660, 21st of 4th mo. By reason of intelligence of sad distractions in England, — such as threaten the prostration of all the hopes of the reformation begun, Royalists taking hand and heart of the one party, and Anabaptists and sectaries on the other party, and a fear of their joining with the Quakers, all which sorely threatened the loss of England's peace, — the General Court called upon the whole Colony to seek the Lord in a way of solemn fasting and prayer, which was this day duly attended.*

* The proclamation of the Court begins with the following words:—

" This Court, taking into their serious consideration the present sad and deplorable condition of our dear native country, as well by reason of the great distractions in that Commonwealth, as also those many provocations of the Lord's displeasure by those horrid blasphemies & wickednesses that there abound, & the many clouds hovering over them, threatening the utter frustrating of those hopeful beginnings where with of late years the Lord was pleased to favor, not only them, but also his name & cause withall:" &c.

After other causes for humiliation, the day is named " for the imploring of the Lord's merciful presence yet to be continued with our dear native country, & that the name of all their iniquities & overturnings in church & state may be the advancement of the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus, & setting up of his throne in that

"31st of 3d mo. Charles the Second was, by a strange turn of Providence, with all joy accepted; and then arrived, to take his father's throne, in England. The good Lord make him a nursing father to the church, and fit him as he did David, by long affliction, to be an excellent shepherd to his English Israel!

"Oct. 26. We heard of the bishops; and with them the old formalities of surplice, &c., began to be practised again in our native land, which had been now twenty years expunged, and many good ministers put out of place.

"Nov. 30. A small ship arrived from England, and brought intelligence of the bishops countenance the old liturgy and inventions of men in the worship of God, and the face of things looking sadly toward the letting-in of Popery; as if, when they had been now twenty years conflicting, and a great part of them in bloody war, for reformation, they should all upon a sudden be sent back again, as sometime Israel in the wilderness, ready to enter into Canaan, yet for unbelief and disobedience sent back to the Red Sea, and to wandering forty years, to consume that generation that would not learn and do the work of their generation."

These few extracts will be enough to show how distinct are the illustrations of the political history and opinions of the country given in Hull's "Public Diary." As we had occasion to say in our last Report, his letters on the various business matters on which he was engaged will furnish illustrations, of equal value, of the commercial history of the country, through a period in which he was one of its leading merchants.

land whose right it is" — Is it possible, that, in these ambiguous closing words, — which may apply either to the "throane" of the Lord Jesus, or of Gen. Lambert, or of Monk, or of Charles Stuart, — there is a little of that wisdom of this world, which, a few years after, claimed the pine-tree on Hull's shillings as a royal oak? In fact, Charles had entered London the day before this proclamation; but the last news the General Court had might have given some hope to the "Republicans."

Capt. Hull was the father-in-law of Judge Sewall, whose valuable diary, of a later date, has furnished such interesting materials for our Colonial history. The diaries and letters, which the Council propose to publish, may therefore be regarded a natural connecting-link between the journal of Winthrop and Judge Sewall's memoirs. They make, also, an appropriate continuation of those parts of the company's records which they will immediately follow in our third volume. They serve, indeed, as illustrations of the remainder of those records, published by the State with so much liberality, and edited with such unexampled success by our fellow-laborer, Dr. Shurtleff.

The Report of the Treasurer, which we submit as a part of this Report, will exhibit to the Society its financial condition.

In presenting that Report, the Council feel it their duty to call the distinct attention of the Society to the severe limit on their expenses, which they are obliged to maintain if they restrict their operations within the amount which is provided by the annual interest of their funds. For the general purposes of the Society, — indeed, even for its current expenses, — the provision thus made is very modest; and while the Society has received, from the liberality of its President, two very valuable additions to its resources, — one to assist in the completion of the building, and the other which we have to-day an-

nounced, — yet its annual income from its other funds is not now so large as it was before the new building was undertaken. Grateful as we are, that, in our financial statement, we have not to report, as the trustees of public societies often do, a debt upon our shoulders, and the necessity of an effort to remove it, we are none the less obliged to state, that it is only by severe economy, and by abstaining from very tempting purchases, that we are able to meet the expenses of the year with its accruing income. Our sister societies, which impose on their members some pecuniary tax, as well as that demand which we all make on their studies and time, have a resource of which we have not yet availed ourselves. But we cannot look with perfect satisfaction on the constant enlargement of our field of duty, and the frequent opportunities for valuable accessions to our library, while our means of work do not enlarge in a similar proportion. Every Report of the Council, for some years, has called attention to some department of the library in which accessions are desirable; but it has only been by contributions of books that such accessions have been made. Our purchases of books are necessarily very small.

The Council feel, in particular, that, in the present condition of historical research, there is a demand for the immediate publication of all results obtained. With the growth of the country also, and the enlargement of the number of its students, these results

are a hundred times more numerous than they were when our Society was formed. We do not hesitate to say, therefore, that — not simply to keep pace with the work of other societies younger than our own, but also to discharge fully the duty which we owe to the public — we ought to publish, for the benefit of historical study, such contributions to history as are constantly accumulating; at least, as promptly as we should do if we issued a volume of our Transactions every year. This is impossible, however, unless we have a fund specifically applicable to the purpose of publication. Different methods have been suggested by which such a fund might be collected. Our sister society of Pennsylvania has raised a publication fund of nine thousand dollars, in twenty-dollar subscriptions, from the public, which entitle each subscriber to receive, during his or her life, a copy of every publication of the society. To this fund we owe the publication of the “History of Braddock’s Defeat,” by Mr. Winthrop Sargent, — a work which gives good promise for the series. The Council has no doubt, that, if in any way a publication-fund of a principal sum of ten thousand dollars could be invested for our use, the manuscripts of our own collection, and the contributions of our members and others, would form the material for an annual volume of the first interest and importance.

The publication of our Transactions at present is retarded; so that our volumes are but few, and

very far between. The expense is a material drain on the funds not specially appropriated. The Council feel at liberty, therefore, to call the especial attention of the Society to the necessity of some enlargement of our means in that direction, if we are to make those frequent publications which our own reputation and our duty to the public require.

The following gentlemen, chosen at the last meeting of the Society, have signified their acceptance of the invitation : Hon. Lemuel Shaw, Charles C. Little, Esq., Hon. R. H. Vose, Hon. C. E. Potter, Hon. W. R. Staples, Hon. John Carter Brown, Evert A. Duyckinck, Esq., W. A. Whitehead, Esq., W. W. Mather, Esq., Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Hon. John F. Cushman, Hon. M. L. Fisher.

All which is respectfully submitted.

For the Council,

EDWARD E. HALE.

April 29, 1856.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society respectfully reports,—

That the amount of Funds in his hands at the date of his last Report,	
October, 1855, was	\$23,809.56
Since which time he has received from the Hon. Stephen Salisbury a	
donation to constitute a Bookbinding Fund	5,000.00
For interest on Notes	637.60
For Dividends on Bank Stock	551.00
For Discount on Railroad Bonds purchased	12.00
	<u>\$35,010.16</u>
In the same time he has paid out	911.71
	<u>\$34,098.45</u>

Which is invested as follows:—

On account of Librarian's Fund,—

In Stock of the Blackstone Bank	\$500.00
" " Citizens' Bank	1,100.00
" " Fitchburg Bank	600.00
" " North Bank	500.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	800.00
Notes, secured by Mortgage	9,800.00
	<u>12,800.00</u>
Less, due the Treasurer	17.10
	<u>\$12,782.90</u>

On account of Fund of Five Thousand Dollars,—

In Stock of the Bank of Commerce	\$800.00
" " Citizens' Bank	400.00
" " Oxford Bank	400.00
" " Quinsigamond Bank	1,600.00
" " Shawmut Bank	3,700.00
" " Worcester Bank	1,400.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	1,800.00
Notes with Mortgage	6,765.00
	<u>16,365.00</u>
Less, due the Treasurer	86.95
	<u>\$16,278.05</u>

On account of Bookbinding Fund,—

In Stock of the Bank of Commerce	\$2,500.00
Note	2,400.00
Cash	187.50
	<u>\$5,087.50</u>

Librarian's Fund	\$12,782.90
Fund of Five Thousand Dollars	16,278.05
Bookbinding Fund	5,087.50
	<u>\$34,098.45</u>

SAMUEL JENNISON, *Treasurer.*

APRIL 29, 1856.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE Librarian respectfully reports, that there is much reason to be gratified with the accessions of the past six months. They are considerable in number, are varied in character, and of substantial interest and value.

Several members of the Society have presented *collections* of books and other matter from their own libraries. A very generous deposit of the kind, from Hon. Rejoice Newton, was mentioned in the Librarian's last Report: another has since been sent in from the same source, comprising seventy-six bound volumes and twenty-three pamphlets. An exceedingly liberal gift, consisting of one hundred and fifty-three volumes, and two hundred and thirty-eight pamphlets, has been received from Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, in addition to fifty-six numbers of the "Christian Examiner," which have completed our series of that periodical, and twenty-one numbers of the "North-British Review," which were wanting in the library.

A still more extensive contribution has been made by Hon. Levi Lincoln, which comprehends a large

amount and variety of manuscript matter, derived from the late William Lincoln. That gentleman, whose constant services to this Society, and active interest in all kindred purposes, will not soon be forgotten, was known to have collected manuscript materials of various kinds; such, for example, as his history of the town of Worcester, and his historical account of the Provincial Congresses of Massachusetts, would call his attention to. And, besides the accumulations to which these special purposes gave rise, his antiquarian taste had induced him to gather a store of statistical facts, autograph letters, local records, clippings from newspapers, and other choice items of information and curiosity, that his quick observation led him to discover, and his untiring industry to arrange and preserve. Many portions of these collectanea had been handsomely bound in volumes, and others were carefully labelled and laid aside for the same process. Several chests are filled with the latter.

With these valued memorials of his brother, Gov. Lincoln has transferred to the Society quite a library of public documents and ancient law-books, inherited by him, or collected during his professional and public life. Among them are many of the massive tomes that burdened the professional studies of former days, but which have been practically superseded by modern digests, codes, and condensed compilations of precedents and principles. As legal and

jurisprudential antiquities, their adaptation to the repository to which they have been consigned will be admitted, while they add essentially to the interest and importance of a department of the library already numerically respectable.

The letter of Gov. Lincoln, accompanying his gift, will best explain the nature of this portion of his donation.

WORCESTER, March 31, 1856.

TO SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq.,

Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society.

DEAR SIR, — I take pleasure in asking the acceptance, by the American Antiquarian Society, of the *remnant*, which I have reserved from former distributions among members of my family, of my law library, consisting of ancient copies of elementary works and volumes of reports, many of which have become rare, while they retain their value as books of occasional reference, and by the antiquarian especially may be regarded with interest. Among them are Rolle's Abridgment, in folio; Croke's Reports; Ventris, Siderfin, Leonard, Vernon, Vesey, Yelverton, Hobart, Fitzgibbons, Topham, Plowden, Raymond, Burrows, Saunders, Salkeld, Hardwick, H. Blackstone, &c.; Lilly's Entries; Coke's Entries and Institutes; Coke on Littleton; Wood's Institutes and Civil Law; Burns's Ecclesiastical Law; and Reeves's English Law, &c. Many of these books were collected and used by my father in the course of his long professional life, and have been in the libraries of still earlier eminent lawyers of the country, whose autographs they still retain. In the collection sent you, will also be found several miscellaneous volumes, mostly on legal topics and subjects of jurisprudence, which may not unworthily occupy a vacant shelf. They are placed at the disposal of the Council; and I shall be most happy if they shall be found to supply any want in the library of the Society.

With very faithful esteem, yours, &c.,

LEVI LINCOLN.

There are of these, in the whole, two hundred and thirty-six bound volumes, and one hundred and seventy-six pamphlets, apart from the manuscripts which had not been put into binding.

The Rev. Dr. Sprague has been careful to send, with some of his printed discourses, his annual contribution of the proceedings of the Legislature of New York, consisting, in this case, of ten bound volumes.

From Hon. Isaac Davis have been received fourteen volumes, chiefly State papers and political tracts; from F. W. Paine, Esq., besides some minor publications, twelve volumes of valuable modern historical works; from Hon. Ira M. Barton, thirteen miscellaneous works of ancient date, and twelve pamphlets; and from J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., some manuscript papers and autographs of American and British officers of the era of the Revolution.

The names of several *ladies* are found among recent contributors. Miss Mary G. Chandler, of Lancaster, has given eight volumes of debates in the English House of Lords during the century immediately succeeding to the Restoration; Mrs. Agnes Park, of Worcester, an ancient map of England and Wales; Miss Mary C. Gay, of Suffield, Conn., the "Connecticut Courant," in continuation from files that for many years have been annually deposited by some member of her family; and from Miss Mary Bigelow, of Worcester, a manuscript sermon of Rev. Francis Gardner, anciently minister of the town of Leomin-

ster. In this connection, too, should be mentioned, as additions to our manuscripts, Gov. Belcher's answer to the queries of the Lords of Trade, dated March 2, 1736-7; and a letter from Admiral Keppel to Gov. Lawrence, enclosing a copy of Capt. Orme's account of Gen. Braddock's defeat, with Washington's letter to Gov. Dinwiddie announcing the event, and a list of officers killed and wounded, — received through M. D. Phillips, Esq., from a gentleman in Halifax, N.S., who obtained them from the archives of that province.

The most considerable donation from any one out of the Society is that of forty-seven volumes, that were formerly part of the library of the late Thomas Walcutt, whose collection of rare American tracts of an early period was procured for this Institution many years since. For this gift we are indebted to his nephew, Mr. Charles J. Stratford, of Blackstone. In this case, as usually happens in the distribution of libraries of long standing, we find books which, being out of print, and not easy to be obtained, have acquired from that circumstance a greatly enhanced value. Some are standard works, often referred to even now; others are the productions of American authors, in prose and verse, that have become obsolete, and are generally forgotten, but which the Messrs. Duyckinck, who have presented to us their recently published "Cyclopædia of American Literature," would fully appreciate.

There have been other gifts, too numerous to mention in detail, whose donors are included in the general list of sources, from whence accessions have been received, appended to this Report. Twenty-four books and one hundred and nine pamphlets — the former chiefly important ethnological and historical works, and the latter numbers of periodicals required to complete imperfect sets — have been purchased.

The aggregate of accumulations since the 23d of October exhibits an increase of six hundred and ninety-seven books, and seven hundred and ninety-five publications coming under the denomination of tracts or pamphlets; to which are to be added manuscript documents, and files of unbound newspapers.

The prominent incident of the last six months, affecting the interests of our library, is a gift from Hon. Stephen Salisbury of a fund of five thousand dollars, the proceeds of which are restricted in their use to the binding of books, tracts, manuscripts, and other matter requiring that mode of preservation. The full importance of this foundation may not, at first thought, be entirely obvious: it is only when its possible consequences are duly estimated that all its advantages appear. I am not aware that a similar provision has been made for any other institution. The means for such purpose are always drawn with reluctance from general funds; and the temptation to apply any spare accumulation of income

to the purchase of new books is seldom resisted. It is natural that this should be the case, as a larger number of volumes of recognized value can usually be obtained in that way than by employing an equal sum in binding loose materials. Hence, in most libraries, if not in all, a vast majority of the papers and pamphlets that have been collected are packed away in boxes or bundles; while only a few, deemed the most important, are selected to be bound: the remainder are postponed to that indefinite and very uncertain time to come, when the treasury shall have no other pressing demands upon its resources. All librarians will testify to this condition of things, as a weight on their official consciences which they find little prospect of removing.

The *theory* is, that the cost of the operation must not be estimated in connection with its ostensible benefits; but it seldom fails to be so estimated, and to exercise a controlling influence over the result. Most private collectors will call to mind the numerous tracts or papers they have marked and laid aside for preservation, which in process of time, the association of interest attached to them being lost, or the sense of their importance having faded from the memory, are consigned to destruction, to make way for further accumulations, which ultimately meet with a similar fate, because the consciousness that they are too valuable to be lost is overborne by the feeling that they are not valuable enough to justify the

trouble and expense of their conservation. Perhaps nine out of ten of the daily applications to our library, and nine out of ten of the letters constantly received asking information, relate to tracts or fugitive publications which the applicants remember to have possessed or to have seen, or to which they have found allusion, and of which they have particular need for some purpose. What, as individuals, they could not afford to keep, or had not sufficient inducement to keep for want of cognate matter to combine with it, they hope some institution has been considerate enough to save for them.

A large portion of the initial steps of great movements in society, of great inventions, of sectarian and political operations, are recorded only in newspapers and tracts of an ephemeral character. It was disclosed in Congress, some years ago, that not a single copy of James Rumsey's short treatise on the application of steam to the propelling of vessels, printed in 1788, was known to be in existence; a statement which, happily, the catalogue of our library contradicts. But a short treatise upon a new subject, of which but few copies are printed, although the subject itself, and the original suggestions respecting it, may ultimately swell into great importance, stands very little chance of reaching posterity, unless, in some fortunate companionship, it has been raised to the dignity of a bound volume. It is gratifying to be able to hold out to the busy multitude of thinking

men who are not authors, in the ordinary sense of the word, but who speak and write in a casual way on topics of public interest, an assurance that the ideas they have cherished, and labored to express, shall have a place among the permanent materials of history, if they will intrust them to our care ; and it may be anticipated, that the knowledge of an ability to make good this assurance will much increase the number and variety of publications that are tendered for our acceptance.

These considerations are necessary to a just estimate of the accurate perception of the cardinal exigency of an historical library, and the judicious forecast, that have prompted the restrictions of this generous foundation.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL F. HAVEN,
Librarian.

LIST OF DONORS.

N. B. Shurtleff, M.D.	Boston.
Prof. A. D. Bache	Washington, D.C.
Hon. C. E. Potter	Manchester, N.H.
The Royal Geographical Society of London.	
Hon. Stephen Salisbury	Worcester.
Rev. D. C. Taylor	Worcester.
Gen. William H. Sumner	Roxbury.
Library Committee of Guild Hall	London.
The United States Congress.	
Mr. Perley Goddard	Worcester.
William Greenleaf, Esq.	Worcester.
Prof. C. Rafn	Copenhagen, Den.
Hon. Samuel Crocker	Taunton.
The American Oriental Society.	
Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D.	Worcester.
The Historical Society of Connecticut.	
Ellis Ames, Esq.	Canton.
Mr. John Wilson	Boston.
Mr. Charles J. Stratford	Blackstone.
Hon. Isaac Davis	Worcester.
The State of Massachusetts.	
Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas	Worcester.
F. W. Paine, Esq.	Worcester.
The Essex Institute.	
Charles L. Putnam, Esq.	Worcester.
The Selectmen of Medford.	
Rev. James Freeman Clarke	Boston.
Rev. N. E. Cornwall	Southport, Conn.
Messrs. Z. Baker and Co.	Worcester.
Hon. Ira M. Barton	Worcester.

Miss Mary C. Gay	Suffield, Conn.
Hon. Alexander DeWitt	Oxford.
Hon. G. W. Manypenny	Washington, D.C.
Evert A. Duyckinck, Esq.	New York.
George L. Duyckinck, Esq.	New York.
The American Philosophical Society.	
The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.	
J. Henry Hill, Esq.	Worcester.
Miss Mary Bigelow	Worcester.
Franklin Hall, Esq.	Worcester.
Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.	
Rev. William B. Sprague, D.D.	Albany, N.Y.
Mrs. Agnes Park	Worcester.
Rev. F. A. Whitney	Brighton.
Hon. Edward Everett	Boston.
Aaron White, Esq.	Thompson, Conn.
The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.	
Miss Mary G. Chandler	Lancaster.
Hon. Rejoice Newton	Worcester.
Hon. Levi Lincoln	Worcester.
William A. Whitehead, Esq.	Newark, N.J.
Thomas Lawson, Surg.-Gen. U. S. A.	Washington, D.C.
George Livermore, Esq.	Cambridge.
M. D. Phillips, Esq.	Boston.
J. W. Thornton, Esq.	Boston.
John H. Matthews, Esq.	Worcester.
The American Peace Society.	
The American Unitarian Association.	
Freeman Hunt, Esq.	New York.

The Editors and Publishers of —

The Boston Semi-Weekly Courier,
The Boston Semi-Weekly Advertiser,
The Christian Watchman and Reflector,
The National Ægis,
The Fitchburg Sentinel.

ANNUAL MEETING

AT

ANTIQUARIAN HALL, IN WORCESTER,

OCTOBER 21, 1856.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, President, in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, S. F. Haven was chosen Secretary *pro tempore*.

The record of the last meeting was read.

The Reports of the Council, the Librarian, and the Treasurer, were severally read.

On motion of Gov. Lincoln, these Reports were accepted, and referred to the Council, with instructions to print such portions as they deem expedient.

A Report from the Committee of Publication was read by the Chairman, and was referred to the Council, with similar instructions.

The Committee, appointed at the last meeting to consider what measures might be adopted for the establishment of a Publication Fund, made a report of their proceedings thus far, announcing the prospect of ultimate success.

The following resolution, recommended by that Committee, was adopted: —



President.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY of WORCESTER.

Vice-Presidents.

REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D.D. BOSTON.

HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL.D. WORCESTER.

Council.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D. WORCESTER.

GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D. BOSTON.

CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

HON. IRA M. BARTON WORCESTER.

HON. THOMAS KINNICUTT WORCESTER.

HON. PLINY MERRICK, LL.D. BOSTON.

HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW BOSTON.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. WORCESTER.

DWIGHT FOSTER, Esq. WORCESTER.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.

JARED SPARKS, LL.D. CAMBRIDGE.

Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D. WORCESTER.

Recording Secretary.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE BOSTON.

Treasurer.

SAMUEL JENNISON, Esq. WORCESTER.

Committee of Publication.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. WORCESTER.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE BOSTON.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

Voted to dissolve the meeting.

Attest,

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, REC. SEC.

Pro tempore.

“Resolved, That, so soon as the amount of six thousand dollars be subscribed for a Publication Fund, the Treasurer be requested to collect the amount subscribed, and to invest it safely and productively as a separate fund, to be called the “Publishing Fund.”

The Rev. A. P. PEABODY, D.D., of New Hampshire, JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq., of Massachusetts, and the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, D.D., of Great Britain, having been nominated by the Council for election to the Society, were unanimously chosen members.

Voted to proceed to the choice of officers for the ensuing year.

A letter from Hon. Emory Washburn, declining a re-election to the Council, on account of removal from town, and from a conviction that the interests of the Society required the substitution of a citizen of Worcester in his place, was read by the President. In this letter, Gov. Washburn expressed his warm regard for the institution; the pleasure he had derived from long connection with it, and association with its members; and the interest he should continue to cherish in its prosperity.

At the request of the meeting, a Committee of nomination was appointed by the Chair, consisting of George Livermore, Esq., Hon. Levi Lincoln, and Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff.

A list of officers, recommended by this Committee, was elected unanimously by ballot; viz.:—

President.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY of WORCESTER.

Vice-Presidents.

REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D.D. BOSTON.

HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL.D. WORCESTER.

Council.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D. WORCESTER.

GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D. BOSTON.

CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

HON. IRA M. BARTON WORCESTER.

HON. THOMAS KINNICUTT WORCESTER.

HON. PLINY MERRICK, LL.D. BOSTON.

HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW BOSTON.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. WORCESTER.

DWIGHT FOSTER, Esq. WORCESTER.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.

JARED SPARKS, LL.D. CAMBRIDGE.

Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D. WORCESTER.

Recording Secretary.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE BOSTON.

Treasurer.

SAMUEL JENNISON, Esq. WORCESTER.

Committee of Publication.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. WORCESTER.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE BOSTON.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

Voted to dissolve the meeting.

Attest,

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, REC. SEC.

Pro tempore.

Nowhere in this country is there a collection of books of the same extent, of greater value in the department of archæology and in the early printed works relating to our country, more freely offered for the use of all, than here. This is generally acknowledged and sufficiently appreciated; and it speaks much for the generosity of liberal-minded persons, that the number of the volumes comprising the library is constantly and steadily increasing. The proverbial urbanity and kindness of our Librarian to the numerous visitors, and the prompt and unbought answers to all correspondents, undoubtedly conduce much to the reputation for accommodation which the institution has so justly acquired. By the Report of this indefatigable officer, it will be noticed that the Society has been in the receipt of the usual number of donations during the last six months. The names of many of the donors are familiar as of those who have expressed their friendly regard to the Society heretofore. It is pleasant to notice, also, that those who avail themselves of the use of the library generally remember to acknowledge the fact, and present the Society in return, with the printed results of their studies and investigations.

During the last few years, an uncommon interest has been awakened to the study of personal and family history; and publications relating to such history, many of an ephemeral character, are constantly appearing. A collection of productions of this sort

should be encouraged by the Society ; and, if the state of the finances will permit, a generous appropriation would be well devoted to this object. By the liberality of one of our much-esteemed associates, the library has, within a few years, been enriched with many of the rare and costly English county and local histories. Any plan by which this department can be enlarged will be deemed by those who use and consult the books as very desirable, and the acquisitions will give additional value and interest to this attractive portion of the library. Similar remarks may be applied as forcibly with reference to the town histories and family memorials which are daily issued from the home press, and which constitute a considerable portion of the published and the unpublished literature of New England of the present day.

Of those who visit this institution for study, none are more welcome than those who have a kindred spirit with ourselves, and are laboring in the great and common field of archæological pursuits. To these, our treasures, whether in the easily accessible form of printed books, or in the less inviting but oftentimes more valuable and satisfactory form of ancient and almost undecipherable manuscripts, are ever open. The visits of such we sedulously court ; and, in return for any thing that we can do in assisting their studies and designs, only ask them to proceed in their well-doing.

To another class of inquirers, who are generally met elsewhere with scorns and sneers, because they hope to find a speedy road to wealth by tracing endless genealogies and seeking heirships to unclaimed titles and estates, we open our stores as freely, but promise no successful results. Such inquirers frequently produce good, as facts are oftentimes unveiled in these investigations which might for ages have lain dormant if not made apparent by the thirstful desire of the propensity for acquisition so prominent in the human character.

Although the Society has not made any direct archæological publication since the appearance of the valuable paper by our associate, Mr. Haven, in 1850, yet papers of great interest, produced with much labor after long research, have been given to the public through other channels than our own volumes. One of the most recent of these, lately issued under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, is the learned and highly interesting paper, by our Librarian, on the archæology of the United States, embracing historical and bibliographical sketches of the progress of information and opinion respecting vestiges of antiquity in the United States. The subject has been treated very fully; and the work reflects much credit upon the author for his unwearied and persevering investigations, as well as for the very able manner in which he has communicated the results of his labors to the world.

Charles Deane, Esq., another of our valued members, has edited in a most admirable manner, deserving of all praise, the long-lost manuscript journal of William Bradford, the pilgrim of the "May Flower," and the early Governor of the Colony of New Plymouth. This valuable document proves to be a great acquisition to New-England history, and especially to that department of it which is now exciting so much study and investigation in our community, — the personal history of the first colonists of America. Undoubtedly many valuable manuscripts relating to the early history and colonization of this country still exist in foreign archives, and only need, for their development, the scrutinizing spirit which is exhibited by many of our antiquarian writers. It is hoped and believed, that the visit of our associate, Hon. John G. Palfrey, who is now in Europe on a tour of search, will bring to light from their hidden recesses many of the valuable unpublished records of the past.

The fortunate discovery recently made in England by our honored fellow-citizen, Col. Thomas Aspinwall, of an ancient copy of the first volume and part of the second volume of the "Massachusetts Colony Records," has supplied long-lost portions of these documents, and filled a very serious blank in the earliest part of the history of this Commonwealth.

We have reason to be proud of the recent literary achievements of our countrymen, Rev. J. S. Barry,

and J. Lothrop Motley, Esq. The former has issued two of his three volumes of the "History of Massachusetts," evincing patient research and a discriminating judgment, and the latter his voluminous writings concerning the rise of the Dutch Republic; works creditable to any country and any age, and filling large chasms in the modern history of important communities.

The Council contemplate the speedy recommencement of their publications; and, for this purpose, have placed in the hands of one of their number the "Diary of John Hull," well known as the Treasurer for many years of the Colony; as filling many official positions, both civil and military, in Massachusetts; and as the mint-master of the Colony during the period of issuing the silver coins which bear the date of the year 1652. This diary extends from a very early period of the settlement of the Commonwealth to the year 1683, when the writer died; and is very rich with facts both of a general and personal character. Ending about the time that the diary of the famous Judge Samuel Sewall, Hull's son-in-law, commenced, and the latter extending to the year 1730, an invaluable chain of facts has been preserved, covering nearly two-thirds of the chartered existence of Massachusetts.

It is hoped that it will be convenient for the Society to continue its publications, from time to time, as regularly and as frequently as its finances

will permit; and that, in this manner, many of its choice manuscript contributions from its members and friends will be multiplied, and made more extensively useful.

Since the last meeting of the Society, one of the most aged members has deceased. Rev. Thomas Robbins, D.D., departed this life in Colebrook, Conn., on the 13th of September last, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, an extremely ardent and very useful member of many of the antiquarian and historical societies in this country. As one of our own members; as one of the originators of the Connecticut Historical Society; and as one, who, in his days of vigor, was a laborious and zealous collector and preserver of every thing that could in any way illustrate or exemplify the history and customs of our ancestors, and preserve and perpetuate their memory, — his loss will be much regretted by us, and by those who were formerly his co-laborers and associates. As a Christian pastor who has well served his day and generation, and as a biblical student of large and varied attainments, his name will be long revered and cherished.

The Society has also been called to record the decease of another of its members, venerable in age, though but recently elected to a place in our number. Dr. John Collins Warren, the eminent surgeon and patron of science, died in Boston, on the 4th of May last, after having attained the ripe old age of seventy-

seven years, distinguished alike for his successful professional career, and for his interest in the important scientific, commemorative, and reformatory institutions of the land.

In closing this Report, the Council cannot refrain from expressing their thanks to the public in general for the liberal supplies which the library and cabinet have continually received in donations. That the Society may be justly worthy the continued good opinion of the community, and that it may remain in the receipt of the bounties which have so kindly been bestowed, will ever be the endeavor of those who are engaged in its management.

For the Council,

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF.

Oct. 21, 1856.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society reports,—

That the balance of Funds in his hands at the date of his last Report, in April, 1856, was	\$34,098.45
Since which time he has received,—	
For Interest on Railroad Bonds	45.00
For Interest on Notes	560.81
For Dividends on Bank Stock	552.00
	<u>\$35,256.26</u>
In the same time he has paid out	586.78
Balance	<u>\$34,670.53</u>

Which sum is invested as follows:—

On account of Fund of Twelve Thousand Dollars,—

In Notes, with Mortgage of Real Estate	\$8,600.00
Stock of the Bank of Commerce	1,000.00
" Blackstone Bank	500.00
" Fitchburg Bank	600.00
" Citizens' Bank	1,100.00
" North Bank	500.00
Cash on hand	147.17
	<u>\$12,447.17</u>
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	800.00
	<u>\$12,747.17</u>

On account of Fund of Five Thousand Dollars,—

In Notes, with Mortgage	\$5,981.66
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	1,200.00
Stock in Oxford Bank	400.00
" Worcester Bank	1,400.00
" Citizens' Bank	400.00
" Quinsigamond Bank	2,300.00
" Shawmut Bank	8,700.00
" Massachusetts Bank	500.00
" Bank of Commerce	800.00
Cash	16.70
	<u>\$16,698.36</u>

On account of Salisbury Fund (\$5,000),—

In Note	\$2,400.00
Stock of Quinsigamond Bank	800.00
" Bank of Commerce	2,500.00
Cash	25.00
	<u>\$5,225.00</u>

Fund of Twelve Thousand Dollars	\$12,747.17
Fund of Five Thousand Dollars	16,698.36
Salisbury Fund	5,225.00
	<u>\$34,670.53</u>

SAMUEL JENNISON, *Treasurer.*

Oct. 20, 1856.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE Librarian respectfully presents his Semi-Annual Report.

At no former period, probably, has the library been so much resorted to for consultation by various classes of students as during the past season. While many of these inquirers have been engaged in historical researches of a general, local, or personal character, no small number have had for their object to trace the course of particular religious or political opinions; a purpose for which our collections afford some peculiar facilities. In a majority of instances, the demand has been for tracts, newspapers, and other varieties of what are commonly regarded as fugitive publications.

Experience continues to show, that this department, which the watchful presiding officer of our institution has sought to sustain and advance by his most judicious and liberal foundation, is the vital department of the library, constituting perhaps its idiosyncrasy,

and the fundamental element of its prospective usefulness.

In reference to an immediate application of the bounty so opportunely provided, the formidable mass of *unbound* materials has been surveyed with some care, and partial progress has been made in the assortment of its different classes. It is believed, that, with the requisite assistance, the duplicates may be separated from others, and the remaining pamphlets placed in order for binding, before another meeting of the Society. It will be practicable, without waiting for the completion of this general result, to keep the binder supplied with work as rapidly as he can be expected to dispose of it. At all events, exertions will be used to relieve the institution from the embarrassment of collections that are now to a great extent unavailable, because so difficult of access.

It has been found necessary to remove a portion of the *newspapers* from the shelves they have occupied, in order to make room for the increase of other books. The regular shelving, in truth, was never adapted to the size of so large volumes; and many of them have stood in awkward peril of falling from their places. It has been a difficult matter to devise means of providing for these cumbrous publications. After much reflection, a plan has been experimentally resorted to, which is believed to possess the merits of utility and convenience, without interfering essentially with any purely æsthetical considerations. A

paramount object in a library is certainly the facility of access and of use; and fitness is nowhere a more indispensable ingredient of beauty. While an effort has been made so to arrange these bulky volumes as to secure the readiest and most convenient facilities of consultation, there has also been an endeavor to effect this purpose without impairing the architectural harmony of the room. No other method appeared to combine so many advantages with so few objections as the construction of tables, beneath which the newspapers might stand when not in use, and upon which they might be laid for examination and reference.

The additions during the last six months are, of books, three hundred; and of pamphlets, eleven hundred and fifty-seven. They have been derived from no less than eighty-five different sources. Liberal donations have not, however, been wanting from particular individuals. From the widow and children of our late President, Gov. Davis, have been received one hundred and seventy-seven books and sixteen pamphlets. From the Secretary of the "Doctrinal Tract and Book Publication Society," through the solicitation and influence of Rev. George Allen, has been obtained the series of their valuable volumes, — thirty-four in number. The State of Rhode Island has sent fourteen volumes of its public documents, handsomely bound; the State of Connecticut, several volumes of its journals and reports; Edward W. Lin-

coln, Esq., has given fourteen volumes and ninety-seven pamphlets; Hon. Emory Washburn, eleven volumes and two hundred and forty-six pamphlets; and to the Hon. Tyler Bigelow, of Watertown, the library is indebted for files of the "National Intelligencer" from 1831 to 1855, besides four volumes of the "Boston Repertory," and one volume of the "New-England Galaxy," bound, and a large number of pamphlets and serial tracts. Many other individual gifts have been of a valuable character.

A most interesting and valuable addition to our historical collections, in the department of geography, has been made by Hon. John P. Bigelow. It is the famous Map of the World, by Peter Apian, originally attached to the "Solinus" of Camers in 1520, and to the "Pomponius Mela" of Vadian in 1522, and is regarded as the first engraved chart having upon it the name of America attached to the New World. It is also remarkable for the fact that it exhibits a strait, or passage, through the Isthmus of Panama, separating the two American continents. Although the southern continent has upon it, in large letters, the name "AMERICA," it also bears a statement to the effect, that, in the year 1497, this land and the adjacent islands were discovered by Columbus. It is doubtful whether another copy of this map is to be found in any American library.*

* President Salisbury has called attention to the fact, that in an account of the most ancient charts of America, by Alexander von Humboldt ("Bulletin de la Société de Géographie," second series, iv. 411), it is said that Martinus Ylacomy-

The other accessions may be succinctly enumerated thus : —

Collections of handbills, broadsides, cards, and advertisements, from Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, and Mr. J. F. D. Garfield; manuscript-papers, from J. W. Thornton, Esq., and Hon. Francis Brinley; files of unbound newspapers, from Rev. Edward E. Hale, Charles G. Prentiss, Esq., F. W. Paine, Esq., and Edward W. Lincoln, Esq.; a revolutionary grape-shot from Bunker's Hill, from Hon. Francis Brinley; a pine-tree shilling, from Aaron White, Esq., of Thompson, Conn.; and an engraved portrait of Sir William Pepperell, from Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence.

A general list of donors is herewith annexed.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, *Librarian*.

lus, a professor at Fribourg, first proposed the name "America" for the New World, in a small work on cosmography printed in 1507; that he (Humboldt) found the name of America already in use in a geographical work printed in 1509; and that it is also mentioned in a letter dated at Vienna, 1512, written by Vadian, the commentator of "Pomponius Mela." It is also stated, that the map by Apian, above alluded, is the first that is known to have borne the name upon it. The inconsistency of ascribing the discovery to Columbus, while naming the country after Americus Vesputius, is noticed by Humboldt, and explained by the apparent fact, that Columbus and Americus were often confounded at that period, as Captains Ross and Parry have not unfrequently been in our own day. In the *cosmography* of Apian, the same date is given for the discovery; but it is there assigned to Vesputius. See also Santarem's "Researches respecting Americus Vesputius and his Voyages."

LIST OF DONORS.

THE following is a complete list of sources from whence accessions have been derived:—

Rev. Samuel Hopkins Northampton.
 Edward Jarvis, M.D. Dorchester.
 Dr. Shaw London, G.B.
 La Société de Géographie of Paris
 F. W. Paine, Esq. Worcester.
 The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
 Martyn Paine, LL.D. New York.
 G. F. Houghton, Esq. St. Alban's, Vt.
 Rev. Rodney A. Miller Worcester.
 Hon. R. C. Winthrop Boston.
 Joseph Willard, Esq. Boston.
 John McMullen, Esq. New York.
 Hon. Isaac Davis Worcester.
 Trustees of the Free Library of New Bedford.
 Rev. George Allen Worcester.
 The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.
 Charles Deane, Esq. Boston.
 The Essex Institute Salem.
 The Historical Society of Maine.
 Evert A. Duyckinck, Esq. New York.
 John Green, M.D. Worcester.
 Charles C. Little, Esq. Boston.
 The State of Rhode Island.
 Hon. Tyler Bigelow Watertown.
 The Trustees of the Hartford Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

	Worcester.
Medical	
	Worcester.
	Albany, N.Y.
	Worcester.
	Dedham.
	Oxford.
	Society of London.
	Association of New York.
	Association of Buffalo, New York.
	Association of Boston.
	Boston.
	Boston.
	Bureau for the Insane at Hartford, Conn.
	Library of New York.
	United-States Senate.
	Albany, N.Y.
	New Bedford.
	Worcester.
	Society of Massachusetts.
	Dorchester.
	and Book Publication Society.
	Worcester.
	Worcester.
	New York.
	Boston.
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	Van Rensselaer, D.D.
	Philadelphia, Pa.
	Philosophical Society.
	Cummings
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	Boston.
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	Joseph R. Felt, D.D.
	Boston.
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	Chicago.
	Robert R. Shurtleff, M.D.
	Boston.
	University of the New-York University.

The Smithsonian Institution.

The United-States Congress.

Charles J. Hoadly, Esq., State Librarian of Connecticut.

Mr. Daniel Goodwin Hartford, Conn.

Charles E. Stevens, Esq. Worcester.

The American Unitarian Association.

Hon. Theron Metcalf Boston.

The American Peace Society.

Mr. John W. Barber New Haven.

Charles G. Prentiss, Esq. Worcester.

Hon. John P. Bigelow Boston.

Aaron White, Esq. Thompson, Conn.

Usher Parsons, M.D. Providence, R.I.

The Editors and Proprietors of —

The Boston Semi-Weekly Courier,

The Boston Semi-Weekly Advertiser,

The Merchants' Magazine,

The Worcester National Ægis,

The Christian Watchman and Reflector,

The Fitchburg Sentinel.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

THE Committee of Publication respectfully report, that arrangements for printing the "Diary of John Hull" having been completed with Messrs. John Wilson and Son, of Boston, the work has been commenced, and will be prosecuted with all reasonable rapidity.

With the editorial and accessory matter furnished by Mr. Jennison, the number of pages will be about one hundred and fifty, and they will be on type and paper corresponding with those of Part I. Vol. III. of the Society's Transactions.

There are in this connection some facts which your Committee believe are worthy of being presented to the consideration of the Society.

The publication of archæological memoirs and documents, in the form of Transactions, has, thus far, been effected by this association only at distant and irregular intervals. The formal and finished character supposed to be requisite for the contents

of such volumes has doubtless prevented a rapid provision of materials; while the expenses of publication have been supposed to be justified only by important matters and elaborate preparation. Although it is desirable that every inducement should be offered for the compilation of papers that shall demand both industry in research and care in preparation, yet there is no small amount of historical and antiquarian information afloat in the country, which should be collected and preserved, without waiting for its subjection to critical analysis and elucidation. There are many men who would readily communicate a few simple facts that may be in their possession, and many who would express their views upon detached points of history or antiquity, who would shrink from the labor and responsibility of a studied memoir.

In the wide range of the American continents, there is yet a vast field for discoveries, investigations, and speculations, of which the particulars are likely to appear first in an incidental and undigested form. We see, in the papers, frequent allusions to supposed discoveries or new developments relating to ethnological or to historical questions; and, if we examine the journals of foreign scientific associations, we shall find that observations of that nature are being constantly reported from different sections of this country, and are regarded with much attention and interest.

There is no established American organ in which these things are regularly recorded, and by means of which their proper place may be assigned them, and their real weight and significance tested. They are dependent for their introduction to general notice upon local publications of a limited and sectional character, and designed for other purposes; or they are sent abroad to be inserted in some foreign scientific repository. There is, in this country, no stated and official record of the minor facts and phenomena constantly occurring in that department of knowledge which this institution was established to sustain and to represent; nothing corresponding to the journals and bulletins that kindred associations abroad issue for the purpose of registering contemporary occurrences, and embodying contemporary views, without professing to authenticate them by special scrutiny or deliberate sanction. Although scraps of antiquarian information occasionally appear in various publications, in connection with items of local or personal history, yet when and where such particulars are to be found is a point of entire uncertainty. There is no general organ of American archæology to which a contributor may resort for the purpose of casting his mite into the common treasury, or of paying the tax which the public service may require to be laid upon his stores of knowledge.

If there is need of a distinct and special receptacle for deposits of this class, and a ready and informal

medium of communication between observers of all kinds and the general community of science and letters, it would seem to be the duty of this institution to provide it.

It may, perhaps, be reasonable to expect that such an undertaking would, at its commencement, be comparatively humble and imperfect; and possibly doubts may be entertained whether sufficient materials to fill the pages and sustain their interest would present themselves. But a journal printed in a style of moderate expense, that would admit of a proportionately extensive circulation, might develop resources now dormant or unrecognized. There is a taste for investigation already prevalent which it would be calculated to encourage and direct, as the appetite for such pursuits seldom fails to grow by what it feeds on. There are many claims of discoveries, more or less remarkable, that deserve so much attention as may be necessary to determine their reality and importance; or that should be recorded, where they can be readily referred to, should circumstances at any time give them additional significance. Of this nature are the frequent statements of the disinterment of coins, of an ancient and peculiar character, from considerable depths beneath the soil. Such, too, are the supposed Runic inscriptions on the Island of Monhegan, now exciting considerable interest; the inscribed stone found in the interior of New York, with the date of 1520, and possessing marks supposed to be indicative of the

presence in that region of some one of the early Spanish adventurers; and the manuscript, of which a fac-simile is before us, bearing the date of Nov. 29, 1564, said to have been taken from a leaden enclosure that came from the bank of a stream in Swanton, Vt., near Lake Champlain, deemed worthy of consideration by scientific gentlemen at Burlington. Indeed, there is no paucity of similar themes for passing notice or investigation.

There is one object of great moment to ethnologists, whose accomplishment might be facilitated by an organ of archæological miscellany. A common feeling exists in regard to the desirableness of preserving the native names of lakes, mountains, rivers, and localities throughout the country, with their true interpretation. This cannot well be effected suddenly, or by any one compiler. If undertaken by an individual, as a single task, there would be great liability to misconception for want of accurate information, and on account of the different spelling and varied construction given to the same or similar words occurring in different localities. There are, however, many persons, in the various States and sections of the Union, who have given partial attention to the subject, and, by conference with intelligent Indians or other means, have collected and interpreted the traditional appellations belonging to particular neighborhoods. It is also known that some gentlemen are attempting to form more general tables of these preg-

nant memorials of an expiring race ; and it is probable, that, in the pages of a periodical open to such communications, and adapted to them in their elementary form, materials would accumulate from whose number and variety a lexicon of aboriginal topography might ultimately be prepared with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

It is not to be forgotten, that this institution is a continental one ; and, although it may not be expected to organize explorations beyond the limits of the United States, it is under an implied obligation to be observant of whatever is transpiring relevant to its province in the Western hemisphere. The Mexican and the South-American regions are fast losing their inaccessible character ; and a systematic analysis of the reports of official surveyors, or the narratives of casual adventurers and travellers, that issue in various shapes from the press, might be fruitful of facts having an important ethnological bearing. It is well known that new views are being taken of both Mexican and Peruvian history. Strong suspicions are excited in regard to the trustworthiness of the Spanish chroniclers. Their observations and their representations are deemed to have been equally incorrect. What with pious frauds for religious objects, false or exaggerated bulletins for the enhancement of military achievements, and the application of the high-sounding terms and titles of civilized countries to the rude arts and institutions of the natives, very

untrue impressions are believed to have been given of the real condition of the people, their traditional history, and their degree of civilization. A revision of opinions, which had been, to a certain extent, established, is already commencing, and may be expected to make some demand on public attention. Whatever may appear in the publications of the day, whether directly or only incidentally applicable to these and other ethnological questions, has an interest, which would be much enhanced by prompt association and comparison.

To these considerations are to be added the advantages attending the form of a current vehicle for the publication of proceedings, reports, lists of donations, minor papers, extracts from manuscripts, &c., which are not adapted to the character of substantial memoirs.

Your Committee have not intended to present an *argument* in favor of starting a journal of American archæology, but merely to note some points for reflection in reference to the form of communication with the public that may best subserve the interests and objects of the Society. There would be many conveniences, and no little utility, in possessing the means of passing in review the ethnological and archæological literature of this and other countries, of preserving minor and fugitive elements of opinion, and of giving a rational direction to inquiry.

The practice, adopted by some literary and scien-

tific associations, of submitting new publications to particular members for an analysis or summary of their contents, to be inserted in their own periodical organs, is a feature of great utility in a system for the increase and diffusion of any department of knowledge; while it affords to members an easy means of contributing their share of literary service. The advantage of a freer range than is afforded by set memoirs and transactions, is, in fact, that to which we would call attention; not intending to imply that these are to be dispensed with, — as they are requisite for regular treatises and other elaborated articles, — but to bring fairly to view the merits of a less unwieldy form of publication for constant and ordinary purposes.

In case the effort for establishing a publication fund proves successful, your Committee would suggest the consideration of a plan for issuing quarterly, in a style of expense corresponding to that of the journals and bulletins of learned societies abroad, a repository of information and opinion that shall embrace the objects and uses which have been here referred to.

Respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL F. HAVEN.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION FUND.

THE Committee of the Society which was directed to consider and report on the proposal for a Publication Fund, suggested by the Council at the semi-annual meeting, have the honor to report, that, in view of the probability that sufficient materials of interest in archæological science would be collected for an annual volume, — or for a journal which should appear more frequently, and could be bound in an annual volume, — the Committee thought it advisable to fix the principal of such a fund as that proposed at *six thousand dollars*.

They accordingly prepared the following statement of conditions of subscription: —

“ We, the subscribers, being desirous of raising a fund for the purpose of establishing a permanent Publication Fund for the American Antiquarian Society, hereby agree to pay the sums set against our respective names for the purpose aforesaid; it being understood that the subscription is to be void, unless the sum of six thousand dollars is raised. Every person subscribing twenty-five dollars and over will be entitled to a ticket of access to the library, and to all the future publications of the Society; it being confidently believed that the income of the six thousand dollars will enable the Society to publish a volume annually. Provided, also, that this subscription is to be void, unless the above amount of six thousand dollars is raised *within one year* from Oct. 1, 1856.”

The Committee have, as yet, presented this subscription-paper only to the officers and to a few other members of the Society; but they are happy to state that it has been cordially received. The President, with his usual liberality, has made a very handsome subscription. The members of the Council have subscribed so readily, that, without applying to other members of the Society, nearly four thousand dollars were promised us. The other members who have been appealed to have responded so generously, that we now call upon the Society at large for the small sum remaining for the proposed Publication Fund, in confidence that the fund may be at once established.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD E. HALE,

For the Committee.

OCT. 20, 1856.

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ms. 273



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN BOSTON, APRIL 29, 1857.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,

22, SCHOOL STREET.

1857.

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OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE
SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN BOSTON, APRIL 30, 1881.



AS-
AGSP

ms. 273



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN BOSTON, APRIL 29, 1857.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,

22, SCHOOL STREET.

1857.

PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 29, 1857,

IN BOSTON.

THE Society met at eleven o'clock, at the Hall of the American Academy; Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY; the President, in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read.

DWIGHT FOSTER, Esq., read the Report of the Council.

S. F. HAVEN, Esq., read the Librarian's Report; which was offered as part of the Report of the Council.

The President read the Treasurer's Report; which also was offered as part of the Report of the Council.

On motion of Dr. SHURTLEFF, these Reports were accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication, with directions to print such parts as they think desirable.

Mr. HAVEN read the Report of the Publishing Committee. On motion of GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq., it was referred for publication to the Council.

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The Secretary made a Report of the Committee on a Publication Fund. They reported the addition of five hundred and seventy-five dollars to the subscriptions for that fund since their last Report, and asked and received leave to continue their effort in collecting a fund.

Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, President of the Historical Society, expressed his own acknowledgments, and those of that Society, for the congratulations for its prosperity rendered by the Council in the name of the Antiquarian Society. He invited the gentlemen present to visit the Dowse Library, at the Hall of that Society, at any period of the day which might be convenient.

On motion of the Secretary, this invitation was accepted; and the Society voted to proceed to the Historical Rooms after the adjournment.

On motion of Hon. THOMAS KINNICUTT, the thanks of the Society were voted to the American Academy for the use of its Hall.

The Society proceeded to ballot for members; and the following gentlemen, who had been recommended by the Council for election, were chosen: —

T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE, Esq.	of Massachusetts.
BRANTZ MAYER, Esq.	Maryland.
GEORGE F. HOUGHTON, Esq.	Vermont.
Rev. WILLIAM BARRY	Illinois.

The Society then adjourned.

Attest,

EDWARD E. HALE,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the American Antiquarian Society have the honor to present their Semi-Annual Report to the Society.

The Report of the Treasurer exhibits the secure and satisfactory condition of our finances; and the Report of the Librarian communicates in detail the results of his own labors, and the general progress of the Society in the various enterprises by which it is seeking to promote the interests of those departments of knowledge to which it is peculiarly devoted. Both of these documents are herewith submitted to the Society.

During the past six months, the Librarian, with competent assistance, has been employed in the arrangement of our large and very valuable collection of pamphlets, preparatory to binding them into volumes, and making a regular and perfect catalogue of their contents.

This labor has shown the wealth of the Society in that important department of literature to be greater than even its own members had supposed.

It has also demonstrated the importance of undertaking to preserve in a permanent form, under a systematic arrangement, and with every possible facility for reference, every publication of the day, however trivial or ephemeral it may seem to the careless or uninstructed observer.

In the judgment of enlarged and liberal minds, no publication is so insignificant, that its preservation somewhere, in an accessible form, is not a desirable and important object. That which seems least interesting now may hereafter most strikingly illustrate the distinctive characteristics of our times; and the ballad or broadside, the political pamphlet or address, which is at once thrown aside and forgotten, may, to the historian or antiquary of future generations, prove more curious and valuable than much of the standard literature produced by our best authors.

Old-fashioned economists, in many wise saws, enforce the doctrine, that every thing finds its use at last; and in nothing is the wisdom of a careful and painstaking spirit greater than in the preservation of every fragment of printed intelligence.

Whoever has himself enjoyed, even in a limited degree, the benefits of such legacies from those who have preceded him, must gratefully appreciate their value, and the sacred duty of transmitting them

unimpaired, and with added accumulations, to posterity. All reading men have repeatedly, in their own experience, found occasion to search laboriously, if not unsuccessfully, for some transient publication which they recollect to have seen, but are unable readily to procure for renewed consultation. Not unfrequently, individuals neglect to preserve a complete series of their own productions; and public bodies, of their own transactions. Many printed documents, of the utmost importance, thus wholly disappear in the course of a single generation. And of this there is especial danger in an age and country where so large a share of intellectual strength and activity is engrossed by the multiplied cares of professional and business life.

Moreover, the recent discovery of a method of extracting printers' ink, and manufacturing new paper out of old, has greatly increased the liability of pamphlets to destruction.

It is the design of this Society to perpetuate all printed matter which may be contributed to its library; suffering no portion of its collections to perish from want of care, or to remain inaccessible from want of a convenient and systematic arrangement. In order to perfect this plan as far as possible, — in addition to binding all its pamphlets into volumes, with tables of contents to each, — it is proposed, in the general catalogue of the library now in

course of preparation, and in all future issues of catalogues, to give as distinct and honorable places to the titles of the pamphlets as to those of entire and separate volumes.

So far as is known to the Council, there is no other institution in America where such an arrangement and catalogue are undertaken. Certainly there is no other where a permanent and adequate fund is exclusively devoted to the binding of pamphlets, which is not liable to be diverted to any other use.

The judicious liberality of the President has thus enabled the Society to enter upon a field apparently humble and obscure, but, in reality, of unsurpassed importance; and the Council desire to call the particular attention of authors and publishers to the inducements thus offered them to transmit to our library, and intrust to our care, copies of all their productions.

By so doing, they will co-operate with us, and reciprocate the benefits which they must receive; for there is no way by which transient publications can obtain a position more conspicuous, an existence more prolonged, or a usefulness more extended, than through the medium of the catalogues of this Society, printed for general distribution.

The Society thankfully acknowledge numerous past favors of this description, and respectfully solicit their continuance and increase.

Since the last meeting of this Society, a kindred institution, the first in age in America, with which many of our own members are connected, — the Massachusetts Historical Society, — has received a noble addition to its resources, by coming into possession of the Dowse Library, together with a donation of ten thousand dollars from the executors of the late THOMAS DOWSE, out of his estate, to constitute the Dowse Fund of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The sympathies and interests of scholars are universally connected; and the friends of learning everywhere participate, more or less directly, in the increased prosperity of any of their number. We tender to our brethren our sincere congratulations in their good fortune; and we join with them in commemorating the liberality and honoring the memory of the venerable man who has left such an enduring monument to his name.

Within the past six months, this Society has lost by death one of its most illustrious members, ELISHA KENT KANE, who has fallen, in the prime of his manhood, a victim to the hardships he endured in the cause of humanity and scientific explorations. His years were few, but crowded with memorable achievements. At an age when most men are just entering upon the serious duties of life, he completed a brilliant career, of which the history of his arctic expeditions will remain the honorable and permanent record.

It is not our province to pronounce his eulogy, which has been already the theme of eloquent lips and polished pens; but his connection with this Society requires the tribute of a passing word.

All which is respectfully submitted.

For the Council,

DWIGHT FOSTER.

That the amount of Funds in his hands at the date of his last Report,	
in October, 1856, was	\$34,670.53
Since which time he has received, —	
For Interest on Notes	401.22
For Dividends on Bank Stock, &c.	821.25
For Interest on Bonds	45.00
	<hr/>
	\$35,988.00

In the same time he has paid, —		\$30,985.00
For Advertising		\$8.06
Premium on Bank Stock purchased		157.25
For Tables placed in the Library-room		54.00
For printing Reports in October		64.45
For Librarian's Salary		450.00
For Treasurer		30.00
For Services of Rev. P. Cummings in arranging Pamphlets		100.00
Sundry Miscellaneous Expenses		111.42
		<hr/>
		975.18
Balance		<hr/>
		\$34,062.82

On account of Fund of Twelve Thousand Dollars, —

In Blackstone Bank Stock	.	.	.	.	.	\$500.00
" Citizens' "	"	"	"	"	"	1,100.00
" Fitchburg "	"	"	"	"	"	800.00
" North "	"	"	"	"	"	500.00
" Bank of Commerce	.	.	.	.	.	1,000.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	.	.	.	.	.	300.00
Notes with Mortgage	.	.	.	.	.	8,400.00
Cash	.	.	.	.	.	0.99
						<hr/>
						\$12,400.99

In Worcester Bank Stock	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,400.00
" Citizens' "	.	.	.	.	.	400.00
" Quinsigamond Bank " Stock	.	.	.	.	.	2,300.00
" Shawmut " "	.	.	.	.	.	3,700.00
" Oxford " "	.	.	.	.	.	400.00
" Webster " "	.	.	.	.	.	800.00
" Massachusetts " "	.	.	.	.	.	500.00
" North-America " "	.	.	.	.	.	500.00
" Bank of Commerce " "	.	.	.	.	.	800.00
" Notes with Mortgage " "	.	.	.	.	.	4,700.00
" Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	.	.	.	.	.	1,200.00
" Cash	.	.	.	.	.	818.48
						<hr/> 17,318.48

In the Bank of Commerce Stock	.	.	.	.	\$2,500.00
" Quinsigamond Bank	"	.	.	.	800.00
" Webster	"	"	.	.	2,500.00
					<hr/>
					\$5,300.00
Less due the Treasurer	.	.	.	.	56.65
					<hr/>
					5,243.35

SAMUEL JENNISON, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE Librarian begs leave to report, that, since the meeting of the Society in October, upwards of ten thousand pamphlets have been arranged for binding; and about an equal number of duplicates have been reduced to similar order, and placed in a condition convenient for reference.

This has been accomplished, as the Council are aware, through the agency of Rev. Preston Cummings, whose information and experience in such matters have greatly facilitated the operation. The Society will also have the benefit of his exertions in supplying deficiencies in serials and other associated tracts; an advantage which, from his habits and opportunities of collection, may prove of essential service.

In the process of arrangement, the following system has been pursued:—

1. A general distribution of the entire mass was effected, in the order of alphabetical succession, under

the names of the authors, where these could be ascertained; and, where they could not be ascertained, under a prominent word indicative of the subject or contents of the publication.

2. The duplicates were next segregated, made up into parcels of convenient size, and labelled, both according to their alphabetical order and their subject-matter. By duplicates are meant not only extra copies found among these unbound tracts, but copies of such as are already bound, in some form, in the Library.

3. The general principle of assortment has been to bring together, according to the dates of their publication, all tracts by the same author, where they were sufficiently numerous to constitute a volume. When they were too few for that purpose, and also when their relation to a particular subject appeared to be stronger than their connection with the name of the writer, they have been classed under subjects.

4. Whenever duplicates would serve to perfect series, or would give unity and completeness to any class of subjects, they have been retained for binding, as of greater service, when thus associated, than the copies that are already bound without such connection.

* Thus there are two divisions under which series have been formed, — that of *authorship*, where the productions of one writer are sufficiently numerous to constitute one or more volumes; and that of *subjects*,

embracing publications on topics of general interest, discourses on stated occasions, and reports and proceedings of bodies organized for special objects. A third division disposes of tracts that do not admit of series, or, for any reason, cannot well be more distinctly classified than under the term *miscellaneous*.

In many cases, the same tract has been placed in the division of authors, and also in that of subjects, where the possession of more than one copy allowed of that arrangement. In all cases, an alphabetical order of collocation has been adopted, unless the order of time was required, or rendered expedient, by the nature of the materials.

For these processes, not only care and judgment, but information, have been requisite; and Mr. Cummings has applied himself not only with fidelity, but *con amore*, to their accomplishment. He is now engaged in registering the titles he has assorted; thus commencing the work of continuing our general catalogue, which was so forcibly recommended in the last Report of the Council.

The task of converting publications of a minor and ephemeral class into permanent and productive historical documents, by means of arrangement and binding, might be regarded as oppressive, as well as expensive, were its results of less manifest importance. In reality, the process is not less deserving of a definite and honorable appellation than the modern

science of an analogous character, which, under the name of *Statistics*, has led to the development of laws of Nature and Providence, affecting almost every form of action, and every relation in life. The first recognition of statistics in its practical application to the business of mankind, if not for the evolution of purely scientific truths, is hardly removed a generation from our own time, whether its origin be ascribed to Achenwall or to Sinclair; although, before either of these bestowed its title, and imparted to it the high character it has since retained, and even before Lord Bacon gave appreciation to the power of its principle, men must have collected facts, and acted upon the general laws disclosed by their aggregation. So the different kinds and forms of transient literature have always been gathered, to a certain extent; but their combination on an enlarged scale, with a systematic classification, has not been effectively prosecuted. Yet it is not too much to anticipate, that, when so assembled in sufficient numbers, they may develop laws of human thought and action which could not otherwise be so well demonstrated, and possibly might not otherwise be detected. The unstudied and desultory forms in which the sentiments of a people find expression, and the smaller tokens of habits, pursuits, degree of culture, &c., constitute important historical statistics. As history is apt to repeat itself with limited modifications, the influence of circumstances upon events, when the

means are afforded of sufficiently minute and extended investigations, should become as much a matter of reliable calculation as the influence of climate or occupation upon physical attributes. It is probable that the remarkable and complete collection of the ephemeral publications of the period of the English Revolution and Commonwealth, now in the British Museum, furnishes materials for such a history as has never yet been written; exhibiting the private motives, real purposes, and operating causes, from which events proceeded, in a manner that more formal documents and official papers cannot be expected to reveal.

The exultation manifested when any new fragment of minor materials has been brought to light illustrating American history, even of so recent a period as our Revolution, shows how sensibly the need of access to such means of elucidating its interior life, and the philosophy of its progress, has been felt.

Why, then, should not the effort to secure for future generations these most reliable sources of light upon the actual opinions, conduct, biases, governing motives, and habits of thought and action, of their progenitors, be honored with a distinctive name, and a place among the special objects of scientific attention?

Analectics is perhaps as appropriate a term as can be employed for the purpose; inasmuch as *analecta*, in a literary sense, is used for a collection of small pieces or compositions, but signifies also a gleaner, who picks up what others forget.

In one department of *analectics*, then, — that of *arrangement*, — the Society has made the progress that has been described, since its meeting at the close of the month of October. In the department of *collection*, its success has been not inconsiderable. Within the same period, not less than two thousand and sixty-seven pamphlets have been presented to the library; and there is reason to believe that a knowledge of the care the Society is disposed to bestow upon the preservation of this form of literature has increased both the number and the value of this class of contributions.

The number of bound volumes received is five hundred and sixty-two, twelve only of which were purchased. Besides these, files of newspapers, charts, maps, manuscripts, and engravings, have been added from various sources.

The principal accession, in point of numbers, has been derived from Henry P. Sturgis, Esq., of Boston, who authorized the Librarian to take possession of the remains of a family library, which it was requisite to remove from the place where it had been deposited. This was found to yield four hundred and nine volumes (including forty-one volumes of bound newspapers), four hundred and eighty-nine unbound tracts and periodicals, and several files of English newspapers unbound, dating half a century back. The gift proved to be one of considerable interest and value.

It will be seen by the list of donors, making a part of this report, that the number is quite large, as is often the case; and among them will be found many of the same names, whose constant re-appearance in these reports evinces their persistent and practical interest in the purposes and prosperity of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

S. F. HAVEN,
Librarian.



SOURCES

FROM WHICH ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

The Congress of the United States.

J. Wingate Thornton, Esq. of Boston.

Hon. Henry Barnard Hartford, Conn.

The State of Rhode Island.

N. B. Shurtleff, M.D. Boston.

Hon. Edward Everett Boston.

Samuel Jennison, Esq. Worcester.

L. A. Huguet-Latour, Esq. Montreal, C.E.

George F. Houghton, Esq. St. Alban's, Vt.

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 Henry Bond, M.D. Philadelphia.
 Hon. George Bancroft New York.

The Editors of —

The Boston Semiweekly Courier.
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.
The Christian Watchman and Reflector.
The Boston Semiweekly Advertiser.
The Fitchburg Sentinel.
The Advocate of Peace.
The Quarterly Journal of the Am. Unitarian Association.
American Notes and Queries.
The Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

THE Committee of Publication respectfully report, that the principal matter of the second part of the third volume of "Archæologia Americana" has been printed; but some additional articles remain to be completed before the entire volume can be made up.

It has been customary to improve the opportunity afforded by the issue of these substantial publications to preserve memorials and biographical notices of those who have been removed by death from prominent positions in the Society. The last volume of Archæologia contains a memoir of the first President and great benefactor, Dr. Thomas, from the pen of Samuel M. Burnside, Esq.; and an obituary sketch of Mr. Baldwin, the Librarian, by Governor Davis. Since then, the Society has been called to lament the loss of two presiding officers of high distinction, — Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop and Hon. John Davis; and biographical sketches of these are to be inserted in the volume now under preparation.

It happens, unfortunately, that the memorial of President Winthrop, prepared soon after his death by the late William Lincoln, Esq., cannot now be found. Its outline was included in the report of the Council to the Society, made at the next meeting subsequent to the President's decease; which is missing from our files, and was doubtless retained by Mr. Lincoln for such elaboration as might adapt the memoir to a place in the first publication that should follow.

When the hope of finding this notice, which we may suppose to have been marked by the vivid evidences of recent bereavement, was reluctantly abandoned, it became necessary, at a late period, to depend for a substitute upon the kindness of an associate no longer a resident in this Commonwealth, but whose connection with the family of Governor Winthrop, and active participation in the operations of the Society under a portion of his presidency, were among many qualifications for the performance of that duty.

Some delay is caused by this necessity; and, as the memoir of President Davis comes after that of President Winthrop, it cannot, on account of the paging, be put to press until the other is ready.

After the Diary of Hull had received the valuable annotations of Mr. Jennison, and had been transferred by him to this Committee, we became impressed with the belief that an elucidation of certain points of inquiry suggested manuscript would add

greatly to the interest and utility of its publication. Thus an explanation of the system of short-hand employed by Hull and his contemporaries would not only result in the solution of undeciphered passages in his own diary, but furnish a key to the many other manuscripts of that period, whose meaning is in part, often wholly, concealed under a similar disguise. A more complete history of the Massachusetts coinage, it was hoped, might be attainable now, by following up the valuable researches published some years ago by our associate, Rev. Dr. Felt. Other collateral subjects of investigation also presented themselves, which it seemed desirable to pursue to a greater or less extent.

One of the Committee, Rev. Mr. Hale, has had the kindness to assume all these labors, in addition to the principal direction and supervision of the press; and, besides various smaller notes and *addenda*, he has supplied an Appendix, containing, among other things, the successful results of his studies upon the two subjects of the stenographic systems of the time, and the exercise, by the Colony of Massachusetts, of that act of sovereignty, the coinage of money. We think he has succeeded in developing, fully and accurately, a most interesting chapter in our colonial history. Even with the aid of rapid perceptions, and ready facility of mental application, these researches must have occasioned a serious consumption of time and labor.

The first part of this new volume, it will be remembered, was printed some years ago, when this Society commenced the publication of the Massachusetts Colonial Records. In connection with that portion of the proceedings of the corporation which took place in England, it contains the results of an endeavor to trace the origin of the Company, and to collect the names of its members, with such facts of their personal history as would indicate the nature of their social and political positions, their mutual relations, and their influence in public affairs at home.

It will hardly be credited by posterity, that at so brief a distance from the establishment of a new State, in a virgin land, by some of the most enlightened men of an enlightened age, the names of its founders, and their initial operations, should, to a great extent, be involved in almost mythical obscurity. Yet it is true, that no list of the members of the original Company of Massachusetts Bay was known to exist, or to have been made; no definite record had been transmitted, detailing the incidents of its primitive organization, or illustrating the private and personal elements of which it was composed; and with few exceptions, chiefly those of actual immigrants, the subsequent lives and fortunes of the men who conceived and executed the idea of planting the seeds of a new form of human government and empire, whose fruits we are reaping, had been suffered to rest in oblivion. Of the six grantees first named in the charter of Massachu-

setts, two only, Humphrey and Endicott, had been made the subjects of the merest outline biographical notice; while the others, so far as they were mentioned historically in any way, were left to the erroneous imputation of deserting the company when the purpose was suggested for which the very charter to which their names are attached was obtained. It had been intimated, to be sure, that the knight whose place of precedence in so important a grant would seem to imply the possession of consideration and influence was the prototype of the hero of a well-known burlesque poem; but who or what else he might have been was not revealed. And an equal uncertainty rested upon the identity of a large portion of the original agents in planning and effecting the foundation of our Commonwealth.

Besides those members of the Company who came to this country, there were a few others, who by particular circumstances, or subsequent connection with the Colony, had been made partially familiar to us; but there were more concerning whom little if any thing was known, beyond the mere mention of their names, and this mention sometimes confined to the surname.

With the very imperfect facilities existing in this country for tracing English genealogies and English private history, — far more imperfect a few years ago than now, — the attempt to form a descriptive list of the Massachusetts Company in England was not

unlike an effort to study the distant hosts of heaven through the narrow tube of an optic glass, whose feeble power could do little beyond giving direction to the sight. There were prominent stars, easy to be recognized, and requiring no comment; but there were also nebulae to be resolved, — clusters of names emitting no individual light, and attracting attention only by means of the association in which they were discovered. The truth that the task could not be satisfactorily completed was not, however, regarded as a sufficient reason for neglecting to attempt its partial execution; and the collection of names, with brief commentaries attached to them, claimed to be no more than an essay *towards* the accomplishment of an important object. The facts that this investigation developed, comparatively imperfect as they were, opened a vista through which were caught glimpses of the same men who organized the free settlement of Massachusetts Bay, — such of them as remained at home, — busy and prominent, often very prominent, in the civil, military, legislative, religious, and judicial operations that revolutionized England. It would be no discredit to our Commonwealth, if, while printing the records of those early official proceedings which the Massachusetts Company began, and modelled for future success, — in a style of elegance and accuracy that confers lasting honor on the gentleman, our associate, by whom the volumes have been edited, — there had been instituted some exhaustive process for

bringing to light the combined and individual history of that immortal corporation to which it owes its existence.

The new volume will not vary much from the last preceding one in size, or quantity of matter. The number of pages will be greater; but the text is less compact.

The idea has been advanced in a former Report, that, if the expenses of printing were provided for, at least one volume of valuable matter might be published annually. There seems to be no reason for doubting that this expectation is well founded. The Society has on hand at this moment, ready for the press, an attractive manuscript from one of its members, — Professor Edward Tuckerman, of Amherst. It is a largely annotated edition of Josselyn's "New England's Rarities Discovered." The original work, it is well known, is a very small volume; containing, according to the titlepage, an account of the natural history of New England, the physical and chirurgical remedies employed by the natives, and a chronological table of remarkable events occurring among the English settlers; with rude drawings of some of the botanical specimens supposed to be peculiar to the country.

The writer, John Josselyn, and his brother Henry, were the only sons of Sir Thomas Josselyn, an associate of Sir Ferdinando Gorges in his proprietary speculations. Henry was long settled at Blackpoint,

in Scarborough, Me., and is supposed to have been at Piscataqua, acting in the interests of Mason and others, as early as 1634. As a representative of several great proprietors of territory, as a proprietor and magistrate himself, he was a man of considerable prominence. John came to New England first in 1638, on a visit to his brother. He came again in 1663, and remained eight years at his brother's plantation. He published an account of his two voyages, &c., in 1674, which the Massachusetts Historical Society have reprinted in volume iii. of their third series. The "New England's Rarities" appeared two years earlier, in 1672; and this little volume Professor Tuckerman has now made to serve as the nucleus of a great variety of information, historical, biographical, and scientific, which he has appended to its pages. His skill as a naturalist has enabled him to impart a high degree of interest to Josselyn's observations upon the natural productions of the country. Josselyn has afforded some assistance in enabling us to distinguish plants and vegetables of foreign origin from those that are indigenous to the soil, — a discrimination of considerable importance in ethnological discussions. His specimens of birds, beasts, fishes, and plants, are not always easy to identify with such as are now extant: but his quaint and often apparently absurd descriptions the Editor generally finds means to render intelligible and instructive; employing also such additional information on the same

subjects as the author has included in his later publication.

The Editor's introductory chapter and paginal annotations, together, will probably increase by threefold the original size of the book.

The Society will call to mind, that the second volume of its Transactions is mainly occupied with an article of inestimable archæological importance, by the late Hon. Albert Gallatin. His synopsis of the Indian tribes in the United States, with an analysis, comparison, and classification of their languages, has thrown new light upon ethnological science, and reflected much honor upon this institution throughout the learned world. There were at that time portions of the country too little known or accessible to be reached by his efforts to procure vocabularies of their dialects. The entire region beyond the great plains and the Rocky Mountains was then comparatively unexplored. Hon. John R. Bartlett, a member of this Society, while at the head of the commission for establishing the boundary-lines between the United States and Mexico, labored diligently to supply this deficiency. Taking the words employed in Mr. Gallatin's essay, he gave personal attention to the collection of equivalent words in the dialects of all the tribes that he encountered. He thus obtained about twenty-five vocabularies from tribes in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, and made arrangements to procure those of

the tribes in Lower California. In order to trace the history and relationship of the great families and tribes, and to exhibit as full a comparative view as possible of all the languages of central and western North America, he has included in his plan the vocabularies collected by others through the region from Behring's Straits even to Lower Mexico. To aid in the analysis and classification of these, he has secured the assistance of Professor William W. Turner, distinguished as a linguistic scholar and philologist, who will resolve their grammatical construction. Mr. Bartlett proposes to connect with these philological materials an account of the history, manners, and customs of the tribes he visited, accompanied with brief notices of other tribes, and illustrated with characteristic portraits. It is understood that no definite arrangement has yet been made for the publication of this work, which would probably demand a heavy expenditure for its proper execution. It may be too much to expect that this Society would be able to find means for the purpose, if the manuscript were placed at its disposal; but, apart from its intrinsic interest, it presents the strong inducement of tending to complete a subject, which, under the auspices of this institution, Mr. Gallatin so creditably began.

Mr. Bartlett's efforts to present the distinctive physical and moral peculiarities of the tribes he visited call to mind a subject that has been alluded to in former Reports of this Society. There are few topics

of discussion among ethnologists, abroad or at home, exciting greater interest than the sources of aboriginal population on this continent. The points of agreement in complexion and feature, and in moral and intellectual attributes, among the various tribes, have been more carefully considered than their points of difference. While their general mental and physical resemblances, and the affinities of grammatical structure in their languages, have been scientifically developed, and employed as an argument in favor of the unity of their race, their diversities have not been analyzed and classified in such a manner as to exhibit a clear view of that side of the question. Yet the different impressions made upon early European discoverers by the native inhabitants of different localities are very striking. Contrasts of disposition, of color, of stature, of intelligence and manners, were noted by all the early voyagers, as they sailed along our coasts, on either side of the continent; and later explorers have found equal dissimilarity among the tribes of the interior. Each tribe distinguishes its own members from all others at sight; and the disparity of form and expression is often so great as to be perceptible at a glance.

It would seem to be time that these marks of distinction were made a special subject of investigation, and defined with not less system and particularity than those of less elevated branches of natural history. Something might be done by this Society in the way

of commencing that duty; and, if the outlines of a plan or system were to be suggested and exemplified, the details might be filled in by gradual and progressive steps.

There is another department of archæological inquiry that has a strong and immediate claim upon the attention of this institution. When it was announced that Sir Robert McClure had completed the circuit of our arctic coast (the similar achievement of Sir John Franklin being yet unknown to the world), the Society hastened to acknowledge their sense of his merit by their only means of manifestation, — election to membership; and a similar course was pursued in relation to the heroic Kane. While these new discoverers are hailed with expressions of applause and admiration, the subject of early arctic exploration is surrounded with obscurities, and embarrassed by contradictions, which a thorough scrutiny would possibly remove. Nor is it around the arctic region alone that these perplexing doubts have been permitted to rest. The American coasts, through nearly their entire extent, have been visited, it is claimed, at remote periods, by numerous navigators of different nations; but we have not — in our own literature at least, if in any other — a lucid identification of dates and places, or a clear and connected statement of the facts which the narratives of these expeditions disclose; and yet there is reason to believe that materials exist for a tolerably satisfactory solution of many

disputed questions. The idea of an open sea at the North Pole is a very ancient one. It is affirmed that a vessel passed from Japan to Portugal by way of Behring's Straits, and through the Arctic Ocean, nearly two centuries ago; and the route is laid down on a chart designed by a distinguished French geographer. It was affirmed that certain Dutch vessels had passed within one degree of the Pole, and found the sea open and the air mild; and it was believed that the Dutch possessed information respecting those regions, which, for commercial reasons, they endeavored to conceal from other nations. The reports of Russian and Dutch adventurers within the arctic circle, discussed before the Royal Society in 1676, were only discredited after Capt. Wood, who undertook a voyage to the North on account of them, found the passages frozen solid; and therefore it was supposed that they never could have been open. We have reason now to believe, that, in some seasons, they are open through the highest points of latitude; and the old stories, which were once regarded as having claims to credence, may, after all, have been true. The ingenious author of the *Life of Sebastian Cabot*, and Dr. Tytler, the historian of the progress of discovery in the northern portions of this hemisphere, disagree entirely in regard to some of the most important facts connected with the discoveries of the Cabots. It is not yet settled when the Dutch and Spanish ships began to take fish on the coasts of New England and

Newfoundland, though supposed to be nearly a century before the landing of the Pilgrims. In short, the whole history of maritime discovery in this hemisphere is full of mooted points, inviting investigation; and much new light might result from a critical collation of narratives and charts.

In that rare and curious map of the world by Apian, in 1520 (a recent gift to the Society, from Hon. John P. Bigelow), a strait or passage is put down as separating the two American continents. In Peter Martyr's contemporary account of the voyage of Sebastian Cabot, published a year or two before the map was made, we find the reason why the continents were so separated. According to Peter Martyr, Cabot discovered the ocean-current that passes down our coast from the Northern seas, between the shore and the Gulf Stream, and traced it into the Gulf of Mexico. The Spaniards had observed the equatorial current, which, crossing the ocean from the African shore, also enters the Gulf, but had not observed its outlet and continuance in the Gulf Stream. Hence it was deemed a necessary conclusion, that there must be an opening between the continents, through which the waters of the Atlantic flowed into the Pacific. The old navigators were close observers as well as bold adventurers; and the old geographers were generally not without some reason, founded on philosophical theories, for their geographical delineations.

Reference was made, in a recent Report, to the fact, that the theories respecting Mexican and South-American archæology were open to essential modification, if not to entire reconstruction. It was a conviction that the field of archæological research in this country, so far from being easily exhausted, only needed systematic cultivation under some centralizing influence to become productive of important and infinitely various fruits, that led to a suggestion of the plan of establishing a journal that might serve to concentrate information and direct inquiry. Whether the time is favorable for such an enterprise or not, one thing is certain, there is no need of jealousy among our several historical institutions lest one should encroach upon another's ground. There is material enough, and more than enough, to employ the resources and energies of all; and each should feel an interest in whatever may tend to enlarge the means and encourage the enterprise of every other.

Respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL F. HAVEN.

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no. 28



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER,

Oct. 21, 1857.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,

22, SCHOOL STREET.

1857.

PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING, OCT. 21, 1857, IN WORCESTER.

AT a meeting of the AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, at their Hall in Worcester, Oct. 21, 1857, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, the President, in the chair, —

In the absence of the Secretary, SAMUEL F. HAVEN was chosen Secretary, *pro tempore*.

The record of the last meeting was read.

HON. IRA M. BARTON read the Report of the Council.

The Librarian read his Report.

The President read the Report of the Treasurer. These two were offered as a part of the Report of the Council.

On motion of Gov. LINCOLN, it was —

Voted, That these Reports be accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication, with instructions to print such portions as they think proper.

The Report of the Committee on the Publication Fund was read. This Report was accepted, and the following resolves passed, as recommended by the Committee: —

“Resolved, That the Treasurer notify the subscribers to the Fund that the subscription is complete, and request them to remit their subscriptions on or before the 1st of January.

“Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed to invest these subscriptions, as they are received, in such securities as have been required for the other funds of the Society; and to keep a separate account of them, under the name of the PUBLICATION FUND, the interest of which fund shall be applied to defraying the cost of the Society's publications.”

The Report of the Committee of Publication was read by the President.

On motion of Gov. LINCOLN, these Reports were also referred to the Publishing Committee.

Dr. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, and CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq., were appointed a Committee to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year.

The following list, being the officers of the last year, was recommended without alteration; and these gentlemen were unanimously re-elected: —

President.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY of WORCESTER.

Vice-Presidents.

REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D.D. BOSTON.

HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL.D. WORCESTER.

Council.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D. WORCESTER.

GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D. BOSTON.

CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

HON. IRA M. BARTON WORCESTER.

HON. THOMAS KINNICUTT WORCESTER.

HON. PLINY MERRICK, LL.D. BOSTON.

HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW BOSTON.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. WORCESTER.

DWIGHT FOSTER, Esq. WORCESTER.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.

JARED SPARKS, LL.D. CAMBRIDGE.

Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D. WORCESTER.

Recording Secretary.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE. BOSTON.

Treasurer.

SAMUEL JENNISON, Esq. WORCESTER.

Committee of Publication.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. WORCESTER.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE. BOSTON.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

The following gentlemen were chosen members,
having been nominated by the Council: —

REV. CHANDLER ROBBINS, D.D.	Boston.
GEORGE CHANDLER, M.D.	Worcester.
SIR RODERIC IMPY MURCHISON	Great Britain.

On motion of Gov. LINCOLN, —

Voted, That the vote of the Society passed at the annual meeting of 1855, which authorized the Council to expend a sum not exceeding a thousand dollars in improving the appearance of the Society's buildings and grounds, be now renewed and re-adopted, with authority to the Council to expend such further sums as may be necessary to conform the arrangement of the grounds and fences to the improvements recently made and to be made on the adjoining lands of the county; the total expense of all improvements not to exceed two thousand dollars."

Voted to dissolve the meeting.

Attest,

S. F. HAVEN, SEC.

Pro tempore.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE By-laws of this Society provide, in relation to the duties of the Council, that, "twice at least in every year, they shall carefully examine the Library, Cabinet, and other property, and make report to the Society of the state of the funds, and amount of the investment." Also that "they shall, at each stated meeting of the Society, make a report of all their doings; which shall then be subject to the control of the Society."

As to the state of the Library, Cabinet, and funds of the Society, it will appear from the respective Reports of the Librarian and Treasurer, which, to save repetition, are here referred to, and made a part of this Report; and, as to the doings of the Council, they are all a matter of record, which is always open to the inspection of members of the Society.

The principal event that has occurred since the last semi-annual meeting at Boston, is the publication of the third volume of the Transactions of this Society.

The first part of this volume was printed in 1850; and the Reports of the Council have, from time to time, explained the reasons for the delay in making up the residue of the volume. The materials for that purpose have been provided again and again. It will be recollected that the first part of the volume consisted of a printed copy of the "Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," from its origin to the last meeting in England on board the "Arbella," March 23 (O.S.), 1629. This copy was prefaced by a history of the origin of the Company, and biographical notices of its members, from the pen of our Librarian, that have received universal commendation from critical students in the early history of Massachusetts.

To constitute the second part of this volume, copies of the earlier part of the mutilated Colonial Records had been prepared for the press; when, upon the recommendation of Gov. Clifford, the Legislature wisely provided for doing the same work. This superseded the necessity of further action by this Society in that direction; and they were left to prosecute their researches in some other department of antiquarian labor. Our copies were cheerfully surrendered to the learned editor of the work projected by the Legislature; the same is handsomely acknowledged in his introductory remarks; and thus, instead of giving to the public the third volume of the Transactions of this Society at that period, we were content with the less imposing but not less real merit of originating and promoting a work that has been so suc-

cessfully accomplished with the more ample means and under the auspices of the Commonwealth.

The work thus published by order of the Legislature of the State is much more extensive than that contemplated by this Society. It embraces, in five quarto volumes, the entire Massachusetts Company and Colony Records, with many interesting miscellaneous records elucidating our Colonial history. It is understood that preparation has also been made for printing the Plymouth-Colony Records; but the work is not yet executed.

The printing and extensive publication of these volumes have done much in creating a public taste for antiquarian research, particularly in the department of the early history of our country; and, for that reason, we trust that the volume of our Transactions now offered to the public will receive a due share of public notice. Certain we are, that there is nowhere to be found, in a more compact and inviting form, a greater amount of interesting and useful information relating to the character and formation of the Massachusetts Company; their removal from England, and settlement in America; and their early administration of financial affairs.

Simultaneously with the publication of the first part of the third volume of our Transactions, Mr. INCREASE A. LAPHAM, of Milwaukie, successfully prosecuted a survey of the aboriginal remains of the State of Wisconsin, under the auspices of this Society; and his manuscript was prepared for the press, as a suitable complement of that volume. But, the royal

octavo form of our Transactions being found not convenient to receive the engravings accompanying the work of Mr. LAPHAM, the publication of it was generously undertaken by the Smithsonian Institution, which was then making some like surveys; and, with a corresponding liberality on our part, the work was conceded to enrich the contributions to knowledge of that distinguished sister institution.

The Council then, for the third time, sought for materials to complete the third volume of our Transactions; and, for that purpose, the Committee of Publication directed their attention to the manuscript Public and Private Diaries of Capt. JOHN HULL, Mint-master and Treasurer of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. These ancient and curious manuscripts had come to the possession of the Society through the agency of its distinguished and constant benefactor, — the Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany. The Committee of Publication thought these manuscripts possessed a value that should redeem them from the oblivion incident to a deposit with a mass of such materials in a public library; and they recommended their publication in a printed form. For that purpose, the manuscripts were placed in the hands of SAMUEL JENNISON, Esq., who, to the uninviting labor of a copyist for the press, added that of editor, by prefixing an interesting Memoir of the author, with annotations illustrative of the text. The Committee of Publication subjoined a valuable Appendix; and, thus prepared, we offer to the Society the leading article of the second part of the third volume of our Transactions. To this

article are added the Memoirs of the Hon. THOMAS L. WINTHROP and the Hon. JOHN DAVIS, — two distinguished deceased Presidents of the Society, — as an appropriate conclusion of the volume.

It is not the purpose of the Council to review the volume which they thus commend to the Society and the public: that work is left for the periodical press. It may, however, be both proper and useful to give a brief analysis and epitome of the volume, by way of inviting and directing attention to its contents.

Of the first part of the volume, sufficient for that purpose has already been said. At the semi-annual meeting of the Society at Boston, in 1855, the Council stated, in their Report, that the publication by the Legislature of the text of the Massachusetts-Company Records afforded no sufficient reason why the same text should not constitute the leading article in the third volume of our Transactions. A recurrence to the article will now demonstrate that our omission of this text, with the historical and biographical matter connected with it, would have involved a loss of antiquarian learning, which neither this Society, nor the readers of its Transactions, could afford to sustain.

Of the Diaries of Capt. JOHN HULL, it is proper to say, that they were not selected for publication as the work of a statesman. From the time of Xenophon to that of Lord Bacon, the founding and organization of States have been regarded as the appropriate work of intellects of the highest order. Capt. HULL had no claims to that distinction. He was not, properly, one of the founders of the Massachusetts Colony; but it

may very justly be said, that he was one of those men of detail, of industry, and of virtue, without the co-operation of whom the best laid plans for a State would be likely to prove abortive. There were, amongst the founders of both the Massachusetts and the Plymouth Colonies, men possessing the true elements of statesmen, — statesmen in the sense of that term before it became belittled by its application to mere politicians, — those who, in the language of Lord Bacon, possessed the ability to marshal the general affairs of men. To Capt. HULL belonged the humbler merit of executing well and faithfully the plans laid by others.

Of the Diaries of Capt. HULL, it is sufficient to say, that they constitute one of the series of private journals which have fortunately been preserved, and which, next to the legislative, judicial, and executive records of the Colonies, constitute one of the principal storehouses of historical facts. Had the private journals of WINTHROP, of BRADFORD, of HULL, of SEWALL, and others, been lost, we can now hardly realize the blank that would be left in the history of New England. Such ancient manuscripts are among not only the richest but the most reliable repositories of historical facts. Many such, no doubt, now exist, but rest in oblivion; and the student of American history can engage in no service more useful than that of researches, both here and in Europe, for the recovery of those interesting but forgotten memorials of the past.

In inviting attention to the Diaries of Capt. HULL,

it would be unpardonable not to notice more particularly the Memoir of the author by Mr. JENNISON, and the Appendix of the Publishing Committee, from the pen of the Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

Prefixed to the Memoir is a *fac-simile* of the signatures, and of a paragraph from the Public Diary, of Capt. HULL, and engravings of the celebrated Colonial pine-tree coins of 1652, issued during his administration as Mint-master of the Massachusetts Colony. The preliminary Advertisement by Mr. HAVEN, in behalf of the Publishing Committee, contains an interesting account of the acquisition of the Diaries, their present condition, and other matters connected with the history of their publication by this Society.

The Memoir, by Mr. JENNISON, is a model for that kind of writing, — full, but succinct; embracing not only the personal history of Capt. HULL, but his connection with the distinguished families of Quincy and Sewall, and many other facts of public interest. The illustrations of the character of the author, drawn from specimens of his business correspondence, are perfect.

Every true antiquary will regret that the Mint-master had occasion to be so severe with the venerable historian, the Rev. Mr. HUBBARD, of Ipswich, in a correspondence upon a mere matter of debt and credit. But that severity could not arise from unkindness of heart towards one who has shared so largely the respect of posterity. It must rather have resulted from an exact business habit, which in a merchant, and especially in one so much versed in the financial affairs of

the Colony, was more a virtue than a fault. Capt. HULL was probably one of those men who always did exact justice himself, and expected, but sometimes did not receive, the like measure of it from others. This view of his character is sustained and quaintly illustrated in the following communication made by him to the General Court in 1681, two years before his death: —

To the Honorable General Court, now sitting in Boston, the humble Representation of John Hull.

GENTLEMEN, — I was in disburse for the Country in May, 1676, when I was first Called to be their Treasurer, in money about seven hundred Pounds; and since seldom less than 15 or £1600, until my order to receive in October, 1680.

In November, 1678, I went unto most of the Merchants & Gentlemen in this town to intreat them to pay for the Country £100 apiece in London, before March following, — [because] £700 was then to be there paid to complete the payment for the Province of Maine; but I could not get any thing to be obliged by any one. I then ventured myself seven hundred pounds at Interest; because I understood that the £550 that was [sent] before would be lost if the other was not complied with, for which, for repayment, I had also given my bond to Mr. John Phillips, of Charltowne, for £600, and interest at 6 per cent until repaid, and to others for lesser sums.

My encouragement was, that God had called me to the place, and had given me what I had for such a time; that it was for a good people (as I hoped), such as would be just & righteous, if not also grateful.

Gent, I am willing to lose freely one hundred Pound out of my own estate; &, if it were indeed needful, much more.

I intreat you to give order to the Present Treasurer to pay Four Hundred Pounds more than this your bill speaketh of (which

is Voted by the Honoured House of Deputies, Oct. 22) unto Mr. John Phillips aforesaid, for which I am yet in bonds.

And to quicken up the towns of Salem, Salisbury, Newberry, Medfeild, Linn, Dedham, Toppsfeild, To send in speedily, upon some Penalty, what they are yet behind with me. The fault lyeth in the Towns who appointed Constables incapable to so great a service as was committed unto them in these years of so great disbursements.¹

I do Count it my duty to spend and be spent for the Public welfare ; but I think it (with all Humility) also your duty, Honoured Gentlemen, not to suffer me to lose more than needeth.

I leave myself with God and you ; and am, Gent,

Your humble servant,

JOHN HULL.

Boston, Oct. 25, 1681.

The Appendix to the article here noticed, contributed by Mr. HALE, adds greatly to its interest and value. It embraces a more extended genealogical history of the family of Capt. HULL, as well as that of his wife, JUDITH QUINCY. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was a descendant from the same ancestral stock with Mrs. HULL ; and an interesting letter from him to the Rev. Dr. BLAGDEN, of Boston, is appropriately added to the other genealogical materials collected.

The elucidation of Capt HULL's system of stenography, or short-hand writing, is both curious and useful, and may materially facilitate the task of deciphering other ancient manuscripts.

But the more elaborate and perhaps important part of the Appendix consists in the further

¹ Philip's War.

prosecution of the history of the currency of Massachusetts, successfully commenced by the Rev. Dr. FELT, of Boston. This is an important subject, not only in itself, but as demonstrating the early proclivity of the Colonists to assert the rights and exercise the functions of sovereignty. We have already seen, that, as early as 1652, the General Court inaugurated a plan for a metallic currency, which Capt. HULL, as Mint-master, proceeded forthwith to execute. This, to be sure, was not their first assertion of sovereign rights. Gov. ENDICOTT, at Salem, had before presumed to mutilate the cross of St. George in the royal ensign. This, however, was too much for the loyal General Court openly to sanction. They rebuked the treason, but cherished the traitor.

But the Colonists not only asserted the prerogative of making a coin of their own: they also assumed to abolish that of the king. In 1635, the General Court "ordered, that, thereafter, farthings should not passe for Currant pay;" and, as if in derision of all sovereign authority but their own, they at the same time "ordered that muskett bulletts, of a full boarc, shall passe currently for a farthing apeece, provided that noe man be compelled to take above XII^d att a time in them."

These acts were done by the Colonists under the reign of the unfortunate Charles I.; and no doubt he was too much engrossed in matters of high treason at home to allow him to attend to these smaller encroachments upon his royal prerogatives in the Colonies. But not so with his successor, Charles II.

As early as 1662, when he was securely seated upon the British throne, it is a matter of authentic history, that he became highly incensed at the arrogance and presumption of the Colonies, especially in the matter of coining money. At this period, it was found convenient by the Colonists to send out Sir Thomas Temple, as an agent, to propitiate the royal favor. He adroitly urged, what was probably true enough, that his constituents were ill informed upon the subject of regal prerogatives; and as to the coining of money, with the rude device of a tree instead of the king's arms upon it, Sir Thomas pleasantly suggested that the tree was the royal oak that saved his majesty's life, and the emblem of fidelity to his person and his government.

Another interesting chapter in the history of American coinage and currency embraces the period intervening between the Declaration of the Independence of the Colonies, and the formation of the Union of the States. This was the era of the old-tenor standard of value; and of Continental money, which came, at last, to be of no value at all.

Under the provisions of our national Constitution, the prerogative of coining money was wisely surrendered to the General Government; and its exercise of that important function has proved eminently beneficial to the whole confederacy. But the currency thus afforded constitutes but a small portion of the circulating medium of the country. Under the authority of the several States, — whether reserved or assumed, it is not here worth while to discuss, — an

immense amount of paper currency, based ostensibly upon specie, but, in fact, upon credit, has superinduced many of the pecuniary evils that afflicted our forefathers, against a recurrence of which the framers of our national Constitution no doubt supposed they had erected an effectual barrier.

The discussion of the various questions as to the causes of those evils, and the remedies for them, does not fall within the legitimate province of this Society ; but the collection and preservation of suitable and authentic materials for that purpose, whether drawn from ancient or modern sources, constitute a proper and valuable service for both the present legislator and the future historian.

Of the complement of the third volume of our Transactions, consisting of Memoirs of the Hon. THOMAS L. WINTHROP and the Hon. JOHN DAVIS, little more need be said than that the one was written by the Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, of New York, and the other by the Hon. THOMAS KINNICUTT, of Worcester. A reference to these Memoirs will show that they are not mere eulogies of their subjects, however deserving of them they might be ; but a clear narration of biographical and historical facts, and a just and discriminating delineation of character. The Memoir of Lieut.-Gov. WINTHROP, by Mr. FOLSOM, derives additional interest from the circumstance, that the writer had visited the seat of that distinguished family in England, and made himself familiar with both its genealogy and history. The Memoir of Gov. DAVIS, by Judge KINNICUTT, was embraced in the Semi-annual

Report of the Council, at the meeting in Boston in the spring of 1854, and was there received with special commendation. We think the Committee of Publication have very properly placed both of these papers amongst the permanent Transactions of the Society.

Upon this cursory view of the contents of the third volume of our Transactions, it will be noticed that we have entered upon the historical department of American archæology. The former volumes relate almost exclusively to what may be called American ethnology, — collections of materials concerning the origin, progress, and decay of the aboriginal races of America. These materials were principally drawn from two sources, — the remains of the various earthworks and implements of those races, and a synopsis of their different languages and dialects.

It is fortunate that these materials were thus early collected. Since that period, civilization has been rapidly effacing the earthworks of the mysterious races of men who erected them; and as to their languages, with the exception of a few preserved by the learning of the scholar or the zeal of the Christian missionary, they are either dead, or fast dying away, with the people who once uttered them. It is not pretended, however, that the field of American ethnology is exhausted. Much fruit may yet be gathered there. But it is certainly less inviting than it was nearly fifty years ago, when this Society first entered it; and turning aside, for a season, to a congenial department of research, cannot fairly argue any abatement of devotion to it.

In entering upon the historical department of American antiquities, it was natural to bestow our first attention upon the settlement of the Colonies that now constitute the ancient State of Massachusetts. But there is one chapter of American history, relating to events occurring before the settlement of any Anglo-American Colony, that needs to be filled up. Allusion is here made to the progress of discovery and settlement of the North-American Continent, between the year 1492, and the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620. At that period, France and Spain, as well as England, had become powerful commercial nations. What were they doing all that time in the way of exploring and settling the country in which we now live? A large section of that period, from 1558 to 1603, was taken up by the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Though a patron of commerce, history has failed to record that she made any very successful efforts at colonization. The principal one recollected was that of Sir Walter Raleigh; which was more like the adventure of a knight-errant than the sober, persistent effort at colonization subsequently made by the Pilgrims at Plymouth, or the Puritans at Massachusetts Bay.

It is an indisputable fact, that, for the period of more than a hundred years after the discovery of America by Columbus, the business of exploring and colonizing it was principally left to nations other than the British. Americus Vesputius, the Florentine, immediately succeeded Columbus; and such was his success, or rather good fortune, that he gave his

name to a continent; and his statue now decorates the Piazza of the Grand Duke in Florence, instead of the National Gallery in London. Adventurers from Venice, Genoa, France, Spain, and Portugal, followed in the same direction; and the earlier discoveries in America are to be traced to their enterprise. Their public archives and annals, including those of the missionaries of the Romish church, must abound in materials for American history at that early period. In the case of Spain, that fact has been demonstrated by Mr. PRESCOTT, in his "Conquest of Mexico;" and there is little doubt that the like, if not equal, success would reward research in the other countries referred to.

The progress of American discovery and settlement by the French and Spanish is strikingly illustrated by the names they have impressed, not only upon towns and cities, but upon the mountains, rivers, and other physical objects, of our continent. This is true not only of the Canadas, Louisiana, Florida, and Mexico, confessedly French and Spanish possessions at the commencement of the seventeenth century; but it is also true, to a considerable extent, in the original territory of the United States.

At the time of the settlement of the first English Colonies in America, France and Spain had taken measures to form a cordon of settlements around them, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to that of the Mississippi, including not only the territory upon those rivers, but their tributaries; thus

embracing the whole of the former North-west Territory, and a part of the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia. All those regions have long since passed under English or Anglo-American dominion. In the names of places and objects, though the English and the Indian greatly predominate, yet even the common-school atlas will demonstrate, that men of other languages have had much to do in giving those names, and in making the history of the places and objects to which they relate. The history of such men, and of the enterprises, whether of discovery or of conquest, that led them to our shores, comes peculiarly within the province of the American archæologist.

By these allusions to the sources of foreign authorities as to the discoveries and colonization of the American continent in the sixteenth century, no disrespect is intended to English authorities, so far as they go ; but they are, of course, limited to the extent of British enterprise in that direction at that period. Elizabeth, and her predecessors on the British throne, no doubt always claimed dominion over North America by virtue of the discoveries made by the Cabots in 1497 ; but the business of colonizing their American possessions, so far as they were concerned, was left for James I. and his successors, more than a century afterwards. Thenceforward the English materials become abundant for American history ; and it is a gratifying fact, that a learned member of this Society (Dr. PALFREY, of Cambridge) has recently visited England, collecting new and more

ample materials for a history of the New-England Colonies.

Another branch of American history, peculiarly proper for the attention of this Society, relates to the progress of discoveries in the arctic regions of this continent.

The disastrous expedition of Sir John Franklin, and the more recent and more successful voyages of Capt. McCLURE and Dr. KANE, both distinguished members of this Society, have directed attention to those discoveries in a remarkable degree, as well in Europe as America.

Three hundred and sixty-five years ago this day, new and corrected style, Columbus discovered the islands of this continent. He thought he had arrived at the outskirts of the fabulous Cipango and Cathay of Marco Polo; while, in fact, a continent intervened between him and the objects of his pursuit. After the character of that obstacle came to be fully understood by the successors of Columbus, it was sought to be avoided by a passage westward to the north of it. The discovery of this north-west passage had been the problem of ages, till recently solved by Capt. McClure, of the British navy. The passage, however, for a portion of the way, unfortunately for the interests of navigation, though not of geographical science, turns out to be over seas of ice and snow.

Another problem, suggested by deductions from science, has been the existence of an open polar sea. That problem has been much elucidated, if not solved, by our intrepid and lamented countryman, Dr. Kane.

In the latter part of June, 1854, he informs us that his friend and fellow-voyager, William Morton, from a cape in latitude about 82° north, at an elevation of four hundred and eighty feet, commanding a horizon of almost forty miles radius, "had his ears gladdened with the novel music of dashing waves, and a surf breaking in among the rocks at his feet." This cape was appropriately named "Constitution;" and the land from which it projected, "Washington," — situated upon the north-west side of Greenland.

Dr. Kane, with characteristic frankness and modesty, disclaims the merit of an actual discovery of the great polar basin. That, in a sense, is true; for he did not reach the pole by about eight degrees of latitude: but he did penetrate some two hundred miles further in that direction, along the west coast of Greenland, than any of his predecessors had done. After traversing a solid ice-belt more than a hundred miles wide, Morton, with his man Hans, came to an open channel, leading to the sea so graphically described, trending northward and eastward, beyond the 82^{d} degree of north latitude, bearing all the marks of an open polar sea, "with not a speck of ice in it," its shores marked by vegetation, and enlivened by flocks of wild geese, and other birds peculiar to the arctic regions at that season of the year. It is difficult to imagine how a polar sea could be more effectually discovered, without an actual navigation of it. Morton, as he stood upon Cape Constitution, at an elevation of four hundred and eighty feet, was within five or six hundred miles of the north pole, with an

open sea before him in that direction. Call this what we may, the discovery was one of the most remarkable ever made in the arctic regions.

Allusion is here made to the discoveries made by Dr. Kane, not for the purpose of pursuing the subject, but of inviting attention to the history and progress of arctic discoveries generally in the Western Hemisphere. The materials for such a history are by no means meagre. Their collection and preservation, from the shadowy Sagas of the Northmen who colonized Iceland and Greenland, to the fuller and more authentic journals of modern voyagers, is a work peculiarly appropriate to the American antiquary. And of such a collection, where a more suitable depository than an alcove of our own library? And from whence could be drawn materials more proper or interesting to enter into the Transactions of this Society?

In conclusion, the Council advert with satisfaction to the fact, that, the present season, the public authorities have removed the old Court House, contiguous to our new Hall, back into a line with it, thus adding to the beauty and convenience of both. The Council have awaited this movement, before making some improvements in the grounds around the Society's Hall, — a matter that will now, no doubt, receive the early attention of our successors. We shall then possess in our new Hall, in its pleasant location and connections, all that can be desired in that behalf.

With these material accommodations, with a library of more than twenty-five thousand volumes, and with

fields of labor thus ample and thus useful before us, we close the forty-fifth, and enter upon the forty-sixth, year of the existence of this Society.

For the Council,

IRA MOORE BARTON.

WORCESTER, Oct. 21, 1857.

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Before the adoption of the above Report, but since the same was written, the public papers announced the death of the Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS, an early and distinguished member of this Society. Though not an active member, he was a lover of letters, a patron of learning, and addicted to antiquarian and historical pursuits, especially in relation to the distinguished family with which he was connected. He was a grandson of the wife of Gen. Washington, and a member of his family at the time of his death in 1799.

In his will, Gen. Washington speaks of young CUSTIS and his sister as follows: "And whereas it has always been my intention, since my expectation of having issue has ceased, to consider the grandchildren of my wife in the same light as I do my own relations, and to act a friendly part by them, more especially by the two whom we have raised from their earliest infancy, — namely, Eleanor Parke Custis and GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS," &c. He then

proceeds to give and bequeathe to young CUSTIS, "the grandson of my wife, and my ward, and to his heirs, the tract I hold on Four-Mile Run, in the vicinity of Alexandria, containing one thousand two hundred acres," and makes him one of his residuary devisees and executors ("when he shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years"). The date of the will of Washington was July 9, 1799; and Mr. CUSTIS must therefore have been less than eighty years of age at the time of his death.¹ The visitor at the national Capitol cannot have failed to notice the residence of Mr. CUSTIS, at Arlington Place, upon the high grounds on the Potomac, opposite the city of Washington, formerly within the District of Columbia, but now retroceded to the State of Virginia. Arlington Place received its name from Lord Arlington, a friend of the family of Mr. CUSTIS. It is situated upon, or just above, the large tract of land devised by Gen. Washington to his adopted grandson, and has long been the seat of a refined and generous hospitality. This Society will cheerfully award this testimony of their respect to the memory of its late honored tenant, — the last survivor of the immediate family of Washington.

I. M. B.

¹ He died Oct. 10, 1857, aged seventy-seven.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society presents the following Report:—

The amount of funds in his hands at the date of his last Report was	. \$34,962.82
Since which time he has received,—	
For Interest and Dividends on Notes, Bonds, and Bank Stock	. 1,202.75
	<u>\$36,165.57</u>
In the same time he has paid,—	
For assorting and binding Pamphlets	\$155.43
Printing Council Report of April	49.56
Printing and binding vol. 8 of Transactions, and incidental expenses relating to the same	470.29
Paid to Librarian	225.00
Miscellaneous expenses	80.33
	<u>980.61</u>
Balance	<u><u>\$35,184.96</u></u>

Which is invested as follows:—

On account of Librarian's Fund,—

In Blackstone Bank Stock	\$500.00
North " "	500.00
Fitchburg " "	600.00
Citizens' " "	1,100.00
Bank of Commerce " "	1,000.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	800.00
Notes, with Mortgage	8,800.00
	<u>\$12,800.00</u>

On account of Fund of Research, &c.,—

In Oxford Bank Stock	\$600.00
City " "	300.00
Massachusetts Bank Stock	500.00
Shawmut " "	3,700.00
Citizens' " "	400.00
Webster " "	800.00
Quinsigamond " "	2,800.00
Worcester " "	1,400.00
Bank of North America Stock	500.00
Bank of Commerce " "	800.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	1,200.00
Notes, with Mortgage	4,700.00
Cash	384.96
	<u>17,584.96</u>

On account of Bookbinding Fund,—

In Webster Bank Stock	\$5,000.00
Quinsigamond " "	800.00
	<u>5,800.00</u>
	<u><u>\$35,184.96</u></u>

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL JENNISON, *Treasurer.*

Oct. 20, 1857.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE Librarian begs leave to report, that the increase of the Society's historical and literary collections, during the last six months, will compare favorably with that of preceding periods of a similar duration. It reaches the number of five hundred and ninety-one volumes, and one thousand and fifty-five pamphlets. At the meeting in April, an accession of five hundred and sixty-two volumes of books, and two thousand and sixty-seven pamphlets, was reported ; making the aggregate accumulation of the year to be eleven hundred and fifty-three books, and three thousand one hundred and twenty-two pamphlets.

This influx has not been the result of special efforts, or of circumstances that can be regarded as exceptional ; but appears to be due to causes that may be expected to maintain their influence — with varying degrees of productiveness, of course — so long as the operations of the institution continue to secure the favorable attention of the community.

An analysis of the recent additions would show that they are well adapted to the purposes for which the Society was established, and materially advance the

fulfilment of its designs. The progress of a library like ours is to be estimated by principles somewhat different from those which would be applicable to the growth of most collections of books for either private or public use. In ordinary cases, the growth of a library is not unlike that of a village into a town or city, — by gradual additions to supply immediate wants ; each stage of advancement having a degree of completeness in itself, the change of character being chiefly due to the change of numbers. Our case is more like that of a city laid out at the beginning, having a large outline partially occupied, and indicating the plan, with vacant places everywhere, to be filled up in course of time with prescribed materials in a predetermined manner. As our plan is co-extensive not only with the entire history of the whole country, but with the history of all the particulars that make up the details of its history, representing the various interests, pursuits, and operations that constitute the sum of a nation's experiences, and determine its character and condition ; so every thing that contains a record of a fact or a circumstance, or exhibits a phase of social sentiments, actions, or customs, has an appropriate place, into which it may fall, according to its affinities. Like some problems in mathematics, which can only be solved by approximation, the objects of this Society can never be positively attained : and, with the advantage of all time for their fulfilment, their best estate is but a condition of perpetual advancement in the direction of their proper aims.

That the Society has not failed hitherto to press forward diligently and successfully, appears in the fact, that from small beginnings, and with no peculiar facilities in the way of means or position, its accumulations amount to upwards of twenty-four thousand books, as counted upon its shelves; while, if the volumes of pamphlets that are already arranged for binding are estimated, and also the stock on hand of its own publications in the same state, the number rises to between twenty-six and twenty-seven thousand volumes of books that are contained in the library.

The miscellaneous collections, which cannot be particularized or enumerated here, are in at least equal proportion, both as regards number and value; and, although new and superior accommodations for the preservation and convenient use of all that has been thus gathered have been recently provided at a large expense, the Society stands at this moment free from debt, and with considerably increased pecuniary resources.

All this has not been accomplished without the experience of great and frequent liberality on the part of its officers and members, and especially those instances of munificent generosity, from the same individual source, that are kept fresh in our minds by constant repetition.

But much also is due to a spreading sympathy in the community at large with the Society's designs and operations, and to whatever reputation it possesses as a living and active agent for the accomplishment of purposes of acknowledged utility; and to these influ-

ences it is indebted for a large share of the small but numerous contributions that are quietly and constantly adding to its stores.

To recur to the accessions of the last six months. We have first to notice a bequest from CHARLES D. BOWMAN, Esq., of Oxford; of which the unconditional portion has been delivered at the library by his executor, Hon. Francis H. Dewey.

Mr. Bowman, still a young man at the time of his decease, had pursued his professional studies in Worcester, and manifested his regard for the place and its people by various memorials bequeathed to its institutions and to his former instructors and friends. His law-books were given to the Law Library of the Courts; and, remembering the advantages he had sometimes derived from the opportunities of reference afforded by our collections, he left to the Society his bound pamphlets and newspapers, and some other serial publications, which he had been accustomed to preserve with a good deal of system and care. These were upwards of two hundred volumes in number; and were, for the most part, in neat and substantial binding.

By another clause of his will, he devised to this Society the remainder of his valuable library (about two thousand volumes), on the contingency, that his only daughter, now eight or nine years of age, should die intestate, leaving no heirs of her body.

Mr. Bowman was a gentleman of much literary taste and culture, and his books were judiciously selected; consisting of the best editions of choice

works, a large proportion being elegantly bound and illustrated.

A specific account of particular additions cannot well be embodied in this Report; yet it is desirable to make such references as will convey to the Council and the Society an idea of their nature, and their adaptation to our wants and objects. For this purpose, and by way of example, it may be stated, that we have received from Rev. D. T. Taylor, pastor of a Second-Advent church, a variety of publications relating to that form of faith; from Rev. Thomas W. Higginson, a collection, intended to be complete, of the printed proceedings, declarations, and arguments arising from the movement for the assertion of woman's rights; from Rev. Sylvester Holmes, of New Bedford, a series of the proclamations of the Governors of Massachusetts from 1812 to 1854 inclusive; from Rev. Edwin G. Adams, of Templeton, a number of occasional sermons preached in that town, and illustrating its history; from the Rev. Asa Bullard (at the suggestion of Hon. Ira M. Barton, who has himself contributed a large number of miscellaneous pamphlets), a set of the Reports of the Massachusetts Sabbath-school Association, a set of whose published volumes and tracts would be not less acceptable; from the Astor Library, a set of the Annual Reports of its Trustees; from Mrs. Davis, the widow of our late honored President, a collection of specimens of the various newspapers printed in California.

In this department of newspapers, we have recently made gains of some importance. A lady of Worcester

(Miss Celia A. Bliss) sent in, just at the close of the period included in the Librarian's last Report, that prominent organ of the extreme Abolitionists, the "Liberator" from 1846 to 1854, handsomely bound, as a gift from a deceased brother.

In the bequest of Mr. Bowman were bound volumes of the "Baltimore Patriot," including the years 1839, 1840, and 1841 ; the "Boston Semiweekly Advertiser" of 1843 to 1846 ; and the "New-York Daily Tribune" from 1847 to 1851 inclusive. Rev. Mr. Hale has contributed a number of later files of the "Advertiser," which, in its semiweekly form, is now regularly sent from the office as it is issued ; and William S. Barton, Esq., has continued the "New-York Tribune" from 1851 to 1854 inclusive, very neatly bound. To the numerous files of the "National Intelligencer," presented a year ago by Hon. Tyler Bigelow, Gov. Lincoln has made a valuable addition, which continues the dates to the present time. F. W. Paine, Esq., whose donations are frequent and various, has deposited the "London Evening Mail" (the "Times" under another name) from August, 1856, to September, 1857, to be continued as it is received ; and also some numbers of "Galignani's Messenger," and of English newspapers printed in China. L. A. H. Latour, Esq., of Montreal, transmits from time to time the numbers of several educational and agricultural journals from that city ; and from Rev. Dr. Hill, and Charles G. Prentiss, Esq., a few parcels of newspapers have been received, for which a useful place may be found.

Mention should not be omitted, that further fruits of the order left by our President some time since with Henry Stevens, Esq., of London, have reached our library. These are the "Universal Lexicon, or Cyclopædia," of Zedler, in sixty-eight heavy folio volumes; and fifty volumes of the publications of the Camden Society, which are well known to be of great archæological interest and value. At the same time, Mr. Stevens transmitted thirty-two volumes and six pamphlets from the Society of Antiquaries, of London, embracing apparently such of their own publications as they had at command, and including a series of seven very large historical engravings, with a series of Vertue's historical prints, bound in five imperial folio volumes.

George Brinley, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., observing that our copy of the "Annual Register" was incomplete, has presented his own, of eighty volumes, in handsome binding.

Our philological stores are increased by the addition of fourteen missionary publications in the dialects of North-American native tribes, from Hon. George Folsom, of New York; and a New Testament in what is called the "Negro-English lingo" of Surinam, — a work of the Moravian missionaries, which has been condemned by some writers as derogating, by its seeming absurdity of expression, from the dignity and sanctity of the Scriptures. This was brought from Surinam by Mr. John Green, of Worcester, a recent graduate of Harvard, who accompanied Prof. Wyman in his late scientific expedition to that part of

South America. Mr. Folsom also presented a fine copy of the charts of Ptolemy, and sundry miscellaneous books and pamphlets.

A single *manuscript* represents that class of accessions, — the orderly-book of Major Tay, while in pursuit of the rebel Shays in 1787, — received, with a number of books and pamphlets, from Hon. C. E. Potter, of Hillsborough, N.H.

Our library-room has the additional ornaments of uncommonly fine plaster busts of Voltaire and Racine, the gift of Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas; and with the exception of a framed engraving of Dr. Mayhew, from Hon. Francis Brinley, of Boston, and a collection of Indian arrow-heads from T. F. Dixon, Esq., of Enfield, Conn., these articles are the only deviations from the prevailing literary character of the donations.

The various institutions, associations, and individuals to whom there has been occasion to render acknowledgments for favors, are recorded in the list annexed to this Report. Among them, our enterprising fellow-laborer, the Historical Society of Wisconsin, has distinguished itself by a very liberal earnest of what it is disposed to do in the way of an interchange of useful documents.

The question is often asked, to what extent the manuscripts and rare documents in possession of the Society will furnish materials for publication; and, now that a fund for that service has been secured, it becomes an inquiry of immediate importance. Your Librarian intends to make these materials the subject of a special Report; but there are some points in

respect to them which it is perhaps advisable to notice at this time. While there is among our manuscripts considerable matter sufficiently complete to put into print, — either in a simple and separate form, or as the basis of historical memoirs, — there is also much, of curious interest, in which are deficiencies that may possibly be supplied, in a greater or less degree, from other sources.

No name in early American literature has attracted more attention abroad or at home than that of Mather. The productions of Increase and Cotton Mather are sought for with great eagerness, and command high prices. One of them has quite lately been reproduced in London as an antiquarian curiosity. Their writings are regarded as representing an important phase of New-England history; the positions they occupied being at once conspicuous and peculiar. We have a considerable number and variety of their manuscripts, in the shape of letters, diaries, and note-books, that should at some time be placed in the hands of an editor, to be used as their contents may justify.

We have sixteen volumes of Increase Mather's interleaved almanacs, or diaries, — a broken series, beginning with the year 1680, and ending with the year 1721. Among them, however, are regular sequences of several years. They may be supposed to contain many notes possessing an historical value; but it would require the combined expertness of Rev. Mr. Hale, and Rev. Mr. Hill of Waltham, to decipher them.

The diaries of Cotton Mather are quite legibly written. The series known to be preserved commences with the year 1682,— he then being at the age of nineteen, — and terminates with the year 1724, three years before his death, which occurred at the beginning of 1728. Of these forty-two annual diaries (for it is probable that no year passed without its record), eight are in this library, and seven in the library of the Historical Society; and where is the greater residue? Some of the missing portions are doubtless in existence; and, if public attention were in any considerable degree drawn to the subject, it is not too much to expect that they may gradually be brought together, and become available for a united purpose. As the inheritors of the family library, gathered by four generations of prominent scholars and divines; of their family portraits, and a large part of their literary remains, — it seems to be the duty of this Society to endeavor to make those remains as complete as possible, and as useful as they may be to posterity. Some very encouraging instances of the recovery of lost documents have occurred recently, as the consequence of awakened attention to particular points of inquiry. The labors of Dr. Shurtleff, in relation to the Massachusetts Colonial Records, have been the means of bringing to light a missing portion of the earliest volume, over whose absence many an investigator has sighed. Gov. Bradford's manuscript history, so admirably edited by Mr. Deane for publication by the Historical Society, and so full of fresh and interesting information upon that obscure subject, the

relations between the Pilgrims and their commercial partners in England, might have slumbered still in the Fulham Library, had not the attention of the gentlemen to whom its rescue is due been quickened to special alertness by those habits of research among the documents of that period which prepared them to appreciate the bearing of every suggestion.

The discovery made by Mr. Thornton of the original patent of Cape Anne to the Plymouth colonists, and the historical commentaries he was preparing in that connection, perhaps drew his notice to the book which he loaned to Mr. Barry, who found in it the clew to the discovery of Bradford's manuscript, which was seized and successfully followed up by Mr. Deane.

It seems to have been the fortune of the early contemporary histories of New England to escape from destruction by narrow chances, and to remain long in manuscript before being made known to the public. Such was the case with both Winthrop's "Journal," and Hubbard's "General History." There is another history, perhaps not less valuable than the others, waiting, it may be, to reward the diligence or good fortune of some future discoverer.

Daniel Gookin, who came to New England in 1644, and was actively engaged in public affairs until 1687, informs us, at the end of his "Historical Collections of the Indians," first printed by the Historical Society in 1792, that those Collections constituted the second book of a "General History of New England." That the scope and design of the history may

be seen, he sets forth the table of contents at large, as embraced in eight books, and covering the whole ground of the origin and progress of the Colonies. Some of his topics are such as other writers had not particularly dwelt upon; for example, the condition and quality of the founders or first undertakers, "especially," he says, "those of the Massachusetts Colony." As he lived thirteen years longer, and wrote a large addition to his already extended account of the Indians, there is reason to believe that his work was brought to a completion.

What has become of it? His account of the doings and sufferings of the Christian Indians, in the years 1675, 1676, and 1677, — a continuation of his historical collections concerning the natives, — was found by Mr. Sparks in the possession of a clergyman of Pittsburg, Penn., who had brought it from England; and from this the copy was taken for publication in our Society's second volume of Transactions. In the preliminary notice to that publication, it is stated that the manuscript of Gookin's "History of New England" "is supposed to have been destroyed in the dwelling-house of his son, at Sherburne, Mass., which, with its contents, was consumed by fire."

In answer to some inquiries recently made by your Librarian respecting the circumstances of this supposed conflagration, he is informed that it has been unsatisfactorily ascertained that the conflagration never took place, the house of Gookin's son not having been burned, and therefore the papers not destroyed in the manner stated. Even if many of the papers of Gookin

had been so consumed, it is by no means necessary to infer that the history was among them. The Indian narratives had manifestly been sent to England with a view to their publication; and we may naturally conclude that the same course was taken with the entire work, of which these seem to have been parts. For aught that can be shown to the contrary, it may be reposing in some library like that of Fulham, or perhaps among the papers of the corporation for propagating the gospel among the Indians, with which Gookin had so intimate and constant relations.

We can, at least, continue to inquire until every chance of success has been exhausted. The corps of literary detectives is large, and, if only excited to activity, ingenious and efficient. It is well, therefore, to let it be known that a lost history is abroad, to be identified by such marks as can be described, and for the recovery of which a reward of honor will be bestowed by the republic of letters.

Respectfully submitted,

S. F. HAVEN, *Librarian.*

SOURCES

FROM WHICH ACCESSIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

F. W. Paine, Esq. of Worcester.
 Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D. Worcester.
 Hon. Abijah Bigelow Worcester.
 Charles G. Prentiss, Esq. Worcester.
 Miss E. A. Haven Portsmouth, N.H.
 Rev. H. A. Newton Sherburne, N.Y.
 J. Munsell, Esq. Albany, N.Y.
 The State of Rhode Island.
 Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas Worcester.
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 Edward Jarvis, M.D. Dorchester.
 T. F. Dixon, Esq. Enfield, Conn.
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 Hon. Francis DeWitt, Secretary of the State
 of Massachusetts.
 Henry Wheatland, Esq. Salem.
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 The Astor Library, New York.
 The Royal Geographical Society, London, G.B.
 Rev. Preston Cummings Leicester.
 The American Philosophical Society.
 The New-York Historical Society.
 Hon. Henry W. Cushman Bernardston.
 Hon. Francis Brinley Boston.
 Rev. Cornelius van Rensselaer, D.D. Burlington, N.J.
 Prof. A. D. Bache Washington, D.C.
 The Academy of Natural Sciences, of Phila-
 delphia.

The Chicago Historical Society.

Messrs. John Wilson and Son of Boston.
 Rev. Edward E. Hale Boston.
 S. F. Haven, jr., M.D. Boston.
 Hon. Levi Lincoln Worcester.
 Prof. Edward North Hamilton Col., N.Y.
 Hon. George Folsom New York, N.Y.
 Rev. George Allen Worcester.
 Mr. John Green Worcester.

Trustees of the Free Library of New Bedford.

Mrs. Eliza Davis Worcester.
 Rev. A. Fisher East Douglas.

The Smithsonian Institution.

Rev. J. Haven Charlton.

The New-York Mercantile Library Association.

Rev. S. C. Damon Sandwich Islands.
 Charles Deane, Esq. Cambridge.
 Hon. Stephen Salisbury Worcester.

The Wisconsin Historical Society.

Rev. H. A. Homes Albany, N.Y.
 George Brinley, Esq. Hartford, Conn.
 Hon. Francis H. Dewey, executor of Charles
 D. Bowman, Esq. Worcester.

The State of Connecticut.

La Société de Géographie Paris, France.
 B. Homer Dixon, Esq. Boston.
 Horace Davis, Esq. San Francisco, Cal.
 Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D. Boston.
 Hon. C. E. Potter Hillsborough, N.H.
 Rev. Chester Field Worcester.
 Rev. A. H. Quint Roxbury.
 Rev. Edwin G. Adams Templeton.
 Hon. Ira M. Barton Worcester.
 Rev. Asa Bullard Cambridge.
 Rev. David D. Field, D.D. Stockbridge.
 L. A. Huguet Latour, Esq. Montreal, Can.
 Charles B. Norton, Esq. New York.
 I. A. Lapham, Esq. Milwaukee, Wis.
 William S. Barton, Esq. Worcester.

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 delphia.

The Editors of —

The Boston Semiweekly Courier.

The Christian Watchman and Reflector.

The Boston Semiweekly Advertiser.

The Fitchburg Sentinel.

The Merchants' Magazine.

The Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries.

The Unitarian Quarterly Journal.

The Advocate of Peace.

R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

THE Publishing Committee respectfully report, that the third volume of "Archæologia Americana" is completed, and has been distributed in part to our correspondents. It has been exposed for sale, and will be delivered to the subscribers to the *Publication Fund*, in accordance with the terms of subscription to that fund. Seven hundred and fifty copies were printed. It was not thought advisable to bind any copies of the new part separately. Gentlemen who purchased copies of the first part, and wish to obtain the whole volume, are requested to return their old copies as a part of the price of the volume.

The printing of the second part has been executed by Messrs. John Wilson and Son. The Committee acknowledge with great satisfaction the diligent care with which this well-known firm have carried through our work. From its antiquarian character, it involved many peculiar difficulties; so that we are especially indebted to their assiduity, patience, and intelligence.

The first part of Vol. III., consisting of the earlier part of the Colony Records, has been completed, as far as possible, by a reprint of the lost pages; which have been so opportunely discovered by Hon. THOMAS ASPINWALL, and have been edited, and inserted in the State's edition of its records, by our fellow-laborer, Dr. SHURTLEFF.

The happy completion of the Publication Fund requires of your Committee some suggestion as to the next publication of the Society.

Although circumstances appeared to require that the volume just now published should be devoted to the early history of this Commonwealth, there appears to be no immediate reason for our now preparing for publication farther contributions to her annals; although among the manuscripts and rare pamphlets of our collection are many documents which would engage the interest of those curious in the story of the settlement of this State. The energy and well-directed zeal of our fellow-laborers of other societies in this direction leave us quite at liberty to turn our attention distinctly towards the more general archæology of America, — the field of research to which this Society, as a national Society, was more particularly pledged in its formation.

As this Committee intimated in its last Report, we have the promise of papers of the first value, in farther illustration of the languages of the aborigines, and, of course, of their origin, and the laws which governed their dispersion. We trust it may not be long before the Antiquarian Society may be able to

publish such a paper from the hand of Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT, one of our distinguished members, who has studied, with peculiar opportunities of research, the languages and history of the Indian tribes of our extreme south-western frontier.

The completion and publication a year since, by Mr. HAVEN, the Librarian of this Society, of his invaluable work on American Archæology, constitutes a marked epoch in the literature of the studies which are comprehended under that general name. That work was published, as the Society is aware, by the Smithsonian Institute. It has been matter of regret to the members of the government of the Antiquarian Society, that it had not formed one more volume of our own Transactions; but the superior resources of the metropolitan institution have enabled the government of the Smithsonian Institute to publish it earlier than we could have done, and possibly to give it a more extended European circulation. Your Committee are impressed with the conviction, however, that it is highly desirable that this comprehensive historical view of the studies relating to American antiquities should be regularly continued, and from time to time made public. The increasing literary zeal of the nations of Spanish origin in America; the rapid colonization of all parts of our own half of the continent; the skill turned to the study of the native dialects, just on the eve of their extinction; and the resources brought to bear for antiquarian studies by the various surveys ordered for military and economic purposes throughout both Americas, — all demand of our own

time a regular and comprehensive survey of the results attained. The members of the Committee who prepare this Report unite in the hope that the Librarian may continue to devote himself to the collection of such materials, so far as the resources of the Society will permit, and to their comparison and elaboration. In the event of his acceding to this wish, we believe that the publication by the Society of the results of such inquiries as might be made in this direction, by him and our other correspondents, would furnish rich material for an Archæological Journal, such as has been more than once suggested, to be undertaken under the auspices of this Society, on a plan not unlike that of the *Bulletin de Géographie*.

We close this Report, by reminding all our members and correspondents, that, with the auspicious enlargement of our means of publication, we shall be more eager than ever to avail ourselves of the results of their studies relating to the antiquities of our continent.

Respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

EDWARD E. HALE.

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON A PUBLICATION FUND.

THE Committee charged with the collection of a fund of six thousand dollars, for a permanent PUBLICATION FUND, have the pleasure of reporting that that sum has been pledged to the Society.

It will be remembered that the subscriptions to the fund made prior to the last meeting were all conditional; for they were not binding upon the subscribers, unless the full amount of six thousand dollars was subscribed before the first day of the present month. Your Committee made a renewed attempt, therefore, at the beginning of the month of September, to complete the subscriptions to this amount.

As the terms of subscription proposed that each subscriber of twenty-five dollars and upwards should be entitled, through his lifetime, to all the publications of the Society; and as the Committee looked forward to such a series of publications as should make this condition a valuable privilege, — they thought it their duty to offer the advantages of it, not only to those persons in our vicinity to whom the

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subscription-paper had been shown, but to all members of the Society. Without wishing to press the needs of the Society upon its distant members, or upon others recently elected, they sent a circular to all the members, simply calling their attention to the plan proposed. This circular was immediately answered by subscriptions, mostly from our distant members, amounting to nearly a thousand dollars.

Your Committee believe that the whole fund required would have been thus contributed, but for the sudden pressure of that financial crisis in which the country is even now suffering. They are willing to confess that the pressure of this unexpected and unexplained calamity made them look upon the duty of requesting subscriptions of money, in the very midst of it, as a duty particularly irksome. But, from any anxieties thus arising, they were completely relieved by the same generosity which this Society has more than once had occasion to acknowledge. On the 30th of September, the subscription-list lacked one thousand one hundred and twenty dollars of the amount required. If that amount were not secured on the 1st of October, the subscriptions of nearly five thousand dollars, already made, lapsed by the conditions of the subscription. Learning these facts, the President, whose previous subscription was more than one-half of the whole amount then subscribed, notified the Committee that they might look to him to make up any deficiency in the fund, whatever its amount; and thus relieved them from any farther solicitude.

The Committee have since received some additional

subscriptions from other sources, which will be added to the fund. Should they receive others, they will be applied in the same way.

Should the Committee be obliged to call on the President for the full amount of the deficiency on their list, his full subscription to this fund will be \$3,545.*

The Committee recommend the passage of the following resolves:—

Resolved, That the Treasurer notify the subscribers to the fund that the subscription is complete, and request them to remit their subscriptions on or before the 1st of January.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed to invest these subscriptions, as they are received, in such securities as have been required for the other funds of the Society, and to keep a separate account of them, under the name of the PUBLICATION FUND; the interest of which fund shall be applied to defraying the cost of the Society's publications.

All which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

EDWARD E. HALE,
Chairman.

* It is understood that the Publication Fund is open to enlargement by additional subscriptions. Such enlargement is highly desirable. Any person subscribing twenty-five dollars to this fund is entitled to a copy of all the publications of the Society during his lifetime.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN BOSTON,

APRIL 28, 1858.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,

22, SCHOOL STREET.

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PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 28, 1858, IN BOSTON.

THE Semi-annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Hall of the American Academy, in the Athenæum Building, at eleven o'clock, on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

In the absence of the President, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, who is travelling in Europe, Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, Vice-President, took the chair.

The minutes of the annual meeting of last October were read.

Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, for the Council, presented the Report of that body. The Report states that the establishment of the new funds for bookbinding and publication has rendered desirable a re-adjustment and re-naming of the various funds of the Society, which have heretofore been known under various temporary names not wholly appropriate. On the Report of a Committee of the Council, who studied with strict attention the wishes and conditions made

known in the will of Dr. Thomas, the founder of the Society, all the funds have been re-arranged under the following heads:—

The Librarian's and General Fund . . .	\$22,249.48
Fund for Collection and Research	7,838.55
Bookbinding Fund	5,405.37
Publishing Fund	5,347.30
	<hr/>
	\$40,840.70

The Council have provided for a systematic course of inquiry and record in the department of the investigation of the monuments of aboriginal antiquity, under the supervision of Mr. Haven, the Librarian. This inquiry and record will include not only the elucidation of particular monuments, but an observation of the condition and progress of archæological information connected with the aboriginal history of the whole country.

The Report closed with brief but appropriate allusions to Hon. Thomas W. Ward, Hon. Thomas H. Benton, and Hon. Thomas Kinnicutt, — three members of the Society who have died since the last meeting.

The Treasurer's Report was then read, giving the details of the condition of the various funds, of which the value has been stated above.

Mr. HAVEN, the Librarian, read his Report. It went, at length, into a consideration of the specific provinces of different public libraries. The number of volumes added to the Library, since the meeting in October, was one hundred and twenty-two; the num-

ber of pamphlets, one thousand three hundred and seventy-one.

On motion of Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, all the Reports were accepted, and referred to the Council, with directions to print such parts as they deem advisable.

The Reports having been thus disposed of, —

Mr. Winthrop said that the Report of the Council had impressively reminded the Society that it had recently lost from its government one of its most active and excellent members. It seemed but yesterday that Judge Kinnicutt and Mr. Abbott Lawrence were united with himself in paying a tribute to the memory of our late lamented President, Gov. Davis. Both had now followed him, at brief intervals, to the great sorrow of all their associates. With Judge Kinnicutt, Mr. Winthrop said he had enjoyed a personal friendship since they first met in political service, more than twenty years ago; but it would be superfluous for him to add any thing to the many just and admirable notices of him which had fallen from the press, the pulpit, and the lips of his professional colleagues. He would only offer the following resolution: —

“ *Resolved*, That the death of Hon. THOMAS KINNICUTT, of Worcester, as formally announced to us in the Report of the Council, at this first meeting of the Society since its occurrence, calls for an expression of the deep regret which was felt by us all on hearing of that sudden event in January last; that Judge Kinnicutt was endeared to us by the most amiable

and estimable qualities of mind and of heart, while his intelligence, acquirements, and unbending integrity, secured for him the confidence and respect of all who knew him; and that we cannot but regard his death as a severe loss, both to this Society, of which he was so valued and devoted a counsellor, and to the community which he served so faithfully in so many interesting and important relations."

This resolution passed unanimously.

The following gentlemen, having been nominated by the Council, were elected members of the Society, to fill existing vacancies: —

Dr. HENRY BOND	Philadelphia.
THOMAS C. AMORY, jun.	Boston.
PEDRO II., Emperor of Brazil.	
Dr. EDWIN H. DAVIS	New York.

After some general conversation on subjects of antiquarian and bibliographical interest, the Society adjourned.

Attest,

EDWARD E. HALE,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

IN accordance with the By-laws of the American Antiquarian Society, the Council submit to the members their first Semi-annual Report for the year 1858.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Society, a vote was passed authorizing the Council to expend a sum, not exceeding two thousand dollars, in improving the appearance of the Society's Building, and the grounds around it ; and causing suitable fences to be constructed. No part of this appropriation has yet been expended, in consequence of the unfinished state of the adjoining grounds belonging to the county of Worcester. The County Commissioners have caused the Court House to be removed back on a line with the Antiquarian Hall, and have constructed a new front, which is now nearly completed, giving it an elegant and imposing appearance. Their grounds will soon be graded. When this is completed, the Council intend to make the improvements contemplated by the above vote, and, in some measure, to

modify the rigid simplicity of the external appearance of the Society's Hall. When this expenditure is made, the building will have cost the Society twenty thousand dollars, exclusive of the land, which was a donation to the Society from its liberal President.

The Council have deemed it advisable to revise the arrangement under which the accounts of the Institution have been kept, and, in some respects, to re-organize a portion of the funds. The pecuniary resources derived by the Society from its founder and generous benefactor, Dr. Thomas, — although received in form of separate funds, having certain specific objects, — were also designed for mixed, and, to a certain extent, similar purposes.

First, A sum of twelve thousand dollars, "to be a part of the funds of the Society," was designated by the donor as intended for the payment of a compensation to the Librarian, the purchase of books, and other necessary purposes of the Institution. This, for the sake of a convenient name, has usually been termed the "Librarian's Fund," although sometimes called the "Fund of Twelve Thousand Dollars."

Second, Of the residuum of Dr. Thomas's estate, after the payment of specific legacies, one-fourth was devised to the Society, with the condition, that, if said fourth part should be estimated at seven thousand dollars, five thousand dollars of the amount should be put at interest, and the income applied in part to the purchase of books, and articles for preservation ; and in part to the exploration of American antiquities, and the procurement of plans, views, descriptions,

and other materials for archæological publications by the Society.

This foundation has sometimes been called the "Fund of Five Thousand Dollars," and sometimes the "Fund of Research, &c."

Third, From the remains of Dr. Thomas's estate other sums were received,—amounting, in the aggregate, to several thousand dollars,—for which no definite use was assigned, and which, with a few hundred dollars obtained from other sources, being wholly applicable to general purposes, was designated as the "General Fund."

While many of the expenditures required in the operations of the Society might, with propriety, be drawn from either of these several funds, or be divided among them, in the administration of the finances, so faithfully and economically conducted by the Treasurer, Samuel Jennison, Esq., an immediate distribution of the items has not always been expedient or practicable. Hence it has occurred, that they have been temporarily placed to the account of the "General Fund" or the "Librarian's Fund," leaving their special assignment or distribution to some period when a proper adjustment could favorably be made. There have been recently added to the means of the Society two funds of a special character, which, while they relieve the other funds wholly or partially from certain classes of expenditures, are themselves restricted to particular uses. These are, the Fund of Five Thousand Dollars, established by the Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, the in-

come of which is to be devoted to the object of putting the books and pamphlets into permanent and suitable binding; and the Fund of Six Thousand Dollars, raised by subscription to aid in defraying the expenses of publication. The time had therefore come, when a careful and distinct adjustment of the finances of the Society, and a definite organization of its various resources, in a manner to distinguish, so far as is possible, their several uses, and render them most effective in carrying out the intentions of their donors, seemed to be demanded.

Accordingly, a Committee was appointed by the Council, of gentlemen learned in the law, consisting of Governor Lincoln, Judge Barton, and Judge Kinnicutt, by whom the whole subject was carefully investigated in all its bearings, whether constructive or operative, and their conclusions presented in the form of a Report.

In accordance with the principles there laid down, the Council have re-established the fund heretofore known as the "Librarian's Fund," or "Fund of Twelve Thousand Dollars," — now including that sum, and such additions as properly belong to it, — to be hereafter designated as the "Librarian's and General Fund;" and they have re-established the fund heretofore called the "Fund of Five Thousand Dollars," or "Fund of Research, &c.," to be hereafter known as the "Fund for Collection and Research." These two funds comprehend, in their application, all the purposes for which the donations derived from Dr. Thomas were intended to be employed, while

their appellations express concisely the prominent objects of the donor. In the re-arranging of these funds, a strict regard was had to all the restrictions, limitations, and conditions contained in the will of Dr. Thomas relative to their disposal. The remaining funds of the Institution are the "Binding Fund" and the "Publishing Fund," before mentioned, in regard to which no changes were required.

In speaking of the "Publishing Fund," for which, in addition to the "Binding Fund," the Society is in a great measure indebted to its President, — he having contributed more than half its amount, — the Council desire to express their acknowledgments to the gentlemen who have subscribed, some of them largely, to this important foundation. They are happy to state that most of the amount has been paid in, and is already invested.

They also desire to recognize the valuable services of the Rev. Mr. HALE in organizing and executing the plan from which this fund has resulted. Its attainment is undoubtedly very much due to his energy and activity; at a time, too, when he was performing a large amount of literary labor in behalf of the Society, in preparing and carrying through the press a portion of its last volume of Transactions.

In order to sustain the continuous investigation of the remains of antiquity on this continent, — which was one of the most cherished objects of Dr. Thomas, — the Council have provided for a systematic course of inquiry and record, under the charge of SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., the Librarian, including not only the

elucidation of particular monuments, but an observation of the condition and progress of archæological information connected with the aboriginal history of the whole country.

From such a methodical study, it is believed that useful materials, of various kinds and in various forms, may be supplied for publication in the volumes of Transactions, which it is hoped may hereafter be issued with greater regularity, and at shorter intervals.

The resources of the Society, although limited in amount, and inadequate to any but the most modest operations, are now so arranged and distributed, that a degree of activity may be maintained in the several lines of exertion which claim the attention of its officers. They can advance moderately in each department; and, in doing so, may hope to commend the Institution more successfully to the consideration and favor of the community and of kindred societies.

The resources of the Society are as follows : —

The Librarian's and General Fund amounts to . . .	\$22,249.48
Fund for Collection and Research	7,838.55
Bookbinding Fund	5,405.37
Publishing Fund	5,347.30
	<hr/>
Total amount of funds	\$40,840.70

For a more detailed Report, reference may be had to the Treasurer's statement of the finances, which makes a part of this Report.

For all that relates to the Library of the Society,—

its accessions and general interests, — the Society is referred to the communication of the Librarian, which constitutes a part of this Report.

This communication to the Society ought not, perhaps, to be closed without allusion to the inroads which have been made among its members since its last meeting. THOMAS W. WARD, Esq., of the city of Boston, and Col. THOMAS H. BENTON, of the city of St. Louis, Mo., — both members of this Society, — have been removed by death. Mr. Ward was Treasurer of Harvard College from 1830 to 1842; and was, for many years, the agent for New England of the banking-house of Baring Brothers and Co., of London; devoting most of his time to financial matters, and always sustaining a high character for accuracy and strict integrity in all the transactions of the Boston branch of that world-wide moneyed institution. Col. Benton's name is associated with Clay, Webster, and Calhoun. Inferior to them in some respects, but surpassing them in energy and industry, he made his mind the storehouse of a vast accumulation of knowledge; his stern integrity commanded the admiration and esteem of all who knew him; his indomitable will never allowed him to feel that he was conquered. His temper sometimes led him into imprudent acts; yet, in the retirement of home, he was mild and gentle in his demeanor. His name, for the last half century, is identified with the history of our country. Hon. THOMAS KINNICUTT, a member of the Society, and also of the Council, died at his residence, in the city of Worcester, on the 22d of January last. He

was born in Warren, R.I., Nov. 30, 1800 ; and fitted for college at Leicester Academy. He entered Brown University in 1818 ; and graduated, in 1822, with distinguished honors. He studied law with Hon. Francis Baylies, and at the Law School in Litchfield ; completed his studies with Gov. Davis, the late President of this Society ; and was admitted to the bar, as an attorney-at-law, in 1825. He was repeatedly selected, by the citizens of Worcester, as their Representative in the General Court ; was twice elected Speaker of the House ; and was chosen by the Electors of the County of Worcester a member of the Senate. He was appointed Judge of Probate in 1848, which office he held at the time of his death. In 1849, he was appointed a member of the Board of Education. In these various positions, he discharged the duties devolving upon him, with promptness, fidelity, and ability. Without using the language of eulogy, we may say of him with truthfulness, that he was an accomplished gentleman and an upright judge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the Council,

ISAAC DAVIS.

Report of the Treasurer.

*The Treasurer of the ~~Boston~~ Antiquarian Society presents the following
Report:—*

He charges himself with the balance of funds in his hands at the date of
his last Report in October, 1857 \$35,184.96

Since which time he has received —

In payment of subscriptions to constitute a Publishing Fund	\$5,320.00
For Interest on Notes and Bonds	536.50
For Dividends on Bank Stock	800.50
	6,657.00
	\$41,841.96

In the same time he has paid —

To the Librarian	\$675.00
For printing Report, &c.	56.33
For binding Books	94.05
Premium and Interest on Bank Stock and Bonds pur- chased	77.70
For Coal, \$80; Repairs, \$18.18	98.18
	1,001.26
Balance	\$40,840.70

Which is invested as follows:—

On account of Librarian's and General Fund,—

In Blackstone Bank Stock	\$500.00
Citizens' " "	1,500.00
Fitchburg " "	600.00
North " "	500.00
Worcester " "	1,100.00
Quinsigamond " "	2,300.00
Shawmut " "	3,700.00
Webster " "	800.00
City " "	300.00
Oxford " "	400.00
Bank of Commerce " "	1,000.00
Notes, with Mortgage	5,300.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	1,500.00
	\$22,500.00
Less, due from this Fund	250.52
Carried forward	22,249.48

Amount brought forward	\$22,249.48	
<i>On account of Fund for Collection and Research, —</i>		
In Worcester Bank Stock	\$800.00	
Oxford " "	200.00	
Massachusetts " "	500.00	
Bank of Commerce "	800.00	
Bank of North America Stock	500.00	
Notes	4,700.00	
Cash	338.55	
	<hr/>	7,838.55
<i>On account of Bookbinding Fund, —</i>		
In Quinsigamond Bank Stock	\$300.00	
Webster " "	2,500.00	
Bank of Commerce Stock	2,500.00	
Cash	105.37	
	<hr/>	5,405.37
<i>On account of Publishing Fund, —</i>		
In Central Bank Stock	\$500.00	
Shawmut " "	500.00	
National " "	400.00	
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	300.00	
Notes	725.00	
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	2,800.00	
Cash	122.30	
	<hr/>	5,347.30
		<hr/>
		\$40,840.70
		<hr/>

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL JENNISON,

Treasurer.

WORCESTER, April, 1858.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE routine of duties connected with the charge of a Library of Reference affords little variety of incident for frequent reports.

The usual statement, that so many books and pamphlets have been received, so much has been accomplished in the way of arrangement, so many volumes of tracts have been bound, and other details of administration, might be filled into blank forms prepared for general occasions, so little do they differ in character from one period to another. A separate formula might embrace all events of an extraordinary nature that are likely to occur, such as accessions of uncommon rarity or value, and any circumstances novel in kind, or marked by special interest and importance.

The experiences of a Librarian's office, opportunities of imparting information, of giving a direction to research, of answering verbal inquiries, or communicating facts to correspondents; the gratification that attends a development of the resources of a library, and their application to the diversified intellectual

• wants that present themselves, — heightened, it may be, by the possession of unique or recondite specimens of lore, — these also are constants, which, however recognized in their place as manifestations of the utilities of an institution, become wearisome to the hearer or reader by repetition, and are not suitable topics for re-iteration in Semi-annual Reports. Yet they should not fail to be imagined, and to be conceived as extending proportionately with the growth of the literary collections from which they originate, and enlarging their sphere of action and influence according to the increase of the intellectual tastes and necessities which they at once create and sustain.

The external and internal influences and agencies of an institution may be expected to correspond to its character and condition.

The Antiquarian Society is quiet and undemonstrative in its nature, and self-supporting in its system. It is neither stimulated by a surrounding atmosphere of redundant learning and ambitious scholarship, nor fertilized by the flow of annual subscriptions into its treasury from a numerous body of associates. It has not the advantage of a large and wealthy connection, made active and enterprising by the habits of business and liberal expenditure incident to a populous commercial city. Its operations are controlled and bounded by stated and limited resources. It is not unlike a country gentleman living upon his estate, and within the income it produces. It owns the house it occupies, and the soil on which it stands. It can afford something to secure the requisite care and

productive management of its various possessions; make a moderate provision for any required increase of accommodations; and, within its precincts, can exercise a hearty though unostentatious hospitality. It can occasionally purchase a few books, such as may be needed for immediate use, or when prompted by the occurrence of rare opportunities. It can progressively assort and put into binding the pamphlets and periodical publications that accumulate from the gifts of its friends; and find or make a place for accessions, of whatever kind, that may be intrusted to its keeping. It can, to a certain extent, employ an annual sum in researches for the promotion of archæological and historical information; and, in a limited way, it can publish and distribute memoirs and papers which it is deemed desirable thus to perpetuate. Within restrictions as to numbers prescribed by its constitution, it can invite gentlemen, with whom it desires to be connected, to occupy the vacant places in its list of members, and to share whatever interests, responsibilities, or honors, may belong to that position.

The Society can claim that it is free from debt; that it is in the condition, and has the will, for wider and more active exertions, in proportion as its means may be enlarged, and as junctures may occur; that its policy is liberal, if conservative; whose aim is not merely to increase its store, but to extend and diffuse the common and general utility of its collections.

It will be seen that these circumstances furnish the

elements of durability and of substantial usefulness, but not the groundwork of display. They foreshadow a healthy growth, that may not only be permanent, but become conspicuous; while sudden or extraordinary claims to public attention are in keeping with neither its character, nor its principles of action.

Yet as, while the shorter index of time advances imperceptibly from one period to another, the operative hand may be followed in its progress as it sweeps the circle of the hours; so something may be seen of the working operations of our Institution in the intervals between the regular meetings of its members.

Among the measures that are the objects of constant care and consideration is that of reducing loose and disconnected literary materials to a consolidated form convenient for reference, — involving the most difficult practical questions that arise under any system of arrangement. It has been mentioned in a former report, that a considerable amount of such materials was subjected to a process of organization and registration by Rev. Mr. Cummings. Still it is not entirely prudent to transfer these summarily or very rapidly to the binder, as it will appear, on re-examination, that there are not seldom deficiencies which it is desirable to supply, and sometimes new matter which it is desirable to insert in its appropriate place.

When much work is in the hands of a binder at any one time, there is also greater liability to a derangement of the order in which the pamphlets

should stand in their respective volumes, — a trouble that has been often experienced. The aim has been to make each volume its own index, by means of the alphabetical arrangement of its contents; and, by retaining the covers of tracts, which often contain items of information, and so constructing the book as to open widely and freely, to render it easy of consultation. In volumes compactly bound, a particular tract, if a thin one, and undistinguished by any shade of color, is sometimes not readily found; and the back of the book is apt to be cracked or strained by the effort to spread it for examination.

The experiment has been tried of combining the little advantages here referred to with economy in point of expense. It will be remembered that these works are not circulated among miscellaneous readers; that they are only consulted at intervals, and in the library; and are not likely to be held long in the hand for continued perusal. Moreover, it may be desirable, at some future period, to change the combination of their contents. They are therefore put into boards sufficiently substantial, neatly covered with cloth; and their upper edges only are trimmed. On the label are simply the words, "Pamphlets, vol. —, American Antiquarian Society," with a space for the insertion of the particular subject or subjects embraced within.

If the plan should prove to be a satisfactory one, these embarrassing materials can be cheaply and conveniently disposed of.

There has been much inquiry recently for sets of

the Society's Transactions, and a number of copies have been sent in answer to orders from distant cities. The few that remained of the earlier volumes, in their plain covers of board and paper, being somewhat faded and soiled by time, it has been deemed expedient to bind a portion of the sheets in a manner to correspond with the external appearance of the last publication: they thus acquire an increased market value, as well as an aspect more creditable to the Society. Some copies of the Catalogue have been bound in a similar manner. A greater degree of uniformity of size, shape, and color, in such documents as are committed to the press, may be regarded as worthy of attention hereafter.

But while a wider reputation may attend the publication of curious records, and the diffusion of archæological information by means of the press, the chief practical benefits of the Institution must always arise from a private use of the materials that are gathered upon its shelves. It may not be out of place to consider for a moment, in some points of view, the future prospects of this branch of responsibility; and whether it has, in itself, any peculiar title to public encouragement.

The system on which public libraries are constituted in this country may be expected, sooner or later, to conform to the character of its people, and the civil and political condition of its communities. There is here no literary class concentrated around some great depository of general learning, and subsisting upon its aliment. It can hardly be said that

there are any literary centres of marked predominance. Scholarship and authorship are as little localized, and as little monopolized by privileged bodies, as civil and political influence. Hence, while libraries of various kinds will be multiplied indefinitely, we may not look for such overgrown and unwieldy collections as are found in European cities. Even if the creation of such were practicable, it is by no means certain that they would be desirable among ourselves; for while they tend to preserve, they also serve to conceal, a large amount of curious and useful information. More limited libraries, judiciously composed, kept well in hand, and thoroughly catalogued, are far more available for profit. Inordinate bulk is oppressive to management, and an obstacle almost insurmountable to facility of use.

It is not improbable that existing theories for the formation of libraries will be somewhat modified, as a fruit of experience in their administration; that numbers and variety will be less regarded than fulness of information upon definite subjects; and that, by the adoption of different directions for effort, a more effective division of labor may be gained. Distance is now so slight a barrier to intercourse, that libraries possessing any peculiar character or advantages may be consulted with little trouble or expense wherever they are situated, especially when a knowledge of their contents shall be placed at everybody's command by the publication of well-indexed and not too cumbrous or costly catalogues.

Your Librarian ventures to express the opinion,

though with great diffidence, that if our universities, for example, while not absolutely refusing any species of literature that comes in their way, should devote their energies and their means more exclusively to the assembling of purely scientific and purely literary works, complete in their series, with such standard authorities in other classes of knowledge as the general student requires, they could find full employment for their resources, free themselves from much encumbrance in the management of their collections, and promote the attainment of higher degrees of education. No deficiencies are so sensibly felt by American scholars as the inadequate supply of scientific manuals, old and new; the imperfect provision for classical studies; and the absence of a varied, extensive, and well-associated range of belles-lettres. To meet these wants seems to be the proper mission of an academical library; and it is of doubtful expediency to divert its attention from a legitimate purpose to matters that must of necessity absorb more or less of space, more or less of pecuniary cost, and more or less of valuable time, but do not yield advantages peculiar to the place, or that may not be greater in a different connection.

The same principle, if a true one, is also applicable to athenæums and city libraries, whose proper spheres of usefulness are determined by the purposes for which they are established. The preferred claims that those purposes present, and positive wants of a well-known character, have the first right to be provided for, and cannot equitably be superseded or

deferred on account of things that, to them, are less appropriate or less important.

The moral of these considerations may not affect the question of receiving miscellaneous contributions gratuitously offered to any institution. It applies to the expenditure of money, whether for purchase, or for care and accommodation ; and to the advisability of discrimination on the part of donors, who may be supposed to desire to place their particular gifts where they will be not only most acceptable, but most serviceable.

These remarks have also a bearing upon the subject of the advancement of bibliographical science, in which all our libraries are interested. It is a great object to secure not only the proper association of different classes of intellectual productions, but to facilitate the process of bringing their individual components to the knowledge of men. A judicious distribution will evidently conduce to that result ; and from the catalogues of special collections, which are more likely to be made, and more likely to be complete, in their particular lines, than those of miscellaneous libraries, we may ultimately realize the achievement of a bibliographical guide, comprising books of all descriptions, and referring to the libraries in which particular works are to be found, such as Prof. Jewett has conceived, and Mr. Stevens, in some of its departments, attempted to execute.

It may be asked, What position does the library of this Society occupy among the different provinces thus assigned to different institutions ? The inquiry

is often made in reference to the kind of accessions most desired, and it may be answered in general but sufficiently definite terms.

Some persons suppose that antiquity is a necessary ingredient in a book suitable to be presented to this Institution ; others imagine that it should at least relate to a period of the past that is remote or obscure ; while some regard an aspect of age and infirmity as a proper qualification for admittance.

In fact, no collections are of necessity so miscellaneous as those that embrace the multiform details of historical research. The special functions of this Association are comprehended in the terms, "archæological or antiquarian, ethnological, and historical ;" and, in these departments, its province is the American continent. In the first place, then, foreign literature and science are directly appropriate to the designs of the Institution only so far as they relate in some way to this country. In the second place, works of abstract science, and the literature of belles-lettres and the fine arts, become important for possession only when the period of their contemporary use is past, and they are simply parts or exponents of the scientific or literary history of the country.

It is also true that our Society cannot pretend to foster classical learning, or to collect its productions, except so far as they are related to the annals of American education.

Thus a diversity sufficiently obvious distinguishes the library of this Society from those of collegiate, literary, and scientific associations. From local his-

torical libraries it differs in the wider range of its obligations. Every thing that embraces a historical American fact, national or local, ancient or modern, whether political or religious or industrial, personal, or pertaining to bodies of men, or in any way statistical, it is incumbent on the Society, to the extent of its ability, to secure from being lost or forgotten ; and, in common with similar institutions, it may be supposed to be better adapted to that form of public service than those having different and paramount responsibilities.

It would seem to follow from these considerations, if they are just ones, that academical institutions should not spend their efforts upon the minor materials of history which it is the province of historical societies to collect ; that popular libraries should not purposely cumber their shelves with classes of works that but few readers will appreciate ; and, in general, that no institution should emulously strive to pursue, as objects of effort, specialities that are not accordant with its nature and uses.

Of course, no rigid limitation can be prescribed for the kinds of books that, in any case, are to be sought or received. The lines of distinction must be, and should be, to a certain extent, overstepped in all directions ; but the distinction itself is easy to be recognized, both in theory and in practice.

The idea of a universal library is believed to be a relic of an age, and a condition of things, different from our own, when books were fewer, readers and writers more concentrated, and intercommunication

more difficult. It is humbly conceived, that the present vast multitude of the printed results of intellectual labor, infinite in variety, requires not so much aggregation, as to be simplified, classified, specialized, under separate administrations, in order effectually to supply the needs and favor the convenience of students; and it is under this view of the subject that institutions like our own may expect to be estimated according to their just value.

There have been received for the Library, since October, one hundred and twenty-two volumes, and one thousand three hundred and seventy-one pamphlets. Of these, only five volumes and seventeen pamphlets — the last all numbers of periodicals — have been purchased. We are indebted to our President for eight hundred of the pamphlets, some of them ancient and rare, and several antiquated maps; to GEORGE BRINLEY, Esq., of Hartford, for fifty bound volumes, — four of them parchment-covered folios, — containing voyages and travels, and accounts of different countries, illustrated with engravings; to Gov. LINCOLN for eight bound volumes of legislative documents, one volume of sermons, one of political papers, six volumes of valuable reports, treatises, and surveys on the subject of canals, and one manuscript volume of considerable local interest; to Judge BARTON for seventy tracts; to Rev. Dr. SWEETSER for three volumes and ninety-three tracts; and to the persons and institutions named in the subjoined list for various useful and valuable contributions. To F. W. PAINE, Esq., Mrs. JOHN DAVIS, L. A. H.

LATOUR, Esq., of Montreal, and Miss MARY C. GAY, of Suffield, Conn., we are under obligations for newspapers and journals, having a special value from their nature, or their connection with previous donations; and HON. EDWARD EVERETT, HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, and Mr. J. F. D. GARFIELD, have continued those special memorials of passing manners and avocations which they have heretofore taken the trouble to transmit for preservation.

The library of the late CHARLES D. BOWMAN, Esq., — which, by a provision in his will, is to become the property of the Antiquarian Society, in case his only child, a little girl, should die intestate, without heirs of her body, — has been placed in charge of the Society by his executor, Hon. Francis H. Dewey. It contains about fifteen hundred volumes, having been reduced by specific legacies, one of which was to this Institution; and is composed of works selected with much judgment and taste, many of the editions being of great beauty and cost. Their presence in the building is of greater interest from the fact that many of the more valuable books are such as we not only do not possess, but should not be very likely to obtain.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. HAVEN, *Librarian.*

SOURCES

FROM WHICH ACCESSIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Mrs. John Davis	of Worcester.
Henry J. Howland, Esq.	Worcester.
F. W. Paine, Esq.	Worcester.
N. B. Shurtleff, M.D.	Boston.
N. I. Bowditch, Esq.	Boston.
The Royal Geographical Society	London, G.B.
The Society of Antiquaries	London, G.B.
The American Peace Society.	
The American Philosophical Society.	
George F. Houghton, Esq.	St. Alban's, Vt.
Hon. Stephen Salisbury	Worcester.
The City of Boston.	
J. Wingate Thornton, Esq.	Boston.
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Hon. Nathan Appleton	Boston.
J. Munsell, Esq.	Albany, N.Y.
Hon. J. Holt, Commissioner of Patents . .	Washington, D.C.
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The Philadelphia Library Company.	
The American Unitarian Association.	
John Green, M.D.	Worcester.

Hon. Ira M. Barton	Worcester. ▲
Hon. Levi Lincoln	Worcester.
L. A. Huguet Latour, Esq.	Montreal, C.E.
Miss Mary C. Gay	Suffield, Conn.
The Philadelphia Mercantile-Library Com- pany.	
The Maine Historical Society.	
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.	
Edward Jarvis, M.D.	Dorchester.
Nathaniel Paine, Esq.	Worcester.
The Trustees of the N.Y. State Lunatic Asy- lum.	
The Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.	
The Chicago Historical Society.	
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The Massachusetts Horticultural Society.	
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The Albany Institute.	
The New-York Lyceum of Natural History.	
Rev. Edward E. Hale	Boston.
C. C. Haven, Esq.	Burlington, N.J.
The Maryland Historical Society.	
Prof. E. H. Davis, M.D.	New York, N.Y.
Samuel Green, M.D.	Boston.



724.305
JUN 23 1858

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER,

OCT. 21, 1858.



BOSTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,
22, SCHOOL STREET.
1858.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER,
Oct. 21, 1858.



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PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING, OCT. 21, 1858, IN WORCESTER, AT ANTIQUARIAN
HALL.

At eleven o'clock, A.M., the President, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, took the chair.

Mr. HAVEN presented the Report of the Council.

The President read the Report of the Treasurer.

The Librarian read his Report.

Mr. HALE read the Report of the Publishing Committee.

These Reports, on motion of Gov. LINCOLN, were accepted, and referred to the Council for the publication of such parts as they should deem expedient.

The Society proceeded to ballot for a President for the next year.

Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY was unanimously elected.

Mr. Salisbury returned his thanks for the honor; and, in accepting the office, said he would discharge duties to the best of his ability.

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The President, on motion, then appointed a Committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Ellis, Hon. Ira M. Barton, and Charles Deane, Esq., to nominate officers for the year ensuing.

A list was reported by the Committee; and the gentlemen therein named were unanimously elected, as follows:—

Vice-Presidents.

REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D.D. of BOSTON.
HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL.D. WORCESTER.

Council.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D. WORCESTER.
GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D. BOSTON.
CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.
HON. IRA M. BARTON WORCESTER.
HON. PLINY MERRICK, LL.D. BOSTON.
HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW BOSTON.
SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. WORCESTER.
DWIGHT FOSTER, Esq. WORCESTER.
REV. EDWARD E. HALE. BOSTON.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.

JARED SPARKS, LL.D. CAMBRIDGE.

Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D. WORCESTER.

Recording Secretary.

HON. ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK WORCESTER.

Treasurer.

SAMUEL JENNISON, Esq. WORCESTER.

Committee of Publication.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. ~~Worcester~~
REV. EDWARD E. HALE
CHARLES DEANE, Esq.

The following gentlemen were chosen members of the Society, having been nominated by the Council:—

HON. CHARLES W. UPHAM Salem.
HON. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, JUN. Charlestown.

An interesting conversation ensued, referring to a passage in the Report of the Council, regarding materials for American history in the British archives. Rev. Dr. ELLIS said he supposed, that, at the present time, whatever difficulties might be found by investigators, the English government made no objection to the search for historical documents by the students of history. At his request, Dr. SPARKS explained the systems which he had found in force in London at his several visits there. At the last of these, the different heads of departments expressed their entire willingness that he should examine any papers, of dates prior to 1783, in which we, as Americans, had any concern. The only restriction was the very proper one, — that all copies of documents must be examined before they were taken from the office. But nothing that he had copied had ever been objected to.

At his request, HENRY STEVENS, Esq., explained to the Society the present arrangements of the English government relating to materials for history. From the Colonial Office, the Plantation Office, the office of the Board of Trade, and the office of the Privy Council, the older documents — such as are properly materials for history — have been removed to one

central office. Documents from the War and Navy Offices, and other departments, are gradually forwarded to the same depository.

Mr. Stevens also bore testimony to the admirable liberality with which the government and the public institutions are willing to open their treasures to all students properly introduced to them. As an evidence that the government have removed all restrictions formerly existing, he said, that, at the present time, they are publishing and preparing calendars for every leading period of history, referring to all the papers contained in the several volumes.

The Society then adjourned.



REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE principal objects of care intrusted to the oversight of the Council, in regard to whose condition they are expected to report periodically to the Society, are the finances of the Institution, its building and grounds, the growth and administration of the library, and those external operations of research and publication which are comprehended in the purpose of its organization.

For an exposition of the state of the finances, and an account of the progress of the library, the Society are referred to the Reports of the Treasurer and the Librarian, which the Council adopt as parts of their own Report.

The new library edifice was completed in the spring of 1853. Much to the regret of the Council, the grounds have remained to the present time in an unfinished condition. The cause of this delay has been frequently alluded to in previous communications. It would have been unwise, if not impracticable, to have
n to make a permanent enclosure of the

building, before the grade of the street, and the arrangement of the adjoining grounds belonging to the county, had been ultimately settled. Nothing further could be attempted than to cover the embankment, as it stood, with turf, and to place the steps in a manner to correspond with the condition of things as it then existed. The Council were aware that the external aspect of the premises was not favorable to the appearance of the building. They brought the subject before the Society at the time, and were instructed to take such measures as they should deem judicious to induce the Commissioners of the County to proceed with the enterprise of moving the ancient Court House into the position demanded by the range of other public buildings, and adjusting the grade of the street, and the lots abutting upon it, according to the requirements of taste and convenience.

The Council made all proper exertions to effect this object, but without success; and it is only during the present season that the desired result has been finally accomplished.

These changes have rendered necessary an alteration of the slope of the Society's grounds, involving the excavation of a considerable amount of rock, and the removal of the outer steps nearer to the building. The entire work, including the erection of a substantial wall or fence, will be one of considerable cost; but the improvement to the estate, it is believed, will be marked and effective. The annual meeting of the

Society has occurred in the midst of these operations; and the Council will be pleased to receive from the members, in their individual or their associate capacity, such suggestions as their taste or judgment may dictate.

The frieze of the building has been made to correspond in color to the freestone quoins and belts, as was originally intended by the architect; and a glazed frame has been placed above the skylight of the library. The last was a measure of economy and comfort. The atmosphere of the room in winter was constantly condensed into moisture by the passage of the cold air over the single panes in the ceiling, and fell almost in streams upon the floor. There had also been some trouble from leakage in heavy rains. Both of these evils are now supposed to be remedied, while something is added to the facility of warming the apartment.

The subject of heating the building by steam from the adjoining Court House has been under consideration. The method has proved to be a satisfactory one in the county buildings; and it is represented that a sufficient surplus of steam may easily be generated to supply all that would be needed for our purposes. It is hardly probable, however, that any arrangement can be made with the Commissioners for the coming winter. It has been requisite to deepen the drain through the rock from the cellar; as, at times, our furnace has been nearly surrounded with water.

These unavoidable expenses will probably quite absorb the sum appropriated by the Society, at the last annual meeting, for such improvements.

The Council have not been unmindful of that other branch of duty which has been mentioned under the head of *research and publication*.

The demand for archæological and historical facts, such as are not found in ordinary records, is one of the most prominent literary characteristics of the age. It has been recently remarked in one of the leading British reviews, that the prevailing tendency of historical writers is to minuteness of detail, and to a careful development of those minor circumstances and events, to which, as affecting the condition and policy of nations, less weight has heretofore been given. The remarkable work by Mr. Buckle, to which public attention is now so strongly directed, — his “History of Civilization,” — is based upon the assumption, that all human actions — whether individual or associated, whether in small communities or in empires — are dependent on phenomena as definite, and determined by laws as rigidly fixed, as the phenomena and laws of material substance. Hence the deductions of moral and political philosophy, like those of physical science, will be accurate or inaccurate in proportion to the number and minuteness of facts that are collected and classified. No value is attached to *à priori* reasoning, no agency ascribed to providential interference; but consequences are made to follow from antecedents

with the infallibility of mathematical computation. Thus human history — whether moral, intellectual, or physical — is declared to be as intelligibly written in the relics of the past, as organic history — mineral, vegetable, and animal — is written in the rocks, and the fossil remains they contain. As from a single bone the naturalist may reproduce the entire creature to which it belonged, and determine its habits; as from the foot of Hercules the statue might be cast; as from a fragment of the Parthenon the edifice could be reconstructed: so, according to the reasoning of Mr. Buckle, from the ruins of human art and labor, and from fragmentary exemplifications of local habits and influences, the history of man may be read backward or forward at pleasure; the experiences of races, the advancement and decline of nations, their character, capacities, and achievements, are to be deduced from tabular statements of naked facts with a certainty corresponding to the extent and particularity of the observations, and with no aid from theological or metaphysical reasoning.

If we may regard this work as the exponent of a system of research and inference that is destined to prevail, at least for a time, we may believe that all associations like our own are likely to be warmly pressed for a supply of materials out of which to construct formulas for the science of man. It is a notable coincidence (if it should not be considered rather as the suggestive circumstance than a coinci-

dence), that the whole world is extremely active just now about that very business. Archæological societies, historical societies, statistical societies, geographical societies, and societies for the publication of documents hitherto resting in obscurity, are springing up in every direction; and, while together they engender increased emulation in effort, there is no reason for anxiety lest the field of labor should not be wide enough for them all.

In our own speciality of American archæology the prospect is a promising one for the future. More enlarged observations and more careful comparisons are taking the place of crude and hasty speculations. There is yet much investigation to be accomplished concerning the aboriginal inhabitants of the United States; but it is of a nature rather analytical than descriptive. The forms of aboriginal art are familiar to us, and their variety may have been exhausted; but a proper estimation of their intrinsic importance, and a comprehension of their local and relative significance, demand a patient and protracted study. We may still see, as we recently have seen in the papers, accounts of novel traces of ancient civilization or habitation of a marvellous nature, apparently well authenticated; as, for example, of the discovery in Alabama of an ancient silver mine, closed with walls of solid masonry so strong that they could only be removed by blasting; of a walled lake in Iowa, covering one thousand nine hundred acres of land,

concerning which the writer avers with earnestness, that it is no accidental matter, but has been built by human hands; of bones, from an Indian burial-ground in Indiana, of men that were ten feet tall, — any one who doubts being invited to call at the office of the narrator, and see for himself. But no claims to discoveries, deviating from the general character of known aboriginal relics, have thus far borne the test of scrutiny. The walls of supposed masonry prove to be natural formations, as has been demonstrated in the case of the walled lake; and so-called gigantic human bones only indicate the want of anatomical knowledge in the observer. Every government exploring expedition, every new territorial survey, and, we may add, every new dream of golden harvests yet ungathered, tends to place the archæological science of the country upon a broader and firmer basis.

The antiquities of the more civilized regions of Mexico and Central America are undergoing a process of exposition which claims to be less fanciful in its tendency, and to be founded on surer evidence, than previous attempts to elucidate their history.

Three volumes of the Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg's large and elaborate work on the history of the civilized nations of Mexico and Central America, anterior to Columbus, have been published in Paris. This work of a learned and diligent missionary, long resident among the scenes of his studies, is professedly based upon "original and inedited documents derived

from the ancient archives of the aborigines." From the notices it has elicited in the papers of learned societies in France, it appears to be regarded there as a very valuable addition to archæological science; although the deductions and hypotheses of the author are not always to be accepted without caution and careful consideration. It is, at least, a treasury of materials from which less enthusiastic inquirers may gather important facts and suggestions calculated to throw a clearer light upon the ethnology of those mysterious races.

The abbé assigns to the Mexican charts and pictographs a higher character, as trustworthy and intelligible historical records, than they have generally been supposed to deserve: in fact, they are described as possessing the attributes of a written language; not merely representing ideas pictorially, but containing phonetic and hieroglyphic signs of words, susceptible, to a certain extent, of grammar and syntax.

The statement will perhaps be a novel one to the Society, that the Indians of Nova Scotia are said to have also employed a series of characters, standing not for ideas simply, but for words; and that these have been used by the Roman-Catholic missionaries, with some additions of their own invention, in the preparation of rituals containing forms of prayer and other devotional exercises. We have been assured that such is the fact by an intelligent gentl

himself a missionary among our north-eastern tribes, and the author of a religious manual in the dialect of the Abnakis. He has also exhibited one of these rituals composed in aboriginal characters, and copied by a native from a manuscript in possession of his tribe. We are happy to learn that the gentleman referred to is aiming to bestow upon the subject the investigation it deserves. He is one of a class of inquirers, daily becoming more numerous, who are seeking to revive that knowledge of the Indian tongues which had been acquired by Roger Williams, Eliot, Mayhew, Edwards, and others of their early teachers; and who hope to trace, in the philosophy of their forms of speech, not only their American, but their European and Asiatic, national affinities.

Less information has been collected respecting the aboriginal history of Nova Scotia, and the British territories generally, than concerning other portions of the country; and, in this point of view, it is a matter of some interest to mention that a "Société Historique" has recently been organized in Montreal, having for its object, as announced, "to extend a taste for the acquirement of a knowledge of history and archæology, particularly of such as relates to Canada."

As another manifestation of a progressive tendency in this country towards archæological pursuits, we may here refer to the circumstance, that a Numismatic society has been formed in the city of New York;

and that a study of the coinage and other currency, the medals and tokens of the several States, and of the United States, that have from time to time appeared, has already been productive of some useful publications relating to that form of historical evidence.

The department of purely historical archæology is by no means wanting in the prospect of new discoveries, and the development of unknown materials of importance. Measures have been occasionally adopted by some of the States to procure, from foreign offices of record, copies of documents illustrative of public acts and events occurring during the period of their colonial existence; writers of history, claiming for their productions the merit of elaborate research and standard accuracy, have sought for original and authentic information in the libraries and government-offices of Europe: but how imperfect and limited have been those investigations! and how inadequate to the detection of a multitude of interesting and significant memorials that somewhere lie concealed or unnoticed!

A reviewer of Mr. Bancroft's new volume, in the "London Athenæum," asserts that "there are early papers on the plantation of America, which neither Mr. Bancroft, nor any English or American writer on colonization, has seen;" and adds, "This is no fault of Mr. Bancroft, whose researches have been very wide and searching; but it is a reflection on *ourselves* that these papers should be next to inaccessible to historical inquirers."

The early voyages to this continent, ranging from Greenland to the Gulf of Mexico, have been but imperfectly and obscurely narrated; yet the enterprises which colonized the country were but the progeny of mercantile schemes extending a century behind them. From the formation of the company of London merchants for the discovery of New Trades (meaning places or marts of trade), and its maturer organization under Sebastian Cabot, to its later designation as the "Muscovy Company" (so called because, while exploring the Polar Seas, they "discovered Russia," as Mr. Bancroft expresses it, and secured valuable privileges of trade with that country),—from this enterprising association, with Sir Thomas Smith, the Virginia secretary, at its head, down to the merchant and noble adventurers that supplied the means of colonizing Virginia and New England, the links are continuous and closely connected. Notwithstanding the great losses often experienced, the fortunes that were secured enriched England, made her House of Commons three times more wealthy than her House of Lords, and raised up the men of business and executive energy who planned and promoted the foundation of a free commonwealth in Massachusetts, and finally overthrew the monarchy at home.

We know, that, for a century or more before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the Spanish, French, Portuguese, English, and Dutch fishermen

were familiar with our coasts; visited Newfoundland in large numbers; striving among themselves for the mastery and monopoly of the fisheries, and ranging the shores from Labrador to New Jersey. How often they must have landed in different localities, and held communication with the natives! perhaps supplied them with articles, that, passing from hand to hand, have since been discovered far in the interior, and have excited wonder as supposed proofs of European habitation. How many private narratives must have been written home to friends and employers!

We think ourselves fortunate in the possession of the accounts of Gosnold's visit to Massachusetts Bay at a comparatively late period, and a few similar tracts, such as our Historical Society has printed. Yet these are but samples of what we may suppose to have been written by the thousands of emulous navigators, of different nations, that frequented our shores.*

* The Newfoundland fishery, of which Lord Bacon said, "Of all mines, there is none so rich," is a century older in date than the settlement of Virginia. Reinhold Foster says, "There are many accounts extant which mention, that, since the year 1504, the French from Normandy and Bretagne, and the Spaniards from Biscay, as also the Portuguese, used to carry on the cod-fishery on these banks with a great number of ships. This fishery must therefore have been carried on at least thirty-two years without the Englishmen having the least knowledge of it." — *Voyages and Discoveries in the North*, p. 291; *Auspach's Hist. of Newfoundland*, p. 36.

In 1615, Captain Richard Whitbourne, of Exmouth, in the county of Devon, Gent., having spent much time in Newfoundland, estimated that no less than five thousand Englishmen were employed in the fisheries on that coast, with a product of £135,000; not reckoning over-prices made and gotten by the sale thereof in foreign countries, usually much more than was made at home. — *His Ancient Right of the English Nation to the American Fishery*, pp. 17, 1

The collections of Hakluyt and Purchas, admirable as they are, are meagre and unsatisfactory in this division of their compilations ; and none of their successors have supplied their deficiencies. It is still in dispute, whether John Cabot ever sailed to the New World, and what countries Sebastian Cabot actually visited. Whether Sir Hugh Willoughby, the reputed English discoverer of Greenland, really went at all in the direction of that country, and other points of equal prominence, are equally destitute of positive evidence. The Hakluyt Society in England are endeavoring to bring up the arrears of information by gleaning from the unpublished resources of their own kingdom. It is understood that Mr. J. G. Kohl, of Washington, is making researches for a geographical history of this continent, which may be expected to embrace these questions. Unfortunately, the materials that are wanting remain to be discovered, and perhaps have never passed from private hands into any public depositories.

The Council are able to make a small contribution to this branch of history from the manuscripts of the Society. It is a narrative of a voyage to Greenland in 1613, with a description of the country, and a particular account of the processes of taking the whale, and collecting and packing the oil ; illustrated with colored drawings. The voyage described was made by a fleet of armed merchantmen, sent out by the Muscovy Company, in virtue of new authority from

the crown, to vindicate their claim to the exclusive right to the fisheries on the coast of Greenland.

The account of the expedition, as detailed by Purchas, is attributed to Baffin, who accompanied it, but not as commander of any of the vessels. Our manuscript appears to have been written by some person in a different ship, as the incidents are different, and the observations sometimes of an opposite character. It does not appear to have ever been printed; and, with proper commentaries and annotations, it is believed that it will be an interesting feature for our next volume.

The Council cannot fail to remember that a national name imposes obligations more general than rest upon more local institutions. They desire to be not unobservant of any thing that belongs to their entire province. The Society's own scientific contributions must be limited by the means at their command; but it may be regarded as among their duties to examine from time to time the results of all the various labors of others, to weigh the evidence that is adduced, and record the degree of advancement that is attained.

For the Council.

S. F. HAVEN.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society respectfully reports,—

That the amount of the funds of the Society in his hands, at the date of his last Report, was \$40,840.70

Since which time he has received,—

For Subscriptions to the Publishing Fund	\$50.00
For Interest on Notes and Bonds, and Dividends on Bank Stock	1,310.15
	\$42,500.85

In the same time he has paid,—

For Librarian's Salary	\$600.00
For Printing	41.37
For Books purchased	85.38
For Repairs and Improvements	106.37
For Insurance	185.63
For Interest on Bonds purchased	11.00
For Incidental Expenses	130.26
	1,110.01
Leaving the Balance of	\$41,890.84

Which is invested as follows:—

On account of Librarian's and General Fund,—

In Blackstone Bank Stock	\$500.00
Citizens' " "	1,500.00
City " "	300.00
Fitchburg " "	600.00
North " "	500.00
Oxford " "	400.00
Quinsigamond " "	2,300.00
Shawmut " "	3,700.00
Webster " "	800.00
Worcester " "	1,100.00
Bank of Commerce "	1,000.00
Railroad Bonds	1,000.00
Notes	8,150.00
Cash	41.22
Carried forward	\$21,891.22

Amount brought forward	\$21,891.22	
<i>On account of Fund for Collection and Research, —</i>		
In Stock of the Bank of Commerce	\$800.00	
" " " " " North America	500.00	
" " " " Massachusetts Bank	500.00	
" " " " Oxford Bank	200.00	
" " " " Worcester Bank	800.00	
" Railroad Bond	200.00	
Cash	74.70	
Notes	5,000.00	
		8,074.70
<i>On account of Publishing Fund, —</i>		
In Stock of the Central Bank	\$500.00	
" " " " National Bank	400.00	
" " " " Quinsigamond Bank	300.00	
" " " " Shawmut Bank	500.00	
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	3,200.00	
Cash	42.30	
Notes	900.00	
		5,842.30
<i>On account of Bookbinding Fund, —</i>		
In Stock of the Bank of Commerce	\$2,500.00	
" " " " Quinsigamond Bank	300.00	
" " " " Webster Bank	2,500.00	
Railroad Bonds	300.00	
	\$5,600.00	
Less due from this fund	17.38	
		5,582.62
		<u>\$41,390.84</u>

SAMUEL JENNISON, *Treasurer.*

OCTOBER, 1858.



REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE additions, since the meeting of the Society on the 28th of April last, consist of one hundred and fifty volumes of books; five hundred and forty-nine tracts, or pamphlets; a collection of cards, handbills, prospectuses, advertisements, and business notices, from various sources; files of valuable modern newspapers, unbound; a file of the "Newport Herald" of 1787; a specimen reprint of the "Newport Mercury" of Dec. 19, 1758; twenty-three photographic views of the United-States Treasury Buildings in process of erection, representing different stages of progress; a lithographic print of Rev. Edward Sprague, late of Dublin, N.H., with one of his manuscript sermons; manuscript sermons of Rev. Benjamin Conklin, late of Leicester, and of Rev. Joseph Eckley, D.D., late of Boston; one large genealogical chart; and a fine stone implement from the ancient seat of the Penobscot branch of the Abnaki Indians.

An examination of these accessions would show that they represent most of the various sources, pub-

lic and private, upon which the library is dependent for its growth. We find that the following institutions have transmitted documents, literary and statistical, of greater or less importance: viz., the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco; the Royal Geographical Society of London; Hamilton College, New York; the Young Men's Association of Buffalo; the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind; the Library Company of Philadelphia; the New-Jersey Historical Society; the Salem Athenæum; the Academy of Science at St. Louis; the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; the Wisconsin Historical Society; the Chicago Historical Society; the New-Hampshire Asylum for the Insane; the American Numismatic Society; the New-York Mercantile-Library Association; the Worcester-Library Association; La Société de Géographie of France; the Connecticut Historical Society; the Dudley Observatory; the New-York Historical Society; the American Philosophical Society.

From the Department of State at Washington, the State of Rhode Island, the State of Connecticut, the State of Ohio, the State of New Hampshire, the State of Wisconsin, and the State of Illinois, public documents have been received, either by legislative direction or by official authority. The State Librarian of Connecticut, Charles J. Hoadly, Esq., has taken pains to furnish, not only the "Colonial Records," edited by himself, but a complete series of the

tions of that State. W. T. Coggeshall, Esq., State Librarian of Ohio, intimates that he shall continue to send documents to this library; and the recent fire in the Capitol at Columbus, by which it is said some public documents are lost, that, so far as known, cannot be replaced, may illustrate the advantage that might have accrued from a like public spirit and prudence on the part of his predecessors.

The City of Boston, the City of Roxbury, the American Peace Society, the American Unitarian Association, and the Massachusetts Antislavery Society, have been careful to deposit copies of their publications. Joseph W. Tucker, Esq., the City Clerk of Roxbury, while forwarding eight handsomely bound volumes of the documents of that city, apologizes for a delay in fulfilling the intentions of the first organized government under their charter, that a set of the city papers should be preserved in this library. Other volumes had previously been sent by Mr. Tucker, and have always borne emphatic testimony to the faithful care and scrupulous taste of that officer. The Massachusetts Antislavery Society, represented by Rev. Samuel May, of Leicester, have committed to our charge as full a set of antislavery reports as they could command; and Mr. May, on his own behalf, has placed the Society under renewed obligations for assorted and miscellaneous pamphlets, gathered for our benefit; with the addition, in this case, of some manuscript memorials of deceased clergymen.

In connection with a reference to the prudence of different institutions and public bodies in depositing systematically their publications in a greater or less number of permanent libraries, it is but justice to recognize the zeal and energy of a member of this Society, — Dr. Edward Jarvis; than whom no person has done more to promote the adoption of a custom so important to posterity. At his suggestion, and through his influence, where he has had an opportunity to exert it, certain institutions have selected a liberal list of libraries to which their documents should be regularly transmitted.

It is fortunate, however, that the sole dependence of posterity is not upon the care of institutions, or even of individual writers, to preserve and combine their publications; and that there are men who are willing to bestow their private attention on this form of use. In common with most of our prominent libraries, our own has occasion sometimes, as now, to acknowledge the thoughtfulness of Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Boston, in gathering, and distributing to different institutions, those productions whose duration, without such care, is apt to be brief and uncertain.

A similar expression of obligation is due to Rev. Dr. Sweetser for a collection of documents embodying the history of the Tract-Society controversy; to Joshua Coffin, Esq., of Newbury, for aid in completing those of the American Colonization Society; to Capt. L. A. H. Latour, an officer of tly esta-

blished Historical and Archæological Society in Montreal, for his continued kindness in transmitting Canadian educational publications, and others of a political and statistical nature, of great interest and value; and to Rev. D. T. Taylor, Mr. Charles Hadwin, Rev. Chester Field of Worcester, and Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee of North Cambridge, for special pains taken to render such services to the Society.

Hon. Edward Everett has been kind enough to supply the deficiencies in our series of his occasional Speeches and Addresses. Other gentlemen have also deposited copies of their own productions, some of which are expensive volumes. Rev. Abner Morse and Rev. John Adams Vinton have presented their elaborate and handsomely printed and illustrated genealogical works; Mrs. Doolittle, of Belchertown, a handsomely bound copy of the "History of the Congregational Church" in that place, by her late husband, Hon. Mark Doolittle; Joel Munsell, Esq., of Albany, his "Every-Day Book of History and Chronology;" Rev. John L. Taylor, of Andover, his elegant "Memoir of Hon. Samuel Phillips;" Rev. Professor Vetromile, of the College of the Holy Cross, an illustrated work in the language of the Abnaki Indians, prepared by him to assist the aborigines in their devotional exercises; J. W. Thornton, Esq., his "Review of Oliver's Puritan Commonwealth;" Hon. William Willis, of Portland, a pamphlet on the "Genealogy of the M'Kinstry Family;" Charles J.

Bushnell, Esq., of New York, a copy of his work on American medals and tokens; Mr. S. C. Newman, of Pawtucket, a spacious chart of the descendants of the Rev. Gregory Dexter, the friend and companion of Roger Williams; and Dr. Edward Jarvis, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. John R. Crittenden, and Lewis F. Thomas, Esq., different matters of their own authorship.

Special thanks are due to Capt. Alexander H. Bowman, of the Engineer Department, Washington, for a series of photographic views of the United-States Treasury Buildings, representing various stages in the progress of erection. These are twenty-three in number, and are fine specimens of the art, in this its novel application, by means of which the exact condition of the work at different dates is indicated and perpetuated for the use of the architect and overseer. They were transmitted by Capt. Bowman to Rev. Mr. Hale, to be deposited in our library.

For newspapers, we are most largely indebted to Madam S. M. Burnside, who has sent in well preserved and carefully arranged files of two prominent Boston newspapers, from 1850 to 1857 inclusive. The neat and methodical adjustment of these papers adds materially to the value of the gift. They are in continuation of a series which Mr. Burnside, so long a prominent and active officer of this Society, was accustomed to lay aside for its use.

Among the frequent contributions of **Frederic W.**

Paine, Esq., the London "Evening Mail" may be regarded as one of the most important; and its discontinuance would be a cause of serious regret. We have no source of information that covers the same ground; and there are few, if any, of the same nature, that would be equally valuable, containing, as it does, the substantial portion of the London "Times." A six months' file of the "Boston Daily Advertiser" is a gift from Rev. Mr. Hale. The semiweekly "Boston Courier," the semiweekly "Boston Advertiser," the "Christian Watchman and Reflector," the weekly "Worcester Ægis and Transcript," and the "Fitchburg Sentinel," are regularly sent by their obliging proprietors as they are issued.

Twenty-three volumes of a useful and valuable character have been obtained by exchange or favorable purchases.

Eighteen volumes arrived this week from the Department of State at Washington. They consist of two sets of the reports of explorations and surveys for a railroad route to the Pacific, all after vol. i. to vol. viii. inclusive (one set coming under the head of Executive Documents, the other under the head of Senate Documents); two copies of vol. ii. of the "Narrative of the Japan Expedition," under the same separate heads; and the third and sixth volumes of the "Narrative of the United-States Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere." These are believed to be the first-fruits of an ar-

rangement under which this library will receive those publications of Congress whose transmission has been hitherto delayed. But remarks upon the subject are deferred to await further information.

The accessions of the last six months have been derived from the following sources: —

Edward Jarvis, M.D. of Dorchester.
 The Mercantile-Library Association of San
 Francisco, Cal.
 The Young Men's Association of Buffalo,
 N.Y.
 Hon. John J. Crittenden Frankfort, Ky.
 La Société de Géographie of Paris, Fr.
 The State of Rhode Island.
 Rev. George Allen Worcester.
 William Menzies, Esq. New York.
 The Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind.
 The Royal Geographical Society of London.
 Rev. D. T. Taylor.
 Hamilton College Clinton, N.Y.
 J. S. Warren, Esq. Boston.
 Rev. John S. Taylor Andover.
 Messrs. John Wilson and Son Boston.
 Hon. Linus B. Comins Roxbury.
 J. Munsell, Esq. Albany.
 Hon. Henry Wilson Natick.
 Charles Hadwin Worcester.
 Charles J. Hoadley, Esq. Hartford, Conn.
 The State of Connecticut.
 The American Peace Society.
 Frederic W. Paine, Esq. Worcester.
 The Library Company of Philadelphia.
 Hon. Edward Everett Boston.
 L. A. H. Latour, Esq. Montreal, L.C.
 Rev. William B. Sprague, D.D. Albany, N.Y.
 The New-Jersey Historical Society.
 Rev. Chester Field Worces'

- The Salem Athenæum.
 The Academy of Science at St. Louis.
 The Wisconsin Historical Society.
 Rev. Seth Sweetser, D.D. Worcester.
 The New-Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.
 Rev. Edward E. Hale Boston.
 George Brinley, Esq. Hartford, Conn.
 Hon. Robert C. Winthrop Boston.
 The American Numismatic Society.
 The American Unitarian Association.
 J. W. Thornton, Esq. Boston.
 The State of Massachusetts.
 Rev. Abner Morse Sherburne.
 Hon. Eli Thayer Worcester.
 The City of Boston.
 Hon. William Willis Portland, Me.
 Hon. Ira M. Barton Worcester.
 The New-York Mercantile-Library Association.
 The Worcester-Library Association.
 Joshua Coffin, Esq. Newbury.
 The Connecticut Historical Society.
 The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory.
 James Lenox, Esq. New York.
 Hon. Stephen Salisbury Worcester.
 W. T. Coggeshall, Esq. Columbus, O.
 The State of New Hampshire.
 Mrs. S. M. Burnside Worcester.
 The Chicago Historical Society.
 Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee Cambridge.
 The New-York Historical Society.
 Lewis F. Thomas, Esq. Washington, D.C.
 The American Philosophical Society.
 Hon. Francis Brinley Boston.
 Joseph W. Tucker, Esq. Roxbury.
 Rev. John Adams Vinton Boston.
 Mrs. M. Doolittle Belchertown.
 Hon. Levi Lincoln Worcester.
 Samuel A. Green, M.D. Boston.
 W. Lawrence, Esq. "

The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

The Massachusetts Antislavery Society.

Rev. Samuel May Leicester.
 Prof. Eugene Vetromile Worcester.
 Rev. Samuel A. Clark Elizabethtown, N.J.
 Charles J. Bushnell, Esq. New York.
 S. C. Newman Pawtucket, R.I.
 John Snow Dublin, N.H.
 Nathaniel Paine, Esq. Worcester.
 Capt. Alexander H. Bowman Washington.

The Proprietors of —

The Boston Semiweekly Courier.
 The Boston Semiweekly Advertiser.
 The Christian Watchman and Reflector.
 The Worcester Ægis and Transcript.
 The Fitchburg Sentinel.

The Department of State of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. HAVEN.

REPORT

OF THE

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

THE Publishing Committee respectfully report, that, in readiness for the next volume of Transactions, they have, —

1st, A manuscript narrative, by one of the companions of Baffin, of the important expedition to Greenland of the year 1613. This manuscript has been for many years in the cabinet of this Society; having been presented to us by our associate, Hon. John Howland, who was, at a late period, President of the Rhode-Island Historical Society. The author's name does not appear; but he was evidently a careful observer, and goes into diligent detail in his narrative. He has illustrated it by some curious water-color drawings. It has never been printed, though parts of it seem to have been in the hands of those from whom Purchas derived his accounts of the country. Whole sentences of our manuscript appear in those accounts, while the accounts themselves differ materially from ours. The narrative also

gives, in a good deal of detail, an account of the system pursued at that early period in the whale-fishery. Your Committee conceive that this branch of commercial industry is so closely connected both with the early history of the discovery of this continent and with the subsequent development of its commerce, that at this time, when our late distinguished associate, Dr. Kane, has recalled to attention the accuracy of Baffin's surveys and the energy of his voyages, the publication of this manuscript will be a matter of very general interest.

2d, This work, with the proper editorial accompaniment, would form the larger part of a volume. The Committee propose to reprint, in the same volume, the rare work of Josselyn on the Natural History of New England, as it has been edited and prepared for publication by our associate, Professor Tuckerman, of Amherst College. This work has been spoken of in a former Report. At this time, the Committee have only to say, that one of the most curious questions now discussed by leading botanists is that of the diffusion of the species of plants from country to country. On the other hand, every ethnological student knows how closely the questions regarding different races of men are connected with these delicate physical discussions regarding the distribution of plants and animals. We promise ourselves, therefore, that an edition of the earliest American Natural History, under the supervision of a gentleman who is

both an accomplished botanist and a diligent antiquarian, will be considered as an acceptable contribution both to physical and archæological science. The book of Josselyn was originally printed at a period when any emigration of European species must have been perfectly well known.

3d, We hope to close the volume with a paper upon the nature and significance of the sacrificial mounds of the Scioto Valley, from Mr. Haven, the Librarian. Such a volume will cover different branches of study which relate to the early discovery of America, its aboriginal natural history, and the civilization and social order of the earliest tribes known to have inhabited it. Such publications, and of course most of the publications of our Society, contemplate the preservation, for the future, of information regarding times already long past. The Committee, before closing their Report, take the liberty to go a little farther in making a suggestion respecting our agency in the preservation of some record of the leading interests of the time which is passing.

It is an established custom of the Papal court to strike an annual medal, commemorative of the most important transaction in which the pope has been engaged in the year when the medal is issued. The regular recurrence of the issue of the medal makes, of course, an essential difference between this series of medals and those issued by governments like our

own in commemoration of occasional military or diplomatic victories. Under our general system, a medal is struck in honor of a few events of the first importance, and of a few of very trifling import, regarding which there is some one pertinacious adviser to insist on the doubtful compliment. Such medals commemorate only military or naval victories; and a mere recurrence to Dr. Mease's list or Mr. Wyatt's will show how unsatisfactory is their register even of these. In honor of the capture of "La Vengeance" there is a medal in our National Numismatic Calendar; while there is none to commemorate the siege of Yorktown, or the capture of the city of Mexico.

The system of the Papal government, requiring an annual medal, has the advantage over this spasmodic publication, that it represents fairly to after-times the lean years and the fat years. It also sets forth the victories of peace with the same even hand which strives to immortalize those of war. Nor is it, for the purposes of history, any disadvantage, that frequently, in the false enthusiasm of the moment, a medal is struck commemorating exploit or policy which ten years sweep in oblivion; for nothing is more difficult or desirable than the preserving for the future some record of the transient excitements, popularities, and expectations of the present, before time has detected their futility.

On the 5th of August last, there occurred one of those events which such a system of annual numis-

matic record would commemorate. By a flash, this whole country was roused to its highest enthusiasm. For the first moment since the discovery which to-day we celebrate, this continent was tied to the continent of Columbus by the closest, and, as we hoped, the most lasting bond. In the hope we have been disappointed. For the reality, however, we could not find too boisterous expression of gratification. That victory, however transient it may seem to-day, was a victory more worthy of lasting commemoration than any feat of arms. If we had a system of numismatic record, a victory like that would be commemorated as the most impressive victory of the year. In the midst of the enthusiasm which welcomed it, therefore, the issue of a medal was immediately proposed: but, because we have no Historical Branch to our Government, the proposal was not executed; nor is it like to be.

In the fresh memory of such an omission, the Publishing Committee suggest that the Antiquarian Society is, for such a duty, the true Historical Department of the United States; and, while perfectly aware that we have at present no funds applicable to an office so agreeable, they venture to suggest it as a duty or a pleasure worthy of future effort. The annual expenditure of two or three hundred dollars would provide the dies for an annual medal, and pay a handsome premium to the designer. The Society might annually invite contributions of appropriate

designs, and reward the successful competitor by a premium. In this way, there would be presented before it the annual register of discovery or of victory. From that register it could select the event which seemed most important, and would signalize it by a medal with appropriate numismatic devices and inscriptions. It could strike a few copies for itself, and for such cabinets as it wished to favor. As the series lengthened, it would gain value in the eyes of collectors; and the Society could, from time to time, issue to them such suites of medals as they might desire, on the terms found most suitable. At the end of a century, without crippling at all its other agencies, it would have recorded, in the most epigrammatic form, the annual impressions of the American people as to the successive victories of their career.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee.

EDWARD E. HALE.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING IN BOSTON,

APRIL 27, 1859.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,

22, SCHOOL STREET.

1859.



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PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 27, 1869, IN BOSTON.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Society was held at the Hall of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in the Athenæum Building, at eleven o'clock, on Wednesday, the 27th instant; the President in the chair.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mr. CHARLES FOLSOM was appointed Secretary *pro tempore*.

The record of the annual meeting of last October was read.

The President presented and read the Report of the Council and the Report of the Treasurer.

The President presented the Report of the Librarian; and, in the absence of that officer, the Secretary read it.

On motion of Gov. LINCOLN, the several Reports were accepted, and referred to the Council, with instructions to print such parts of the same as they may see fit.

On motion, the Treasurer's Report was further referred to Dr. GEORGE CHANDLER and the Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, as an Auditing Committee.

On motion, the Society passed a vote of thanks to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for their continued courtesy in granting the use of their Hall for the present meeting.

The meeting was then dissolved.

CHARLES FOLSOM,
Recording Secretary pro tempore.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

IN obedience to the duty of making a Report to the Society at this time, the Council have occasion to add little to the Reports of the Treasurer and the Librarian, which are presented as the best exhibit of the condition of the Society.

In the Report of Samuel Jennison, Esq., the Treasurer, it is seen that the aggregate of the several funds of the Society is forty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars twenty-eight cents. This total includes nineteen thousand nine hundred dollars, — the amount of the Fund for Collection and Research; the Publishing Fund, and the Book-binding Fund; which are strictly devoted to special and very important uses. The capital of the Librarian's and General Fund, being no more than twenty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, is manifestly insufficient, at its present amount, to yield income enough for the salary of the Librarian, the fuel, repairs, and incidental expenses; and it is soon to be diminished by a necessary expenditure for grading the grounds,

and for a costly fence of stone and iron in front of the Hall, which must correspond with the style of the tasteful enclosures of the adjacent County-Court buildings. This work has been commenced.

The effort of this Society to do something in the extensive field which its name indicates has been liberally sustained by donations and communications from every part of the continent; but this bounty has been directed to the accumulation of the material treasures of the library, without such an enlargement of the funds as is required for the skill and labor which are requisite to make these treasures in the highest degree accessible and useful. Economy, no less than justice, demands that an adequate compensation should be given to one engaged in the multifarious duties of Librarian. Unless his personal consultations and correspondence, on questions of learned research and the acquisition of desirable objects, were carried on with various and accurate knowledge, and in a prompt and courteous manner, the reputation of the Society would suffer, and the rich streams of popular favor would be diverted. The peculiar character of the library requires a great labor of thought and manipulation, of which the burden will rest on the Librarian; while competent assistance must from time to time be provided. This has respect to the arrangement of the acquisitions and the supply of deficiencies, which are of the first importance in regard to pamphlets. The exchange

of duplicate pamphlets and bound books for others, which may be wanting, is a task of severe labor of head and hands, which is always present, and has recently been accomplished on a large scale and with great advantage.

It is apparent that Mr. Haven has carried his services as Librarian far beyond the circle of the ordinary labors of that office, though the claims which he has so generously met are in some degree incidental to his position. He constantly receives such definite and reasonable inquiries as scholars are always ready to propose and to answer; and not unfrequently his patience and his learning are both put to the proof by those who, having no experience in the use of libraries, in good faith ask for *all that relates to* an unusual subject; as if the answer could be produced as readily as the keeper's whistle calls out the pet rabbits of his warren. It is in the power of the Librarian to put off these claims by neglect, or by a cold invitation to visit the library; which would diminish his own labor, and equally the usefulness and growth of the library: or he may give such prompt and satisfactory answers as tend to multiply the friends of the Society, and increase its efficiency, its reputation, and its resources.

The fatal malady spoken of by Shakspeare, "the imposthume of much wealth," could not be apprehended, if some of those friends of learning, who so abundantly supply what may be termed the raw

material of the library, should also bestow such a moderate addition to the Fund for General Uses as will enable the Society promptly to prepare their acquisitions for use.

In the autumn of 1857, a voluntary subscription of members of the Society, and other friends of historical research, made up a fund of six thousand dollars, to be appropriated to produce an income for publications; and the payments were to be made on the 1st of January, 1858. A large part of the fund was promptly paid in, and every subscription was undoubtedly good. In the financial embarrassments of the last year, it is not surprising that some, whose disposition is liberal, found it convenient to take time. The present amount has been gradually reached, and two hundred of the six thousand dollars are not yet paid. These remarks are made to direct attention to the truth, that as the publications must be costly, and the gratuitous distribution is large, and the sale very limited, the moderate income of a fund of six thousand dollars will be inadequate, unless it is eked out by delay. There is as much truth as ever in the paradox of Cicero, that "men do not understand how great a revenue parsimony may be." In America, parsimony is an odious word with societies as with individuals; and the popular paradox is, that a revenue may be expended faster than it is received.

As it was stated in the Report at the last annual meeting, the materials for the next volume of Trans-

actions have been selected. Something has since been added to their quantity and their value. In every instance, it may be hoped that the loss of the advantage of frequent publications may be in some degree compensated by their more perfect preparation. The original papers and the editorial work of your Transactions are given as labors of love, not to be compensated by money, and not to be hurried like the operations of material industry.

The Report of Samuel F. Haven, Esq., your Librarian, states that, in the last six months, the library has been increased by fifteen hundred and four pamphlets, and eight hundred volumes of books. This large acquisition is as remarkable for its value as for its quantity; and, with a small exception, it is directly or indirectly the fruit of the liberality of members and of generous and enlightened friends of the Society. The number of those who have, by membership, engaged themselves to frequent attention to the interests of the Society, is limited by your constitution; but it has been the happiness of the Society to receive from a large number of friends in different parts of this continent, having no ties of connection but sympathy and confidence, the result of their private studies, as well as donations of desirable books and very precious pamphlets. It may be supposed that this extraordinary good-will has been produced by a reliance on the faithfulness of the Society, and the attention that is given, not only to

preserve the fragments of history which the ephemeral press may give, but to place them in such connection and perfect system as will show the "body of the time his form and pressure." This is especially important in the series of controversies on various questions, by which the quiet of society has been disturbed; where the current of opinion cannot be accurately traced, without the opportunity of observing all the windings of its course.

Of the books, two hundred and twenty were directly received from or purchased by the aid of members and friends of the Society,—with the exception of a very small number, bought by a cash expenditure of fourteen dollars seventy-two cents; and the residue—five hundred and eighty volumes—were obtained by an exchange of duplicate publications with Mr. Henry Stevens, an American residing in London, and a member of this Society, who is well known for his knowledge of bibliography, and his skill in procuring rare and valuable books. Mr. Stevens has remembered his relation to the Society in his individual donations to the library, in his efficient influence to obtain the Transactions of foreign societies, and also in the accommodating and satisfactory manner in which he has acted as agent for purchases on former occasions, as well as in the large acquisition now received. The best description of this important negotiation will be found in the Report of the Librarian. Mr. Haven, with

great labor and study, selected and arranged the duplicate pamphlets and newspapers which it was best to dispose of, with a careful reservation of such as had the autograph of an author or of an interesting owner, and such as had other special causes of exception. Then the books to be received were chosen for their intrinsic value and for their connection with other books in the library, with a due consideration of price. This negotiation is worthy of more attention, as an encouragement for the continuance of the donations of pamphlets and newspapers of ancient and of recent date. Such publications, sent here as a happy riddance from the closets and garrets which they encumbered, as well as those bestowed with a knowledge of their value, have thus become more precious than gold for the uses of this Society.

The books now received are various in their subjects; but all will find appropriate places, where they will add great value to the library. Many of them supply deficiencies in the local histories of England, for which this library is constantly visited by those who have occasion to investigate questions of pedigree, which are sometimes of the greatest importance. The small addition which is needed for reasonable completeness in this department will probably soon be obtained. Genealogy may not be, in itself, a pursuit of the highest character: but it addresses a strong feeling of human nature; and those who only seek for this amusement on the shores of time

may sometimes find there a precious waif, or may be led to deeper and more profitable explorations.

The Council have pleasure in reporting that the Hall of the Society is in good condition, and its appearance is improved by the changed position and finished enclosures of the adjoining public grounds. When the Hall was erected, it had the awkwardness of standing alone in the right place; and the calm simplicity of its exterior reminded the traveller of the admired *Maison Carrée*, at Nismes in France, and other edifices of the purest ancient Italian architecture. But it presented such a courageous contrast to the prevailing modern style of decorating buildings with a profusion of projections, that a storm of hasty criticism arose, which at first so disheartened some of the best friends of the Society, that they could only repeat *'Touchstone's* apology for the choice of his wife: —

“ An ill-favored thing, sir; but mine own.”

It was indeed some satisfaction, that the building, with all indispensable accommodations, was obtained without a call for the aid of members or of strangers, and without diminishing the specially appropriated funds of the Society. The interior, in its quietness, in abundant light, in convenient access to books, and in the absence of dampness and of dust, has advantages without which the most costly and elegant structure would be a mockery. It is, moreover, an undeniable proof that the plainness of the exterior

is not deformity; that the aspect of the Hall is made more agreeable by the improvement of adjacent buildings, whose beauty is generally acknowledged.

The memory of William Hickling Prescott, whose honored name has been enrolled here for twenty years, is still kept green by renewed offerings, by the action of associations, by the pens of scholars, and by those sentiments of eulogy and lamentation which were expressed at the late meeting of this Society held to commemorate his fruitful labors and his excellent life. It is well to keep in view, as long as possible, the brightness of such a guiding light, after it has sunk below the horizon.

On the 26th of February last, Professor William W. Mather, a member of this Society, died at his residence, in Columbus, Ohio. He is mourned as a public benefactor and a master in science. His favorite pursuits were chemistry and geology. Though no special services from him as a member have been recorded, it is a gratification to know, that, in the last days of his life, he was engaged in making up a collection which he thought a worthy gift from himself to the Society.

The members of this Society will pause to take notice of the death of so eminent an historian as Henry Hallam, though he was connected with them only by the brotherhood of letters. By the homage of the learned, he was in his lifetime enthroned on an elevation to which only Humboldt and a few

others of his contemporaries have been raised. His chosen task was to separate, with the cool hand of an anatomist, the nerves which move the body politic. The thoroughness of his investigations was undoubted, but his prejudices were undisguised. Though always sought as an arbitrator, he is never chosen for sympathetic and pleasurable excitement.

This Society will with pleasure recognize its associates, in their active and successful efforts for the elucidation of history. Among these, it will not be invidious to designate the Hon. John Gorham Palfrey, who has recently published the first volume of his "History of New England." This important work has established its own reputation, and it is worthy of the learning and fidelity of the author. Its narrative, while rich in detail, is carefully directed to give prominence to the principles and purposes that are independent of the accidents which surround them. Thomas C. Amory, Esq., who is also a member, has recently published a Life of Governor James Sullivan, of Massachusetts; a man of distinguished ability, influence, and important political connections. This is a graceful contribution of biographical materials, for the vindication of political character and motives, at a period when the conflict of party misrepresentation will obscure the view of the impartial historian. Since our last meeting, another volume of that admirable series, the "Annals of the American Pulpit," has been published by

our distinguished associate, Rev. Dr. William B. Sprague.

The reports of societies and the communications of individuals furnish renewed evidence that the love of historical research and historical writing does not diminish. In the older States of the Union such associations are multiplied; and in new States, just emerged from the tutelage of a territorial condition, as soon as the arrangements for the full enjoyment of civilized life have been completed, a historical society springs into being, full-armed, and eager to maintain every claim of its birthplace. This enterprising spirit is valuable for its productive power, but is attended with peculiar evils. The danger which we may apprehend is, not that, in our country, research will be neglected, and histories will be few, and void of interest; but rather that they will be excessive in their number, and partial or one-sided in their views. This Society, in its broader field, is exempt from local prejudices and local assumptions; and is ready to fraternize, by an interchange of benefits, with all who seek for truth, and to invite the offerings of all, with the reserved right to dispose of them according to the dictates of impartial justice.

Respectfully submitted for the Council.

STEPHEN SALISBURY.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society respectfully reports,—

That the amount of funds in his hands, as represented at the Annual Meeting in October, 1855, was \$41,390.64

Since which time he has received. —

From Subscribers to the Publishing Fund	\$180.00	
For Interest and Dividends	1,329.82	
	1,509.82	
		\$42,900.66

In the same time he has paid. —

For Salary of the Librarian	\$600.00	
For Improvements and Repairs	184.23	
For Printing	86.50	
For Pamphlets purchased (2,614)	52.28	
For other Expenses	152.38	
	1,075.38	

Present amount of Funds \$41,825.28

Which is invested as follows: —

On account of the Librarian's and General Fund,—

In Blackstone Bank Stock	\$500.00	
Citizens' " "	1,500.00	
Fitchburg " "	600.00	
North " "	500.00	
Commerce " "	1,000.00	
North America " "	1,100.00	
Quinsigamond " "	2,300.00	
Shawmut " "	3,700.00	
Webster " "	800.00	
City " "	300.00	
Oxford " "	400.00	
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	1,000.00	
Notes	8,150.00	
Carried forward		\$21,850.00

Amount brought forward \$21,850.00

On account of Fund for Collection,—

In Worcester Bank Stock	\$800.00	
Oxford " "	200.00	
Massachusetts " "	500.00	
Commerce " "	800.00	
North America " "	500.00	
Notes	4,700.00	
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	200.00	
Worcester and Fitchburg Railroad Bonds	300.00	
	<u>8,000.00</u>	

On account of Bookbinding Fund,—

In Quinsigamond Bank Stock	\$800.00	
Webster " "	2,500.00	
Commerce " "	2,500.00	
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	300.00	
	<u>5,600.00</u>	

On account of the Publishing Fund,—

In Shawmut Bank Stock	\$500.00	
National " "	400.00	
Central " "	500.00	
Quinsigamond " "	300.00	
Mechanics' " "	500.00	
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	3,200.00	
Notes	900.00	
	<u>6,300.00</u>	

Cash on hand	75.28	
	<u>\$41,825.28</u>	

SAMUEL JENNISON, *Treasurer.*

APRIL, 1859.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

YOUR Librarian has to report, that the interests under his charge are in as favorable a condition as usual, and that the increase of the library during the last six months exceeds the ordinary accumulations of a similar period.

The customary influx of donations from members and friends of the Society has not abated; and the accessions from such sources as are habitual are equal, both in number and quality, to the average of those which have been recorded in previous Reports.

But, besides these usual means of progress, an important operation, in the way of exchange, has just been concluded with Mr. Henry Stevens of London, a member of this Society. That gentleman is well known as a skilful and experienced collector of books, and as an agent for supplying many of the principal public and private American libraries. The American department of the British Museum having been placed in his charge, and authority given him to

procure for that institution a copy of every publication, large or small, printed in this country, he sent to this Society an assortment of substantial works appropriate to the library, to be selected from by your Librarian; for which he proposed to receive, in exchange, certain classes of duplicate books and pamphlets that could be spared from our collections.

A careful examination of these volumes, and the various materials to be used in exchange, with reference to an equitable adjustment of values, has been a work of considerable labor, requiring not only time and attention, but an exercise of judgment in regard to the real interest of the Institution.

An arrangement, which it is hoped will prove a satisfactory one to both parties, has been completed barely in season to be noticed in this Report. Your Librarian feels under much obligation to Mr. Benjamin F. Stevens, a brother of Mr. Henry Stevens, for the manner in which, by his personal attention, he has facilitated the progress of the negotiation.

We have thus added to our library five hundred and eighty volumes, of a character not only useful, but specially appropriate and desirable for our purposes. Among them are one hundred and fifty-nine folios and quartos, in about equal proportions; and the selection consists almost wholly of historical, statistical, genealogical, and geographical works, such as are in frequent demand for reference and study. The old British chronicles, English local histories,

Parliamentary records, annals of current literature and political events, biographies, voyages and travels, and other compilations of matters of fact, often relating to distant periods of time, are largely represented. The books are almost entirely of a nature that would recommend them to us for choice from the lists of a public sale, or the shelves of a bookseller.

In return, we have parted with various newspapers, such as the "Columbian Centinel," the Boston "Chronicle," the "Repertory," and the "Massachusetts Spy," some volumes of the Legislative documents of this Commonwealth; some odd numbers of reviews and periodicals; and between two and three thousand miscellaneous unbound tracts and almanacs,—a small portion only being of date previous to the present century. These were, in all cases, spare copies; frequently leaving behind them other supernumerary copies of the same matter.

The valuation, as balanced in the two accounts, exhibits the total of nine hundred and thirty-six dollars fifty-six cents.

From a lot of choice works more recently forwarded from London by Mr. Stevens, but embraced in the same operation, several have been privately purchased for the library. One of these is Polwhele's folio "History of Devonshire," richly bound, and supposed to be a unique copy, as it contains two hundred and seventy-nine additional coats-of-arms of the nobility and gentry of the county, emblazoned on the mar-

gins by hand; probably the same referred to in Bohn's catalogue as executed by Mr. Dowse, the herald-painter, at an expense of upwards of fifteen pounds sterling. The sum charged for this work was thirteen pounds thirteen shillings and sixpence. Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire," in four folio volumes; Morant's "History of Essex," in two folio volumes; and a set of the "Notes and Queries," in eighteen volumes quarto,—were included in the same purchase, and are placed upon our shelves without any expense to the Society. The cost of these valuable gifts was two hundred and sixty-two dollars seventy-four cents.

Thus twelve hundred dollars' worth of books (within a fraction of a dollar) have been added to the library by a transaction or transactions which should be distinguished from the customary and periodical methods of increase.

The last, however, have been by no means unproductive, as they have yielded an aggregate of one hundred and ninety-five volumes, and one thousand five hundred and four pamphlets, with a few matters of a different class. These are from many and various sources; and, as circumstances have compelled a somewhat hasty preparation of this Report, permission is requested to append the usual details respecting them, before the proceedings of this meeting shall be printed.

Thirty-six volumes have been purchased by your

Librarian, at an expense of forty-two dollars seventy-two cents. But this sum has not been drawn wholly or chiefly from the funds of the Society. It was derived, in part, from the remaining balance of a sum of twelve dollars, placed at the disposal of the Librarian, for such use, by Hon. George F. Hoar, in return for some of the Society's publications, and the sum of twenty-five dollars, put in his hand for the same purpose by Hon. Dwight Foster, in consideration of certain duplicate numbers of the "North-American Review," transferred to him for the completion of his private series.

The total increase of the library, during the six months since the last meeting of the Society, reaches to the number of eight hundred volumes of books, and one thousand five hundred and four unbound pamphlets.*

The copy of Michael Angelo's statue of Christ leaning on the Cross, now standing in the area of the library, belongs also to the accessions of the last six months. It has been sufficiently described in the proceedings of the special meeting of the Society, at which it was presented. There is, however, a delicate propriety in the gift, not apparent, perhaps, to every observer, that may with pertinence be briefly alluded to here.

* The tracts, periodicals, &c., furnished by Mr. Cummings, from his own collections, in making up the series of documents which were arranged by him for binding, have not been included in any statement of accessions. Their number, according to his estimate, is twenty six hundred and fourteen.

At the organization of this Society, the day upon which Columbus first set foot on the shores of the Western World was selected for the commemoration of its anniversaries, as the beginning of the civilized history of this continent, and the unsealing of its archæological mysteries to the eyes of enlightened nations. The day was also chosen in honor of the great discoverer, to whose religious imagination the vessel that bore him was an ark of salvation, and himself (Columbus, the dove) a messenger of the Christian faith; not only Columbus, but *Christopher*, — Christo-ferens, as he was wont to sign his name to public documents, with a fond conviction of its mystical meaning, — Christ-bearing, or the Christ-bearer, — divinely appointed and inspired for the fulfilment of prophecy.

The idea has been happily expressed in some lines which it forced from our associate, Mr. Hale, on reading an account of the presentation.

It will be remembered, that the copy first ordered was lost at sea with the vessel that contained the original statue of Mr. Webster, and that the present cast was supposed for some time to have shared the same fate.

SONNET, BY REV. EDWARD E. HALE,

To the Ship which brought a Copy of Michael Angelo's Statue of Christ from Italy to America for the American Antiquarian Society.

Bark after bark has sunk in gales like these,
Facing the jealous West as thou dost now:
Still thou must breast each wave, nor shun the seas
Which beetle downward on thy westward prow.

The great "Christ-bearer" quailed not: he, as thou,
 Left Italy to seek our Western shore;
 And, as another dove, another olive bore,
 Seeing across the waste another promise-bow.
 Beat westward still! beat downward every wave!
 The Christ who gave our New World to the Old,
 E'en then his secret to his Michael told,
 And to his eye the sacred vision gave.
 Beat the waves down! let them His form behold
 Who are His "other sheep," not of his early fold.

But the coincidence is yet more absolute and perfect. While Columbus was planting the cross in the soil of his new discoveries, Michael Angelo was maturing his conception of the form and aspect of the Saviour; and the completion of the statue must have been nearly simultaneous with the writing by Columbus of his remarkable dissertation on the prophecies, and the public avowal of his belief, that he was a chosen instrument for their fulfilment.

"In the execution of my enterprise to the Indies," he says, "human reason, mathematics, and maps of the world, have served me nothing. It has accomplished simply that which the Prophet Isaiah had predicted, — that, before the end of the world, all the prophecies should have their accomplishment, the gospel should be preached upon all the earth, and the Holy City should be restored to the church. Our Lord has wished to make a great miracle by my voyage to the Indies. It was necessary to hasten and finish this work of divine inspiration; for, according to my calculation, there remain now to the end of the world but one hundred and fifty years." His essay begins, according to his custom when taking

his pen in hand, with the invocation, "*Jesus cum Maria sit nobis in via.*"

The statue of our Lord, by Michael Angelo, may have been known to him at that period. The time of its completion, we believe, is not distinctly transmitted; but it was referred to by Francis I. in 1507, and is naturally associated with the Pièta, executed in 1499-1500.

If, at the foundation of this Society, the shade of the exalted navigator could have been evoked, and besought for an emblem that should embody and express the proper spirit of American history, we may believe that he would have pointed to the work of his great contemporary in the Church of the Holy Mary at Rome, to this "*Jesus cum Maria,*" and have exclaimed, "*There is the emblem of my mission, Sit vobis in via!*" Beneath the banner of the cross should the destinies of the New World be achieved and recorded: let that image sanctify by its presence the memorials of your history."

It is agreeable to know, that, in this felicitous union of the beautiful and the appropriate, our President has found an opportunity to gratify his private taste. The pressing necessities of the Institution have been urgent with their claims, and have been most liberally responded to; but, however strongly they may appeal to the sensibilities or the responsibilities of a presiding officer, they create no obligation which is peculiar to the duties of that position.

This particular gift has the merit of being at once a personal memento of lasting interest, and a representative of the most elevated form of pure and graceful sentiment.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. HAVEN.

APPENDIX.

THE accessions of the last six months, other than those obtained by exchange or purchase, were received from the following sources ; viz., —

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop	Boston.
Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D.	”
The Providence Athenæum.	
The Essex Institute.	
George Brinley, Esq.	Hartford, Conn.
E. D. F. Garfield	Fitchburg.
Hon. Stephen Salisbury	Worcester.
Frederic Wm. Paine, Esq.	”
Rev. Prof. Eugene Vetromile	”
Capt. L. A. Huguet Latour	Montreal, L.C.
Joseph Willard, Esq.	Boston.
The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.	
Miss Celia A. Bliss	Worcester.
Usher Parsons, M.D.	Providence, R.I.
Cyrus Woodman, Esq.	Mineral Point, Wis.
J. Wingate Thornton, Esq.	Boston.
Charles Hersey, Esq.	Worcester.
George W. Wheeler, Esq., City Clerk	”
Miss E. A. Haven	Portsmouth, N.H.
Miss Mary C. Gay	Suffield, Conn.
Prof. William D. Whitney	New Haven, Conn.
The American Oriental Society.	

Col. James W. Sever	Boston.
Rev. William B. Sprague, D.D.	Albany, N.Y.
The American Peace Society.	
The New-Jersey Historical Society.	
J. L. Procter	Mammoth Cave, Ky.
Rev. Seth Sweetser, D.D.	Worcester.
Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Esq.	Boston.
Hon. John G. Palfrey	Cambridge.
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.	
The Smithsonian Institution.	
Prof. Edward North	Clinton, N.Y.
Prof. William W. Mather	Columbus, O.
Hon. Isaac Davis	Worcester.
Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, Secretary of State	Concord, N.H.
Charles B. Norton, Esq.	New York, N.Y.
Benjamin F. Stevens, Esq.	Burlington, Vt.
Rev. Samuel Willard, D.D.	Deerfield.
Rev. William Stevens Perry	Watertown.
Merrick Bemis, M.D., State Lunatic Hos- pital.	Worcester.
James R. Hyde	Winchendon.
The Royal Geographical Society	London, G.B.
Waldo Flint, Esq.	Boston.
Samuel Jennison, Esq.	Worcester.
The Royal Society of Antiquaries . . .	London, G.B.
Jonathan B. Bright, Esq.	Waltham.
Rev. George Howe, D.D.	Columbia, S.C.
Rev. Alvan Lamson, D.D.	Dedham.
Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee	Cambridge.
Hon. Allen W. Dodge	Hamilton.
Rev. George Allen	Worcester.
Rev. John G. Adams	"
Henry Lincoln, M.D.	Lancaster.
L'Institute Historique	Paris, Fr.
Amherst College.	
The American Unitarian Association.	
William Willis, Esq.	Portland, Me.
William T. Coggeshall, Esq., State Libra- rian	Columbus, O.

The Philadelphia Library Company.

The Trustees of the Free Public Library,
New Bedford.

The New-York Mercantile-Library Association.

Samuel A. Green, M.D.	Boston.
Hon. Eli Thayer	Worcester.
Rev. E. M. Stone	Providence, R.I.
Hon. Ira M. Barton	Worcester.
Mrs. Eliza Davis	"
David S. Messenger, Esq.	"
Prof. Edward Robinson	New York, N.Y.
Henry Stevens, Esq.	London, G.B.
Hon. Rejoice Newton	Worcester.
Jacob Bigelow, M.D.	Boston.
Hon. Homer E. Royce	Berkshire, Vt.
Rev. Edward E. Hale	Boston.
Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.	
John Wilson, Esq.	Boston.
Hon. Charles Sumner	"
Hon. Abijah Bigelow	Worcester.
Rev. Chester Field	"
Charles Hadwin	"
S. C. Newman, Esq.	Providence, R.I.
The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries	
	Copenhagen, Den.
The Perkins Institution for the Blind.	
Gen. William H. Sumner	Roxbury.
Reuben A. Guild, Esq.	Providence, R.I.
The Massachusetts Horticultural Society.	
The New-York Lyceum of Natural History.	
The Chicago Historical Society.	
La Société de Géographie	Paris, Fr.
James Lenox, Esq.	New York, N.Y.
Hon. Levi Lincoln	Worcester.
The State of Rhode Island.	
The American Philosophical Society.	
Winthrop Sargent, Esq.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D.	Portsmouth, N.H.

Hon. Theron Metcalf Boston.
 La Société Historique Montreal, L.C.
 Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D. Worcester.
 The United-States Department of State.
 Pickering Dodge, Esq. Worcester.
 The Proprietors of—
 The Boston Semiweekly Courier.
 The Boston Semiweekly Advertiser.
 The Christian Watchman and Reflector.
 The Worcester Ægis and Transcript.
 The Fitchburg Sentinel.

A specification of the character of each particular accession would extend this Report far beyond the customary limits. All are valuable and appropriate, and the merit of each has been a matter of notice and just appreciation. In some cases, pamphlets have been received, for which the usual acknowledgment could not be returned, because they were unaccompanied by any indication of the source from whence they came. This omission is always a subject of regret. It is desirable that the Society should know to whom it is indebted for favors, however seemingly slight; and this is peculiarly the case where publications are transmitted by the authors themselves. An autograph upon a presentation-copy very much enhances its bibliographical interest.

It appears that eleven books have been received from their authors: viz., "History of the Second Church in Boston," by Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D.; * "The Willard Memoir, or Life and Times

* Members of the Society are designated by an asterisk.

of Major Simon Willard," by Joseph Willard, Esq.; *
 "Memoir and Journals of Rev. Paul Coffin, D.D.,"
 by Cyrus Woodman, Esq.; "Lives of Isaac Heath,
 John Bowles, and Rev. John Eliot, jun.," by J. Win-
 gate Thornton, Esq.; * "Annals of the American
 Pulpit," vol. v., by Rev. William B. Sprague, D.D.; *
 "Suffolk Surnames," by N. I. Bowditch, Esq.; "His-
 tory of New England," vol. i., by Hon. John G.
 Palfrey; * "Catalogue of American Books in the
 British Museum," by Henry Stevens, Esq.; * "His-
 tory of Winchendon, Mass.," by James R. Hyde;
 "The Brights of Suffolk, England," by J. B. Bright,
 Esq.; "Memoir of Rev. William Robinson," by Prof.
 Edward Robinson. Pamphlets or minor publications,
 of their own authorship, have been transmitted by
 the following gentlemen; viz., Prof. Eugene Vetro-
 mile, Charles Hersey, Professor Edward North, Rev.
 Samuel Willard, D.D., * Rev. William Stevens Perry,
 Rev. George Howe, D.D., Rev. Alvan Lamson, D.D.,
 Hon. Allen W. Dodge, William T. Coggeshall, Esq.,
 Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Hon. Homer E. Royce, Rev.
 Edward E. Hale, * John Wilson, Esq., Rev. Chester
 Field, Gen. William H. Sumner, Reuben A. Guild,
 Esq., Hon. Eli Thayer, Winthrop Sargent, Esq., Rev.
 A. P. Peabody, D.D., * S. C. Newman.

The Society is indebted to Rev. John G. Adams for
 a strikingly accurate and beautiful drawing of Donati's
 Comet, as seen at Worcester, Oct. 5, 1858, executed
 by himself; and to Pickering Dodge, Esq., for a very

fine set of casts from medals representing the designs on the Elgin Marbles, prepared with great nicety by his own hand.

To these special recognitions may be added acknowledgments to Capt. L. A. H. Latour, of Montreal, for his continued kindness in transmitting valuable Canadian documents ; to Col. James W. Sever, of Boston, for the gift of a copy of the second edition of that rare and curious book, Eliot's " Indian Bible ; " to James Lenox, Esq., of New York, for four additions to the series of the early " French Missionary Relations ; " and to Dr. Henry Lincoln of Lancaster, Charles Hadwin of Worcester, and Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee of Cambridge, for the particular pains they have taken to select from books and pamphlets in their possession useful and acceptable contributions to our library.

And last, but not least, it is proper to mention, that through the kindness and courtesy of Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, Secretary of State of New Hampshire, and William F. Goodwin, Esq., of Concord, we have been furnished with as full a series of the various public documents of that State as the archives of the public offices could supply ; consisting of the Laws and Statutes, the Journals of the Senate and House, and a large number of reports and incidental publications, printed by authority of the Legislature.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER,

Oct. 21, 1859.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,

22, SCHOOL STREET.

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L.C.D



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5. . .

PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING, OCT. 21, 1859, AT THE HALL OF THE SOCIETY,
IN WORCESTER.

THE President, HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq., presented the Report of the Council.

The Reports of the Treasurer and the Librarian were read.

On motion, these Reports were accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication, with instructions to print them according to their discretion.

The Chairman of the Committee of Publication presented a brief Report; which was also referred to the same Committee.

DR. GEORGE CHANDLER and HON. GEORGE F. HOAR were chosen a Committee to audit the Treasurer's account.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY was unanimously re-elected President.

Mr. Salisbury expressed his sense of the honor conferred upon him, and, in a few brief remarks, signified his acceptance of the office.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, HON. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, jun., and HON. GEORGE F. HOAR, were appointed a Committee to prepare and report a list of nominations for the other annual offices of the Society.

Upon the Report of this Committee, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected by ballot:—

Vice-Presidents.

REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D.D. of BOSTON.
HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL.D. WORCESTER.

Council.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D. WORCESTER.
GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D. BOSTON.
CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.
HON. IRA M. BARTON WORCESTER.
HON. PLINY MERRICK, LL.D. BOSTON.
HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW BOSTON.
SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. WORCESTER.
HON. DWIGHT FOSTER WORCESTER.
REV. EDWARD E. HALE BOSTON.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.

JARED SPARKS, LL.D. CAMBRIDGE.

Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D. ROXBURY.

Recording Secretary.

HON. ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK WORCESTER.

Treasurer.

SAMUEL JENNISON, Esq. WORCESTER.

Committee of Publication.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. WORCESTER.
REV. EDWARD E. HALE BOSTON.
CHARLES DEANE, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

WINTHROP SARGENT, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and Capt. GEORGE S. BLAKE, of Maryland, having been nominated by the Council according to the Constitution of the Society, were unanimously elected to membership.

The ordinary business of the meeting having been concluded, remarks on various subjects were offered informally by gentlemen present.

Reference was made to the discussions now going on among antiquaries and geologists abroad, arising from the discovery of fossilized human bones, accompanied by implements of stone, and associated with the remains of extinct species of animals, under circumstances supposed to afford more than ordinary evidence of the existence of man at a remote geological period.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq., gave, with some detail, a very interesting account of the manuscript narrative of Edward Maria Wingfield, first President of the Virginia Colony, which he has recently obtained from England, and has kindly placed at the disposal of the Society, to be published with other materials of Virginia history belonging to the same period, already in the press. In the same connection, he mentioned various circumstances tending to show that the story of Pocahontas, as commonly received, is probably apocryphal.

The meeting was then dissolved.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

IN presenting a Report at the Forty-seventh Anniversary Meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, the Council are reminded how little less than half a century has elapsed since its origin in 1812, and how steadily it has advanced to its present state of prosperity, and to its acknowledged importance among the permanent scientific institutions of the country. Though the members of the Council, for the most part, were not among the very earliest members of this Association, yet they are able, through one of their number, — the distinguished Vice-President, who lends us his presence to-day, and who, having borne no small part in its initiative proceedings as the trusted friend and influential counsellor of our honored Founder, has ever since taken a warm and active interest in all its concerns, — to offer congratulations, springing from personal observation and experience, on the successive steps of the Society's progress from the beginning to its flourishing condi-

tion at this moment. And it may be permitted to another member of the Council, whose membership is of recent date, to revert here, in this fair edifice stored with precious historical monuments, to the impression made on his youthful mind by the printed Address of our venerable senior Vice-President, "On the Utility and Importance of Pursuits denominated Antiquarian," pronounced before the Society on its first anniversary. It was put into his hands at the time by one whose name honors our earliest list of members,—the intimate associate of Franklin in England, the first collector and editor of his writings, afterwards "the sage of Hallowell," and the enlightened friend of his adopted country,—Dr. Benjamin Vaughan. The birth of such an Institution could not fail to be deeply interesting to that far-sighted man; and this day shows his favorable augury more than fulfilled by its history during less than fifty years.

When, on the memorable Nineteenth of April, 1775, Isaiah Thomas, a young man, withdrew from Boston that he might better serve the cause of liberty,* and, after participating in the affair at Lexington, established, the very next day, here in Worcester, the first printing-press in the interior of New England, he lighted a beacon-fire, whose rays streamed,

* His printing apparatus, the destruction of which was threatened by the British, had before been sent away privately in a boat, under the care of General Warren.

in that stormy time, over his native Commonwealth. In serener days, to adorn what he had defended, he made it the principal object of his later life to secure the maintenance here for ever of an intellectual flame whose benign radiance should pervade the whole country, — secured by him, it is true, from ever going out, but to be increased, in after-times, by those who should themselves be benefited by its influence, or should seek to benefit others through an Institution already in successful operation, while his main incitement had been only “the *prospect* of future usefulness.” And Wisdom has rarely been better justified of her children. The flame has been generously fed by offerings, unostentatious indeed in their manner, but brightly conspicuous for their amount, and to become more so by the force of their pregnant example. The perpetuity of the Society and the increasing usefulness of its treasures are now made doubly certain; and the further enlargement of its means may, it is hoped, be safely left to the ever-growing public sense of its importance. The Council have noticed, with satisfaction, new proofs of the consideration in which it is held abroad as well as at home, and the honorable rank accorded to its library in the recent able “Memoirs,” published in England, of all the principal libraries in the world.*

The appropriate duty of the Council, in obedience

* “Memoirs of Libraries; by Edward Edwards.” London, 1859. 2 vols. 8vo.

to the By-laws, is to report the operations of the Society for the last half-year, and the present condition of its various property. These will appear more fully in the Reports of the Treasurer and the Librarian, which the Council adopt as a part of their own Report. By the statement of the Treasurer, it appears that —

The amount of funds in his hands, at the date of the Semi-annual	
Meeting in April last, was	\$41,825.28
This has been increased, by receipts since that time,	1,317.70
Making in all	<u>\$43,142.98</u>
During the last half-year, he has paid	1,483.55
Leaving, as the present amount of funds in his hands,	<u>\$41,659.43</u>

From the Report of the Librarian, it will be evident that the last half-year has been one of great activity at the library, and of great benefit to the public, measured, as this should be, by the number of applications for information, personally and by letter. It is obviously the best policy to induce, as far as possible, inquirers to visit the library, and make researches for themselves under the guidance of the Librarian; but, from the special nature of our collection, it is likely to be sought rather for light on particular points, than for the continued study of a whole subject. As such points may, in most cases, be briefly stated in writing, our Librarian is liable to a greater burden of correspondence than commonly falls to the lot of those who have charge of much larger and more general libraries. Faithful guar-

dianship and lucid arrangement are fundamental among a librarian's duties; but no library attains half its object without an interpreter,—an enlightened dispenser of its stores of knowledge. In this character the librarian exercises his highest function, bearing directly upon the end and purpose of all collections of books. And here the Council cannot forbear to say, that they count it among the most fortunate circumstances of the Society that its library is administered by one who so unites the various qualifications for his important place; and they eagerly look forward to such a state of our finances as shall redeem his time from merely mechanical details, that must necessarily subtract from his more valuable services in studying the increase of the library itself, and of its profitable use by the public.

It has been increased, during the last half-year, by five hundred and thirteen volumes, and fourteen hundred and fourteen pamphlets; making the increase for the whole year thirteen hundred and thirteen volumes, and twenty-nine hundred and twenty-one pamphlets. Among the more important operations of the Librarian, during the last six months, is an exchange of duplicate books with Mr. Henry Stevens. An immense mass of newspapers, exhibiting between thirteen and fourteen hundred titles, in files more or less perfect, and derived from almost every State in the Union, has been brought into order. No other

collection of the sort, of equal extent and value with that of this Society, is to be found in the country. But, for interesting details on these subjects, the Council must refer again to the Librarian's Report.

Among the members of this Society lately deceased is the most illustrious of our foreign associates, — Baron Humboldt. While the civilized world is echoing with eulogies on that wonderful man, it well befits us, as a body, to take this earliest opportunity of joining in the general tribute of admiration for his character and his achievements. As Americans, we have peculiar reasons for devotion to his memory. Not only was the freshness of his strength given to exploring our continent, but long years of studious toil were spent in converting his personal observations upon it into permanent science. Physical geography, as a science, may almost be said to have been born of him; and many of his grand ideas took their form in America. He retained to the last his interest in the New World, and all that relates to it; and, having been the first to read its great features by the light of true science, he came to regard it with feelings akin to parental fondness. The expression is warranted by the language of his private correspondence with our pre-eminent home associate, whose sudden departure we have been called to deplore within the present year.

In a masterpiece of exhaustive research and critical sagacity, his "Examen Critique," he has done

more to solve the difficulties in the history of the discovery of America than all others beside. It is in that model of antiquarian investigation that he uses these words: —

“The three principal figures before which we pause in reading the history of the New World, anterior to the glory of Washington and of Franklin, are Christopher Columbus, Cortés, and Raleigh. Men of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, they each present a peculiar physiognomy: Columbus, in the career of discovery, by his boldness as a navigator; Cortés, as a conqueror and profound politician; Raleigh, by the immense influence he has exercised on the destinies of mankind by the colonization of Virginia.”

Here are three names from the Old World, made immortal in connection with the New, and furnished respectively by Italy, Spain, and England. The future historian, extending the period, will add the name of Humboldt, of Germany, — a man also distinguished for his own class of achievements, and of a like imperishable *American* renown.

His claim to the gratitude of all the dwellers on this continent would be established by the single fact, that, by an investigation patiently continued for eight years, he has rescued the character of Amerigo Vespucci from the unmerited reproach of mankind, and transmitted it to posterity not only free from the moral blemish of a fraudulent appropriation of another's glory, but as answering to the high respect in which he was unquestionably held by the most illustrious of his contemporaries. If, as Americans, we

do not bear the name we could have wished, it is to Humboldt we owe the conviction, that the name we do bear is that of an upright and honorable man, the valued friend of Columbus, and one of the most enlightened men of his time ; — that, while he, too, “ achieved greatness ” of his own, it was only under the burden of the “ greatness thrust upon him ” by others — without his knowledge at the time, or ever afterward — that his reputation has been depressed for more than three centuries ; — that, his fair fame being now vindicated, every new research respecting his actual doings may be conducted with freedom from prejudice ; — and that, if, from newly discovered evidence, it should hereafter appear that Vespucci did indeed touch the *continent* of America before Columbus, the fact would be of no consequence to the reputation of either, since both of them died in the firm belief that they had only reached the coast of Asia, and that Columbus had already attained this, his grand object, in his first voyage ; which, however, must always be regarded as the real discovery of the New World.

In the “ Examen Critique ” of Humboldt, moreover, we have a perpetual testimony to the value of institutions like this, one of whose chief objects it is to preserve in an accessible form not only the greater annals of history, but those “ unconsidered trifles ” of each successive age, which, afterwards scrutinized and compared by some master-mind, may perchance

be made to throw light on the history of a whole continent. He may now be regarded as the patron saint of all Antiquarian Societies; and it is pleasant to reflect, that, in the last year of his life, he expressed so warm an interest in the transactions of our own, which, by its twofold name of "Antiquarian" and "American," presented a double claim to his notice; and that his failing health alone prevented a written communication to the Society, through our respected President. Such a communication would have been kept for ever in our archives as a precious personal memorial; and the Council would express the hope, that those archives may soon be adorned with the portrait or the bust of Alexander Humboldt.

In our own country also, since the last semi-annual meeting of the Society, have departed two of its members, each entitled to respectful remembrance for a long life of public usefulness, — Dr. Henry Bond, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Willard, of Deerfield in this State.

Dr. Bond, a native of Massachusetts, was endeared to the community in which, for forty years, he practised his profession as a physician; but his claim to the high regard of all societies for the promotion of historical research is founded on his singular and successful devotion to genealogical history. His labors in this department, for the last ten years of his life, were his solace in the decline of physical strength, and resulted in a work on the personal

history of New-England families, which is reputed to contain enough of history, in the more general sense of the term, to constitute a fair volume, while it is without an equal among those works which approach its peculiar character, more or less nearly, here or in Europe.

In Dr. Willard we have parted with a man of rare intellectual endowments and spiritual graces. His life was prolonged beyond eighty years. Midway in his course, the ability to read or write was taken from him; and he passed the last twenty-two years in total blindness. Thus shut out from the visible world, he afforded an instance, among the most remarkable, of increase of the power of memory, of concentration of thought, and of the development of all the finer sensibilities of human nature. It is but a few weeks since he presented to our library, as a parting token, a copy of an "Historical Sermon," preached by him on the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination; a document which will always be an interesting chapter in the ecclesiastical history of New England.

On behalf of the Council.

CHARLES FOLSOM.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society respectfully reports,—

That the amount of Funds in his hands, as represented at the Semi-annual Meeting in April last, was \$41,825.28

Since which time he has received,—

From Subscribers to the Publishing Fund	\$75.00
For Interest and Dividends	1,242.70
	1,317.70
	\$43,142.98

In the same time he has paid,—

For Librarian's Salary	\$600.00
For part payment of B. F. Kinney for Bust of I. Thomas	100.00
For Fencing and Paving	587.10
For sorting and arranging Newspapers	123.58
For Printing and Advertising	45.80
For Miscellaneous Items	27.07
	1,483.55

Present amount of Funds \$41,659.43

Which is invested as follows:—

On account of the Publishing Fund,—

In Central Bank Stock	\$500.00
City " "	300.00
Mechanics' " "	500.00
National " "	400.00
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	300.00
Shawmut " "	500.00
Notes	500.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	3,500.00
	\$6,500.00
Balance due from this Fund	15.93
Carried forward	\$6,484.07

Amount brought forward \$6,484.07

On account of the General Fund,—

In Bank of Commerce Bank Stock	\$1,000.00
Blackstone Bank Stock	500.00
Citizens' " " " " " " " "	1,500.00
Fitchburg " " " " " " " "	600.00
Massachusetts Bank Stock	500.00
North " " " " " " " "	500.00
Oxford " " " " " " " "	400.00
Quinsigamond " " " " " " " "	2,300.00
Shawmut " " " " " " " "	3,700.00
Worcester " " " " " " " "	1,100.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	600.00
Notes with Mortgage	8,150.00
Cash on hand	57.15
	<hr/> 20,507.15

On account of Fund for Collection, &c.,—

In North America Bank Stock	\$500.00
Commerce " " " " " " " "	800.00
Oxford " " " " " " " "	200.00
Webster " " " " " " " "	800.00
Worcester " " " " " " " "	800.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	200.00
Worcester and Fitchburg " " " " " " " "	300.00
Notes with Mortgage	4,700.00
Cash	130.67
	<hr/> 8,430.67

On account of the Bookbinding Fund,—

In Bank of Commerce Bank Stock	\$2,500.00
Quinsigamond " " " " " " " "	300.00
Webster " " " " " " " "	2,500.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	400.00
Cash	137.54
	<hr/> 5,837.54
	<hr/> \$41,859.43

SAMUEL JENNISON, *Treasurer.*

Oct. 21, 1850.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE periodical statement of operations at the library is usually comprehended under the divisions of arrangement and accessions, or the progress of organization and the increase of materials, with the sources of their derivation. There is another division, — that of practical use and influence, — which seldom presents such variety, or assumes such forms of peculiarity, as to constitute a subject for special comment. In common with other libraries, our own is affected by the spirit of research that pervades the community, and not less by the prevailing interest in the collection and preservation of historical documents. These influences naturally bring more inquirers to our Institution, and enlarge the circle of our correspondents. They not only tend to promote a just appreciation of the value of our possessions, but also awaken attention to our deficiencies, point out the departments in which these exist, and add weight to the obligation of employing every available resource

to enable the library to respond creditably to the demands for information that are constantly made upon it. Having, through the responsibilities of an acquired position, a character to sustain, surrounded by active institutions,—many of them much better provided with means and agencies of advancement, personal or pecuniary,—and under the observation of minds that are not only inquisitive but discriminating, a growing necessity for exertion keeps pace with increasing requirements and extended opportunities for practical usefulness.

Thus acting and being re-acted upon, if, in the presence of our collections, we are sometimes gratified with a consciousness of their value, we are daily led to a perception of wants tempting to a strain upon our resources for their supply; and if, in this respect, the limits of prudence and economy are not often overstepped, it is due to the fact, that, in a fast age, our officers still regard *festina lente* as the wisest motto for a permanent and conservative Institution.

In a library of any considerable size,—and one containing twenty-seven or twenty-eight thousand volumes may be regarded as such,—a large amount of care and labor may be absorbed that is not visible on its surface. Little gaps may be filled, imperfections may be remedied, and completeness secured, where improvement is indicated by no outward sign, at least to the casual observer; and these are the ordinary and constant objects of thought and attention.

There are also other forms of growth, — hardly more perceptible, in their stages of progress, than the slow accretions of the coral insect, — which we sometimes have occasion to measure and estimate on the larger scale to which in time they attain, and then are surprised at the magnitude of the result. An example has occurred in the case of our unbound newspapers, that, in imperfect files and mixed parcels, have been accumulating, perhaps ever since the Society had a place for their reception. Dr. Thomas, with his wonted forethought and habit of preservation, was accustomed to lay aside little bundles of exchange papers that escaped the scissors or were rescued from the waste-box of his printing-office, — wanting in sequence and miscellaneous in name and nature though they might be, — mingled with extras and broadsides and handbills, and other ephemeral shapes in which the news or business of the day embodied themselves. To these have been added, from time to time, similar parcels of incomplete and unassociated materials, till a large room was nearly filled with such deposits.

The time had arrived when an examination and assortment of the accumulations seemed to be not only desirable, but necessary. Some of the spare files were wanted for exchanges ; and it was important to know exactly what could be devoted to that use. Space was also required for a very considerable collection of modern newspapers, which had been

gathering for several years at the reading-room of the Young Men's Library Association, whose officers had kindly tendered them for our acceptance.

Under these circumstances, it was resolved to begin the work; and a favorable opportunity presented itself for accomplishing the object at a comparatively moderate expense. A young man, who has been employed in the charge of our furnace and in sweeping and dusting the rooms, was found to possess a degree of familiarity with newspapers, from being engaged several years in their sale and distribution in the streets; having also a natural memory for numbers, and a fair sense of order and system in arrangement. Receiving directions intelligently, he has been intrusted with the performance of the labor, and has been zealously and diligently occupied during the summer. In that time every file has been examined, and every parcel has been opened and its contents properly distributed in due sequence. It was not easy to obtain sufficient room for the operation, on account of a large, irregular mass to be disposed of, consisting of specimen-numbers, abortive attempts at publication, short-lived papers that never attained to the dignity of a volume, and other fragments of series. These necessarily required a good deal of space for their development. The floor of an apartment forty-six feet square was covered with them,—paved, as it were, with “good intentions.” Stagings were erected over them, wherever they could be placed;

and thus, amid an embarrassment of riches, the work proceeded.

By slow degrees, the various and complicated materials were reduced to order according to their affinities ; many valuable volumes were made complete ; and sometimes duplicate, triplicate, and even quadruplicate files were produced. The remnants of the regular series were assorted, as far as they would admit of combination ; and, finally, the miscellaneous specimens were distributed under the heads of the different States or countries from which they emanated.

The result has proved to be highly satisfactory. A collection of files has been prepared for the binder, which, but for the prudent forethought and sagacious liberality of our President in establishing a special fund for this contingency, would seriously encumber the means of the Society ; a considerable resource for exchanges has been provided ; and a rich magazine of matter for newspaper history has been consolidated for future use. It is perhaps not too much to say, that, in this department of documentary collections, none so choice or so various is to be found in any other American library.

One benefit has accrued from this labor which alone is a sufficient compensation for whatever expenditure of time or money it has cost.

It is well known that volumes of newspapers bound for private individuals, or even for institutions, are

seldom perfect in their numbers. It is extremely difficult to preserve such files without some loss or mutilation, or to supply deficiencies, after a lapse of time. It was more unusual to do so at a period when less particular attention was given to the subject, and when waste paper was less abundant. Many of our bound volumes, especially the older ones, share in this defect. From the proceeds of our labor of organization, we have been able sometimes to complete whole series in which deficiencies were so numerous that the entire set must be again submitted to the binder. In other cases, distinct volumes have been perfected, and important additions made to those which cover the oldest and most interesting periods of our history embraced by such records.

This has been a separate work, and quite a successful one so far as it has been carried; and the means and conveniences for prosecuting it to a greater extent are among the most evident incidental advantages secured by the processes which have been described.

A careful account has been kept of the papers as they were arranged. When complete, they have been so marked. When partially defective, the missing numbers have been noted on each parcel, and also entered in a book where the lists are recorded. The titles, dates, and, in case of tolerably full files, the papers wanting, are intended to be registered. This work is nearly finished, so far as memoranda are con-

cerned ; but these have not yet been compared and digested so as to constitute a permanent record.

I find, by referring to the minutes, that the catalogue of titles embraces sixty-one papers belonging to the State of Maine, fifty-three from New Hampshire, fifty-three from Vermont, two hundred and eighteen from Massachusetts, thirty-six from Rhode Island, fifty-three from Connecticut, three hundred and thirty-three from New York, nineteen from New Jersey, one hundred and forty-three from Pennsylvania, thirty-six from Maryland, fourteen from Delaware, fifty-five from Virginia, fifteen from North Carolina, thirty-one from South Carolina, twenty-five from Georgia, seven from Alabama, eight from Mississippi, fifteen from Louisiana, fourteen from Tennessee, forty-four from Kentucky, fifty from Ohio, twenty-four from Washington City, and eighty-five from foreign countries.

These names represent papers of all degrees of perfectness, from a single specimen-number up to entire volumes and series of volumes, of all shapes and sizes, and, within certain limits, — determined by the beginning of such publications in this country, — of all ages ; exhibiting, too, nearly every shade of political sentiment and religious opinion, and almost every form of human action, — moral or intellectual or industrial.

This operation has been described in so much detail, that the Society might understand its nature,

and be better able to form an estimate of its practical consequence.

Another exchange has been effected with Mr. Stevens for two hundred and twenty-five volumes, valued at three hundred and sixty dollars. They are of a character similar to those included in a former transaction with him, which was noticed in the Librarian's last Report. Many of the works on English local history and topography, thus obtained, have already proved of great use for reference, and have yielded information relating to subjects embraced in the Society's volume now in course of publication, which might not otherwise, without much inconvenience, if at all, have been accessible.

The new accessions have been nearly paid for with unbound newspapers, and spare copies of public documents, national and local. A balance of fifty-eight dollars remains to be provided for in a like manner, as fast as the means can be judiciously selected.

In the course of his collections for the British Museum, on behalf of his brother, Mr. Stevens the younger has had occasion to make himself acquainted with all the various publications of Congress; and few persons, if any, have a more intimate knowledge of their nature and extent. It is seldom that a set is anywhere found complete, or that it is known to the possessors what constitutes a perfect series.

Advantage has been taken of the presence of Mr. Stevens, and of his kindness, to examine carefully

our own series, and, by the aid of his private list, to note the deficiencies. It is found, that, in all, forty volumes are wanting, which are not of the scarcer kind; and these Mr. Stevens expects to be able to furnish, if they should not be obtained otherwise.

At a small expense, an important addition has been made to our Legislative documents of Vermont, embracing the Journals of the Senate and House, and the Sessions Laws, for twenty-two years; with many public reports, and other papers connected with the administration of the government.

The whole number of books obtained since the 27th of April is five hundred and thirteen; and the number of pamphlets, fourteen hundred and fourteen. Maps, charts, engravings, newspapers, &c., have also been received, of considerable interest and value. A full list of donors, with the usual particulars of acknowledgment and description, will be prepared to be printed with the proceedings of the meeting.

The increase of the library, during the year, is, in books, thirteen hundred and thirteen; and, in pamphlets, twenty-nine hundred and twenty-one.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. HAVEN.

REPORT OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

THE Committee of Publication have no very formal Report to offer at this meeting. But for a single circumstance, there would be little for the Committee to say, or for the Chairman — venturing to act without consulting his only accessible colleague — to say, except that the Society's new volume is in the press, and progressing as rapidly, as, considering the character of its contents and the kind of preparation they require, can be reasonably expected. The Virginia Papers, derived from Hon. George Bancroft, were edited by Rev. Mr. Hale, with a good deal of care and research, before his departure for England; and have been printed with his valuable illustrative matter.

Mr. Hale was naturally somewhat reluctant to commit the manuscript to the printer, until the opportunity he anticipated should be afforded him, of looking among the documents of the public offices in England for some points of information not accessible here. However, rather than disturb the plan of

arrangement which had been adopted, for good reasons, in reference to the order of the various articles of which the volume is to be composed, he concluded it would be as well to introduce whatever additional facts or items of interest he should succeed in obtaining abroad into an Appendix. These might be few and unimportant; and they might also be of sufficient consequence to deserve an independent and not limited space to themselves. We felt that we had reason to congratulate ourselves on the interest and freshness of this portion of our work as it stood; although it was not improbable that some additional matter of a kindred nature might be procured.

Scarcely had Mr. Hale embarked, when our colleague, Mr. Deane, received from an agent in England the copy of another and not less important Virginia document, which has never been printed. Mr. Deane had seen it referred to as being among the collections in Lambeth Palace, and had requested an agent to have a copy made, if allowed, at his expense. After some delay, and some difficulties which had to be surmounted, this was accomplished. The manuscript is an account of the doings of the Virginia Colony, by Edward Maria Wingfield, the first President of the resident Council, against whom Captain John Smith was a rebel. Mr. Deane, who had intended to edit this document at his leisure, and print it at some future time has generously consented to its insertion in our volume; and will bestow upon it such prepara-

tion as the limited time which can be afforded him will allow.

We shall thus be able to present in sequence, first, the Letters of Sir Ralph Lane, Governor of the original Colony, to Sir Francis Walsingham; second, Capt. Newport's Journal of the first expedition up James River; and now, by favor of fortune and Mr. Deane, the spicy narrative of the first President of the permanent settlement.

We think that this combination of materials, lying at the foundation of the history of the "Ancient Dominion," is worth waiting for. But, while they afford ample compensation for any delay already experienced in the completion of our volume, it is not anticipated that its progress will now be materially impeded. Meantime, the engravings for other portions are going forward, and some of them are ready for use.

It is a coincidence worthy of notice, that, while your Publishing Committee were occupied with these initial elements of Virginia history, one of the members of our Society should have occasion to call public attention to the fact, that copies of the records of the proceedings of the Virginia Company in England, from 1619 to 1624, are to be found in our national archives at Washington.

American history, particularly New-England history, has heretofore been indebted to Mr. Thornton for a good deal of research and its valuable fruits;

and we heartily trust that his efforts to promote the publication of these interesting records may prove successful.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee.

S. F. HAVEN.

APPENDIX.

SOURCES OF ACCESSIONS.

Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D.	Boston.
Hon. Josiah Quincy, sen.	"
Mercantile-Library Association	San Francisco, Cal.
Massachusetts Historical Society.	
Hon. Robert C. Winthrop	Boston.
Rev. Seth Sweetser, D.D.	Worcester.
The State of Rhode Island.	
T. Bigelow Lawrence, Esq.	Boston.
Prof. A. D. Bache	Washington, D.C.
The American Geographical Society.	
Andrew H. Green, Esq.	New York, N.Y.
George Chandler, M.D.	Worcester.
Miss E. A. Haven	Portsmouth, N.H.
Daniel S. Durrie	Madison, Wis.
George F. Houghton, Esq.	St. Alban's, Vt.
Prof. William D. Whitney	New Haven, Conn.
Samuel Jennison, Esq.	Worcester.
Rev. Parsons Cooke, D.D.	Lynn.
Reuben A. Guild, Esq.	Providence, R.I.
The State of Massachusetts.	
Hon. Henry Wilson	Natick.
Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee	North Cambridge.
Prof. Benjamin A. Gould	Cambridge.
William T. Coggeshall, Esq., State Librarian	Columbus, O.
South-Carolina Historical Society.	
United-States Department of State.	

Hon. A. B. Greenwood, United-States Commissioner of Indian Affairs.	
Moses Kelley, Esq., Chief Clerk United-States Department of the Interior.	
Rev. Eaton W. Maxey	Warren, R.I.
F. A. Holden, Esq.	Millville.
Trustees of New York State Library . . .	Albany, N.Y.
Massachusetts Horticultural Society.	
Prof. Eugene Vetromile	Georgetown, D.C.
Young Men's Association	Buffalo, N.Y.
Hon. George Bancroft	New York, N.Y.
Hon. Ira M. Barton	Worcester.
Hon. Edward Everett	Boston.
The Smithsonian Institution	Washington, D.C.
Edwin M. Stone, M.D.	Providence, R.I.
Hon. Francis Brinley	Boston.
Mrs. Caroline H. Dall	"
L'Institut Historique	Paris, Fr.
Samuel A. Green, M.D.	Boston.
J. Wingate Thornton, Esq.	"
Andrew M. Davis, Esq.	Worcester.
Young Men's Association	Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Homer	Worcester.
George Brinley, Esq.	Hartford, Conn.
Hon. Eli Thayer	Worcester.
Mercantile Library Association	New York, N.Y.
New Jersey Historical Society.	
J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq.	Hartford, Conn.
Henry A. Sykes, A.M.	Suffield, Conn.
George Allen, jun., Esq.	Boston.
P. Dexter Tiffany, Esq.	Worcester.
The American Academy of Arts and Sciences.	
The Royal Geographical Society	London, G.B.
The Lyceum of Natural History	New York, N.Y.
The American Oriental Society.	
William A. Whitehead, Esq.	Newark, N.J.
Rev. D. P. Taylor	Worcester.
James Lenox, Esq.	New York, N.Y.
S. S. Purple, M.D.	" "

Chicago Historical Society.

Hon. William R. Staples Providence, R.I.
 Rev. Edward E. Hale Boston.

The State of Connecticut.

Charles J. Hoadley, Esq. Hartford, Conn.
 Rev. George Allen Worcester.
 Henry Stevens, Esq. London, G.B.
 S. V. S. Stone, Esq. Worcester.
 The Essex Institute Salem.
 The Library Company Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hon. Stephen Salisbury Worcester.
 Hon. Maturin L. Fisher Farmersville, Ia.
 Nathaniel D. Hubbard, Esq. Boston.
 Charles L. Putnam, Esq. Worcester.
 Clarendon Harris, Esq. "
 Daniel G. Brinton, Esq. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Frederic W. Paine, Esq. Worcester.
 The Family of Judge Kinnicutt, deceased "

The American Peace Society.

The American Unitarian Association.

William F. Goodwin, Esq. Concord, N.H.
 Rev. Henry T. Cheever Norwich, Conn.
 Mrs. Eliza Davis Worcester.
 J. Munsell, Esq. Albany, N.Y.
 L. A. H. Latour, Esq. Montreal, Can.
 Hon. Theron Metcalf Boston.
 Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas Roxbury.
 Trustees of British National Gallery London, G.B.
 Academy of Natural Sciences Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. T. W. Higginson Worcester.

American Philosophical Society.

Hon. Levi Lincoln Worcester.
 James B. Congdon, Esq. New Bedford.

The Editors of the —

Boston Semiweekly Advertiser.
 Christian Watchman and Reflector.
 Fitchburg Sentinel.
 Worcester Spy.
 Boston Recorder.

To Hon. Josiah Quincy, sen., Boston; James B. Congdon, Esq., New Bedford; Daniel S. Durrie, Esq., Madison, Wis.; Rev. Parsons Cooke, D.D., Lynn; Reuben A. Guild, Esq., Providence, R.I.; Dr. Benjamin A. Gould, Cambridge; F. A. Holden, Esq., Millville; Prof. Eugene Vetromile, Georgetown, D.C.; Hon. George Bancroft, New York; Edwin M. Snow, M.D., Providence, R.I.; Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, Boston; J. W. Thornton, Esq., Boston; J. Hammon Trumbull, Esq., Hartford, Conn.; Henry A. Sykes, A.M., Suffield, Conn.; William A. Whitehead, Esq., Newark, N.J.; S. S. Purple, M.D., New York; Daniel G. Brinton, Esq., Philadelphia; Rev. Henry T. Cheever, Norwich, Conn.; Joel Munsell, Esq., Albany, N.Y., — the Society is indebted for publications of their own authorship.

These have, in some cases, been accompanied by other valuable documents.

Special thanks are due to Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas for ninety-three volumes of books and sixty-nine pamphlets, — a parting memento on the removal of his library from the city.

Six hundred and nineteen pamphlets were presented by the family of the late Judge Kinnicutt.

From F. W. Paine, Esq., Hon. Levi Lincoln, Rev. George Allen, Rev. T. W. Higginson, Mrs. Eliza Davis, and Andrew M. Davis, Esq., of Worcester; from Capt. L. A. H. Latour, of Montreal; James Lenox, Esq., of New York; and Dr. N. B. Shurt-

leff, of Boston, — have been received either some donation of particular interest, or series of literary and statistical materials, the estimate of whose value is enhanced by the pains their donors have taken to collect or preserve them for our use. The unremitting exertions of F. W. Paine, Esq., in this regard, should be recognized now, as they have been on former occasions.

The officers of the Worcester Lyceum and Library Association have kindly and judiciously transferred to this Institution the files of newspapers which have accumulated from their reading-room for several years past, — a measure that secures the binding, and preservation for reference, of these cumbrous volumes, without drawing upon their own resources of space and money which may be more advantageously appropriated.

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GENE

JUN 23 1860

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
AT THE
SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN BOSTON,
APRIL 25, 1860.



BOSTON :
PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,
22, SCHOOL STREET.
1860.

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PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 25, 1860, AT THE HALL OF THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY, IN BOSTON.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, the President, was in the chair; and a large proportion of resident members of the Society was present. The Recording Secretary was absent, and REV. E. E. HALE was chosen Secretary *pro tempore*.

The President read the Council's Report.

The President stated that he had been chosen Treasurer *pro tempore*, after the death of Mr. JEN-
NISON. He then presented his Report as Treasurer, as a part of the Council's Report. The Librarian read his Report; which was offered by the Council as a part of their Report.

REV. E. E. HALE presented the Report of the Publishing Committee.

These Reports were accepted, and referred to the Committee on Publication, to be printed.

SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE, having been nominated by the Council, was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the Publishing Committee were directed to co-operate in the effort to procure, for American use, a sufficient number of copies of the calendar of American papers in the English State-paper Office.

Mr. J. WINGATE THORNTON exhibited an interesting manuscript letter of Experience Mayhew on the peculiarities of the Indian language, addressed to Judge Paul Dudley in 1722.

Mr. HALE exhibited a copy of the ante-Columbian "Map of America," which is preserved in the Public Library of Geneva; one of the dreams which anticipated the great discovery.

At a subsequent period, Col. LAWRENCE exhibited some ball-cartridges made under the direction of his grandfather, Col. Bigelow, in the early part of the Revolution.

Several other gentlemen presented matters of curious antiquarian interest; and, at two o'clock, the Society adjourned.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

IN performing the stated duty of reporting to the American Antiquarian Society its condition and its operations in the last half-year, the Council must first speak of sorrow and loss. No other topic can take precedence of a recent incident, which deeply affects the interests of the Society, — the decease of SAMUEL JENNISON, Esq., of Worcester; who, for twenty-eight years, has faithfully taken charge of the finances of the Society; and, for a longer term, has zealously, judiciously, constantly, and punctually performed the duty of a member of the Council, and endeared himself to his associates by the purity of his character, the refinement of his taste, and the generosity of his disposition. Mr. Jennison died on the 11th of March last, after a short attack of pulmonary disease. On the 14th of the same month, at a Special Meeting of the Council, called to take notice of the lamented event, Hon. Ira M. Barton presented the following resolutions: —

Whereas the recent sudden and lamented decease of SAMUEL JENNISON, Esq., the Treasurer of this Society, and, *ex officio*, a member of this Council, who, with distinguished usefulness and ability, sustained various official relations to this Institution, calls for an expression of our respect for his memory, to be perpetuated upon our records:—

Resolved, That, from a long and intimate social as well as official intercourse with Mr. Jennison, we unanimously testify to his refined taste and great erudition as an antiquarian and a general scholar, to his wisdom in council, to his fidelity and accuracy in finance, to his virtues as an agreeable associate, and to his honor and integrity as a man.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to place these resolutions upon the records of the Council, and to communicate a copy of the same to the family of the deceased.

These resolutions were adopted, after they had been seconded and enforced by very feeling and eloquent remarks from Hon. Levi Lincoln, which received a heartfelt response from all the members of the Council. No one could, with so becoming grace, describe the merit of Mr. Jennison, as your distinguished Vice-President; whose services of earlier date, and not inferior in value, seem to be refreshed and invigorated by the richness of his experience.

Mr. Jennison was one of the oldest members of this Society. He held the office of Librarian from 1814 to 1825. For three years, he was the Corresponding Secretary; and, for an equal term, he was a member of the Committee of Publication. Though he was not of this Committee when the last volume of *Transactions* was issued, he contributed to that volume the pleasant Memoir, which is the Introduc-

tion to the "Diaries of John Hull." Though his own resources were always limited, he faithfully performed the duties of your Treasurer, with a salary too small to be deemed a compensation, from 1829 till his decease; with an interval of three years, when he declined, and Hon. Alfred D. Foster held the office. His lamented decease terminated thirty-two years of zealous and efficient service as a Councillor. But the loss of this Association cannot be measured by the advantage of the official labors of our friend, and the excellence of his "Biography of James Ralph," and other papers, which will yet be useful and honorable in the publications of this Society. In the enforced leisure of a slight decay of his physical powers, his life has been a course of daily contribution to the advantage of this Society; and his extensive and accurate knowledge of biography and history was ever gushing forth for the benefit of any thirsty and wandering inquirer. Mr. Jennison was born in Brookfield, Mass., on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1788. His father was Samuel Jennison, Esq., a graduate of Harvard College, and a member of the legal profession. His paternal grandfather was Dr. William Jennison, a respected physician in the same town; where also resided his maternal grandfather, Rev. Nathan Fiske, D.D., an influential clergyman, and a ready and popular writer on the topics of the day. Brookfield was then prominent among the interior towns of New England for its wealth and intel-

ligence, and for prevalent habits of intellectual culture among leading adult members of society. There was in the possession of our friend an interesting evidence of this circumstance, in a book of the Records of the Minerva Society, which enrolled, and compelled to systematic mutual improvement, the prominent citizens of that town. Such were the influences which surrounded the boyhood of Mr. Jennison. At the age of twelve years, he removed to Worcester, and first received so much of mercantile education as could be had in a country shop for drugs and a variety of merchandise; of which the proprietor was his uncle, Hon. Oliver Fiske, M.D., a man of wit and agreeable talents, and apparently capable of far greater success in the medical profession and in trade than he obtained from either. After two years of training as an accountant in the Worcester Bank,—then one of the two banks, west of Boston, in Massachusetts,—in the year 1812, at the age of twenty-four, Mr. Jennison was appointed the cashier of that bank; and, with little assistance, he performed this trust faithfully and acceptably for thirty-four years. In 1828, he assumed the additional charge of Treasurer of the Worcester-County Institution for Savings at its organization; and he was the executive officer of both corporations for eight years, and then withdrew from the bank, and devoted himself to the Savings Institution, where, as in all his life, he economized every thing but his own labor until 1853; when he resigned, and left the

amount of deposits gathered under his popular administration at the large sum of \$1,474,312. The burden of his cares in these offices cannot be weighed by the experience of the present day, when precedent, system, and the division of labor, have, in a great degree, reduced this service to an easy routine. In the official period of Mr. Jennison, the banks of our country extended their operations, from a simple agency for loans, to weave themselves into the whole financial business of productive industry; and he had the task to meet the exigencies of the change. These were heavy trusts, such as sometimes break down the physical and intellectual powers of men; but they could not occupy his power for labor. For many years, at different periods, he was the Treasurer and the Clerk of the town of Worcester; for ten years he was the Treasurer of the large and important State Lunatic Hospital in Worcester; and he held other public and private offices, and always acceptably and well. The larger part of those who met him in his daily duties would describe him as a man absorbed in the material business of the day, and contented with its routine; and they may wonder that the praise of scholarship is awarded to him: but he moved among men of business, though not of them, in a cloud of thoughts which were not their thoughts. His conscience was in his daily routine: but his heart was in the memories of history and biography, which he rejoiced to gather; in truths of religion and philosophy, in which

he delighted ; in the indulgence of his playful imagination ; and in the exercise of his ready and graceful pen in prose and verse, which he often contributed for general entertainment and instruction, through the daily press, with a concealment of authorship, which was the dictate of his retiring modesty. At different times, in the last month of his life, he published in this manner an agreeable notice of the family of Edward Rawson, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Colony from the year 1650 to 1686, in reference to portraits of him and his interesting daughter, recently deposited in the Hall of this Society by Mr. Reuben Rawson Dodge ; and also some pleasant rhymes on one of the follies of the day.

In his intellectual traits, the late Treasurer was a type of the founders and most efficient supporters of the Society. Such men constantly demonstrate that the saying of the wise son of Sirach, that " the wisdom of a learned man comes by opportunity of leisure," is, in a double sense, apocryphal. The sublime thoughts and wise principles of action, announced by Plato in the retirement of the Academus, are disfigured by distempers of the judgment and the imagination, which the rough discipline of common life would tend to correct. John Locke had no deficiency of natural gifts and every supposed facility of learning, and only a want of " a street education," when he framed for Carolina the celebrated Fundamental Constitutions, to be " the sacred and unalterable form and rule of gov-

ernment for ever ;" which have been justly described as "a vast labyrinth of perplexing regulations," "unfavorable to human liberty and happiness." In the straits and fatigues of laborious life, the statesmen of our Revolution were trained for their arduous and successful task ; and the foremost man of our time gained and upholds his imperial throne with the suffrages of tumultuous France, and now exercises a more glorious supremacy — with the reluctant concession of the kingdoms and states of Europe — by wisdom and skill acquired in no opportunities of leisure. As all history shows that the exigencies of a people make and call out heroes and statesmen, so the experience of individual life proves that the highest wisdom comes not so often in the opportunities of leisure as in the urgency of business.

This Society has occasion to take notice of the recent loss of another member, who has been enrolled here for forty-five years, without the reception or the expectation of any special service. Washington Irving *was* and *is* the treasure of all Americans, and of all people who enjoy the beauties of the English language ; and this Society can claim of him a larger share, only as it has a deeper interest in his character and his works. It would be impertinent to attempt, in this connection, to add to his laurels, as a writer of warm-hearted, joyous, and polished essays. It is the well-considered criticism of the most perfect rhetorician of Massachusetts and of America, that the

style of Mr. Irving "possesses the characteristic beauties of Addison's, — its ease, simplicity, and elegance, — with greater accuracy, point, and spirit." But the crowning glory of his life was, not to provide a passing entertainment, but to establish an attractive beacon in the presumptuous course of our national literature. As a historian, Washington Irving was distinguished not so much for the rarity of his materials as for the true and elegant form in which he has presented them. In his early work, — the genial and witty "History of New York, by Knickerbocker," — he has, by his ingenious fancy, beguiled many students to investigate the origin of that great State, who might otherwise have avoided the uninviting details. His "Life of Columbus" shows deep research, with new and precious results; and it does that justice to its great subject which both continents demanded, and have acknowledged with grateful admiration. His chronicle of the "Conquest of Grenada" and his account of the Alhambra are fit reflections of the romance and the sunshine which they represent. His "Life of Washington" is a monumental portrait of the noblest form of humanity, — so pure in its materials, so strong in its foundations, so just in its proportions, so graceful, impressive, and majestic in its elevation, that no artist can hope to rival it, by a new instance of those material structures which are so numerous, and generally so unfortunate.

On the 5th instant, a venerable member of this

Society — Hon. Abijah Bigelow — died at his residence in Worcester, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Bigelow was born in Westminster, Mass.; and was distinguished in the legal profession, and faithfully executed many trusts of dignity and importance. For four years, he was a respected and acceptable member of Congress, in the important period from 1810 to 1813, when a large number of eminent statesmen were there. With many traits of a Puritan, he observed with hopefulness the progress of our country, and took great interest in political history. In the later years of his life, his thoughts and his pen were occupied with a work on the history and the tendencies of the institution of the sabbath; a subject congenial to his religious taste and his benevolent disposition. This treatise was left unfinished.

Another widely known and respected member of this Society must be added to this long funeral procession. The latest newspapers bring the intelligence that Sylvester Judd, Esq., — the oracle of local history in the Valley of the Connecticut, — died on the 17th instant, in the seventy-third year of his age (after an attack of paralysis), at his residence in Northampton, Mass. Mr. Judd was a man of strong and rather eccentric mind, and was worthy to be the father of his deceased son of the same name, who won the admiration of the dreamy philosophers of our day by the strange imaginings of his "Margaret" and other writings. Our associate was zealous and successful in an-

tiquarian studies, and had collected a vast amount of materials for an extended work on the rich and eventful valley which he fondly loved. It is reported that he left in the press a history of the ancient and interesting town of Hadley.

The absence of any provision in your Constitution for the election of a Treasurer, in case of the vacancy of that office in the intervals between annual meetings of the Society, compelled the Council to commit the funds of the Society to a Treasurer *pro tempore*; whose Report, adopted as a part of this paper, will exhibit the finances of the Society.

The report of Samuel F. Haven, Esq., the Librarian, — also taken as a part of this Report, — shows that the contributions of members and the liberal donations of friends of the Society have kept the stream for the supply of the Library at its ordinary fulness. A hundred and sixty-one books and thirteen hundred and twelve pamphlets have been received.

The resort of students to your Hall, for the elucidation of questions out of the track of the literature of the day, is not diminished; and applications for information to your Librarian multiply with the increase of his learning and experience. The Council commend to your attention the ingenious and pertinent remarks, offered by Mr. Haven, on the peculiar value of some of the recent accessions to the Library, and the great utility of the supply of obvious deficiencies. The volume of the "Archæologia Ameri-

cana," heretofore announced, has received desirable improvements in the last half-year; and the greater part of it has passed through the press.

The appearance of the front of the Hall of the Society is much improved by the agreeable grade of the ground, and an underpinning of hammered granite, on which an appropriate and handsome iron fence has been placed, under the charge of Hon. Levi Lincoln and Hon. Isaac Davis, — a Committee appointed by the Society.

Under the sanction heretofore given by the Society, the Council have procured, and placed in the hall, a marble portrait bust of Isaiah Thomas, LL.D., — the founder of this Society, the donor of the larger part of its funds, and the contributor of the most rare and precious portion of its literary treasures; for at an early day, when the harvest of relics of remote and obscure periods of the history of America was plentiful, and there were few competitors in the field, he entered and reaped with a large and skilful hand. The bust is the work of Benjamin F. Kinney, Esq., an American artist now residing in Worcester; and it is, perhaps, the best performance of his chisel. It represents the subject in the vigor of life, and has a bright and cheerful expression. As to its resemblance to its original, it is enough to say, that it is approved as satisfactory by relatives of Dr. Thomas; who must be, in this particular, the most competent and the most sensitive judges. The patriot will re-

joyce that the printer who did so much to aid our country in the struggle for liberty, and to develop the principles and forms of government which secure our social happiness, is commemorated, even in the modest form which this Society must adopt. Those who value intellectual culture will also be gratified that honor is paid to the memory of him who was so early and so efficient in promoting the progress and diffusion of learning in our country; and the student, who has here slaked his thirst at some hidden spring of knowledge, will gladly present the homage of his grateful regard to the image of his benefactor.

As it is well to gain instruction and encouragement from the operations of other associations having similar objects, the Council will take notice of the publication of Library-Catalogues by two of the most prominent societies. The New-York Historical Society has recently published a Catalogue of its library of very valuable printed books; which will be a new instrument of intellectual power for the advantage of that energetic association. The Massachusetts Historical Society — the elder and better soldier in our warfare against time — has just now issued the second volume of a full Catalogue of its large and justly celebrated library; disclosing treasures, of the existence of which our most learned historians were not aware, and increasing the influence and usefulness of that excellent institution. The Library-Catalogue of our Society was printed in 1836, and it did not then in-

clude all the books and pamphlets. The number of titles of works since obtained would require a catalogue of thrice the original size. It is said, that, in every extensive library, the best catalogue is a learned and experienced librarian, whose patience, and love of the service, are inexhaustible. That this Society possesses such a treasure, there are a cloud of witnesses. But there is other service, of more elevated character, which your Librarian is able and desirous to perform for the Society; but his efforts are disturbed, if not defeated, by constant calls to more humble duty, from which a good catalogue would in a great degree relieve him: and it is always more agreeable and more profitable to a skilful explorer to choose and follow his own paths with the aid of a catalogue, instead of being led, step after step, by any companion. The funds of this Society, though considerable in the aggregate, afford nothing for the supply of this urgent necessity. The Fund for Collection and Research, the Publishing Fund, and the Bookbinding Fund, are strictly set apart, and scarcely sufficient for their appropriate objects. The Librarian's and General Fund, now amounting to \$21,007.50, can be relied on for no more income than is necessary for the Librarian's salary, the fuel, and other unavoidable ordinary charges; and its principal must immediately be diminished, to furnish the payment for the iron fence, and other improvements outside of the Hall. As fealty to this Society imposes on members no pecuniary tax in addi-

tion to the higher duty of intellectual service, a general call for aid, like that which received so liberal responses in the establishment of the Publishing Fund, cannot soon be repeated. In a condition showing much cause for congratulation and encouragement, the Council consider it a duty to state plainly the financial position of the Society, and the exigency that oppresses it; in the hope, that there may be friends of learning, in or out of the Society, who will furnish a golden key to open more fully a hoard of wealth, which the generous care of many has accumulated.

Respectfully submitted for the Council.

STEPHEN SALISBURY.

Report of the Treasurer.

To the American Antiquarian Society.

The Treasurer *pro tempore* respectfully reports the state of the several funds of the Society, as follows:—

The Librarian's and General Fund,—

As by Report of late Samuel Jennison, Esq., Treasurer,	
Oct. 21, 1859	\$20,907.15
Since that date, the late Treasurer received . . .	\$308.00
And S. Salisbury, Treasurer <i>pro tem.</i> , received . .	561.50
	<u>869.50</u>
	\$21,776.65
The late Treasurer paid	\$391.15
And S. Salisbury, Treasurer <i>pro tem.</i> , paid . . .	378.00
	<u>769.15</u>
Leaving present amount of Librarian's and General Fund .	<u>\$21,007.50</u>

The Fund for Collection and Research,—

As by Report of late Samuel Jennison, Esq., Treasurer,	
Oct. 21, 1859	\$8,430.67
Since that date, the late Treasurer received . . .	\$253.80
And S. Salisbury, Treasurer <i>pro tem.</i> , received . .	116.50
	<u>370.30</u>
	\$8,800.97
And the late Treasurer paid	411.00
Leaving present amount of Fund for Collection and Research	<u>\$8,389.97</u>

The Bookbinding Fund,—

As by Report of late Samuel Jennison, Esq., Treasurer,	
Oct. 21, 1859	\$5,837.54
Since that date, the late Treasurer received . . .	\$33.80
And S. Salisbury, Treasurer <i>pro tem.</i> , received . .	185.50
	<u>219.30</u>
	\$6,056.84
And the late Treasurer paid	28.00
Present amount of Bookbinding Fund	<u>\$6,028.84</u>

The Publishing Fund,—

As by Report of late Samuel Jennison, Esq., Treasurer, Oct. 21, 1859	\$6,484.07
Since that date, the late Treasurer received as donation	\$30.00
In sundry receipts	137.50
And S. Salisbury, Treasurer <i>pro tem.</i> , received	87.50
	<hr/> 255.00
	\$6,739.07
And the late Treasurer paid	\$158.59
And S. Salisbury, Treasurer <i>pro tem.</i> , paid	300.00
	<hr/> 458.59
Leaving the present amount of the Publishing Fund	<u>\$6,280.48</u>

The Librarian's and General Fund, invested in—

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$1,000.00
Blackstone Bank Stock	500.00
Citizens' " "	1,500.00
Fitchburg " "	600.00
Massachusetts Bank Stock	500.00
North " "	500.00
Oxford " "	400.00
Quinsigamond " "	2,300.00
Shawmut " "	3,700.00
Worcester " "	1,100.00
Central " "	100.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	600.00
Four Notes with Mortgage	8,100.00
Cash in hands of the Treasurer	107.50
	<hr/> \$21,007.50

The Collection Fund, invested in—

North America Bank Stock	\$500.00
Commerce, Bank of, Stock	800.00
Oxford Bank Stock	200.00
Webster " "	800.00
Worcester Bank Stock	800.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	200.00
Worcester and Fitchburg " "	300.00
Three Notes with Mortgage	4,700.00
Cash in hands of the Treasurer	89.97
	<hr/> 8,389.97

The Bookbinding Fund, invested in—

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$2,500.00
Webster Bank Stock	2,500.00
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	300.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	400.00
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer	328.84
	<hr/> 6,028.84
Amount carried forward	\$35,426.31

Amount brought forward	\$35,426.31
<i>The Publishing Fund, invested in—</i>	
Central Bank Stock	\$500.00
City " "	300.00
Mechanics' Bank Stock	500.00
National " "	400.00
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	300.00
Shawmut " "	500.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds	3,500.00
A Note with Surety	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,500.00
Balance due from this Fund	219.52
	<hr/>
	6,280.48
	<hr/>
	<u>\$41,706.79</u>

STEPHEN SALISBURY,

Treasurer pro tempore.

HALL OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
 WORCESTER, April 23, 1860.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

SINCE the 21st of October last, there have been received for the Library one hundred and sixty-one volumes of books and thirteen hundred and twelve pamphlets.

There have also been received a considerable number and variety of newspapers in an unbound state. From the Young Men's Library Association of Worcester, hereafter to be merged in the City Free Library, we have obtained a continuation of the papers formerly transferred to us from their reading-room; comprising some of the most prominent among that class of publications, and representing many of the various phases of literature, politics, religion, and philanthropy. The advantage to this Institution, and through it to the public, from this source of supply, makes it a cause of regret that the reading-room should be dispensed with, as has been proposed under the new arrangement. Not that our Library is wholly or materially dependent upon that resource, conve-

nient and liberal as it has been ; for many such papers find their way to us through the kindness of individuals who preserve them for our use, and of editors who send their numbers as they are issued. The annual transmission of that long-established paper, the "Connecticut Courant," — an hereditary benevolence, begun in the family time out of mind, — is still maintained by the Misses Gay, of Suffield. F. W. Paine, Esq., of Worcester, and his daughter (Mrs. Henry P. Sturgis, of Boston), are thoughtful not only to add to our collection of English newspapers, but to combine with them numerous interesting and curious broadsides, and other matters belonging to the more ephemeral class of historical materials.

Rev. Daniel T. Taylor, of Worcester, has taken pains to gather the papers of that denomination of believers commonly called Second Adventists ; differing somewhat in the details of their faith, and represented by different organs. To these he has added the tracts and minor publications of the same religionists. If their views are correct, these may not long be of use to us ; but, should they happen to be mistaken, such documents may at some time be regarded with curious interest. In a communication to "The World's Crisis," a Second-Advent paper printed in Boston, Mr. Taylor has enumerated nearly six hundred preachers and evangelists who promulgate the speedy advent of Christ to reign in person on earth. They are scattered through nineteen States,

the Canadas, and Nova Scotia; and the number of persons who listen to their preaching is estimated at not less than one hundred and fifty thousand. As there are shades of diversity in the views of this denomination, so they are well supplied with books, newspapers, and periodicals advocating their peculiar doctrines; of which Mr. Taylor is aiming to make a complete collection for this Society. It will be seen that the subject has an historical importance.

We have been indebted to Rev. Thomas W. Higginson — heretofore as now — for his efforts to procure for the Library a complete series of the publications that have resulted from the Woman's Rights movement, which may ultimately occupy a prominent position in the history of enthusiasms; the philosophy of whose origin and growth is apt to be little understood after their influence has ceased.

To Mrs. Eliza Davis, of Worcester, and Horace Davis, Esq., of San Francisco, we are under renewed obligations for the papers of California and Oregon, which are constantly laid aside for our benefit; and also for other donations to the Library. From the attention which Mr. Davis has given to the history and archæology of those portions of our country, it is not unreasonable to anticipate, that his opportunities for obtaining information may inure in other ways to the advantage of this Institution.

Clarendon Harris, Esq. (Secretary of the Worcester Life-Insurance Company, and Treasurer of the Five-

Cent Savings Institution), and Nathaniel Paine, Esq. (Cashier of the Worcester City Bank), have each of them contributed collections of periodicals relating to money and finance, received by them in the course of their business; to which they have generously added other gifts of value, appropriate to the objects of the Society.

From Rev. Edward E. Hale we have a large parcel of the "Daily Advertiser;" and from Daniel C. Gilman, Esq., of New Haven, a set of the "Yale Literary Magazine," as nearly complete from the beginning as he was able to make it. None of the favors of friends are more acceptable than the endeavor to supply such specialties in a regular and continuous form; and the obligation is much increased when they have been previously assorted and arranged.

Besides the classes of accessions above mentioned, there have been contributed a large number and variety of the charts of the United-States Coast Survey, from Gov. Lincoln; a photographed fac-simile of an Indian deed of a portion of the Nipmuck country to William Stoughton and Joseph Dudley, dated April 28, 1682, from J. Wingate Thornton, Esq.; a map of ancient Leicester, exhibiting the original division and location of the town-lands, from Joseph A. Denny, Esq.; and the photographed portraits of Gov. Banks, and his Council of 1859, very handsomely framed and glazed, and accompanied with the Manual for

the use of the Executive Department, in rich binding, from Hon. Austin L. Rogers.

An Appendix to this Report will contain a complete list of donors since the last meeting of the Society. It will be observed, that, while many of the names of persons and institutions are familiar from almost constant recurrence in our periodical statements, others are new, or have been mentioned with less frequency. La Société Historique de Montreal has but recently been organized, and has only begun to issue publications. The Canadian Institute, of Toronto, it is hoped, will continue hereafter to send its documents; and it is agreeable to notice a renewed remembrance on the part of La Société Impériale des Antiquaires de France. The American Institute has favored us with six volumes of its Transactions. Our liberal friend and associate — Henry Stevens, Esq., of London — has himself presented twenty additional volumes of the publications of the Camden Society, full of antiquarian lore. The increased activity of kindred societies in our own country is evinced by the late valuable volume of the Maine Historical Society; the two costly volumes recently printed by the Pennsylvania Historical Society; by the distribution of the catalogue of the Library of the New-York Historical Society, so rapidly advancing under the fostering care of its many eminent and liberal friends; and the model catalogue of the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, in two large

volumes, — revealing a wealth of rare and choice literary and historical documents before unsuspected by the public.

The care bestowed upon the issues of literary associations, the beauty of typography, and particular attention to nicety of mechanical materials and execution, are noticeable facts, that mark, not only a growing refinement of taste, but a gratifying increase of means. The same characteristics are observable in the privately printed gems of literature or history, brought out in limited numbers, as graceful mementoes to friends, and tokens of interest in particular institutions, but in a style too costly for general distribution. That exquisite memorial of the late Thomas Dowse, devised by his friend and trustee, George Livermore, Esq., glows with the lustre of a jewel upon an index-figure pointing to his benefactions. The “*Opusculum de Insulis nuper Inventis*” of Niccolò Sillicio, relating to the second voyage of Columbus to the Western Continent, — lately received from James Lenox, Esq., of New York, — is a beautiful specimen of this class of luxuries, in whose production that gentleman takes a frequent and liberal pleasure.

The press of Joel Munsell, Esq., of Albany, has become distinguished for publications of a somewhat similar nature; consisting of documents of a kind for which no remunerative sale can be expected, and on which the elegances of art are lavished for the gratification of a few subscribers. These undertak-

ings are matters of personal satisfaction to Mr. Munsell as a bibliographical amateur; and, while forwarding two such volumes which had been engaged for the Society, he adds two others in recognition of his membership.

In passing through the alcoves of the Library, and contemplating its growth, how much we miss the quiet step, the venerable head, the genial countenance, of him who first had charge of these collections, and perhaps best appreciated their value! As a predecessor in office, a loved and respected friend, a wise counsellor, and instructive companion, the privilege would be sought, of consecrating a space in this paper to his memory, were not the indulgence of a personal sense of loss more appropriately merged in the worthier tribute in which the sorrow of the Society has been expressed by its President.

Your Librarian, however, desires to record his testimony, that Mr. Jennison was not an antiquary in any narrow acceptance of the term. He had no fondness for frivolous relics, or for the investigation of unprofitable subjects because they happened to be obscure. Nor was he a genealogist of the kind that take a barren satisfaction in the process of fitting together the dead branches of a family tree: but he regarded the past as a fact accomplished, full of meaning to the present and the future; and it was his delight to study there the history of man, and the characters and fortunes of individuals. His mind was cast in the mould of genius, without its excitability. He saw

the relations of things after a manner of his own. This was shown in the poetical effusions in which his impressions of circumstances and events sometimes embodied themselves; in the frequent humorous turn of his thoughts; and even in his mode of keeping the accounts of his numerous and extensive financial trusts, which was simple to himself, but not always easy of immediate comprehension to others. His judgment was sound, his understanding clear, his memory strong, his taste refined. He might, under more favorable circumstances, have obtained wider distinction in literature; and, with his just discrimination of motives and actions, of causes and consequences, he would have been a successful writer of history: but he was too busy always in the common affairs of life, too fastidious, and too distrustful of his own powers, to engage in such labors, except for his private enjoyment. Thus, while constantly gathering materials such as many persons would have wrought into bulky volumes, his stores of information were seldom brought to public notice. How rich and manifold these were, and how modestly but freely communicated, some of us have had opportunities to know. The notes he preserved may, we trust, be made available for permanent use. The wisdom and goodness that emanated from his presence have left to us, save in memory, but the consciousness of their loss.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. HAVEN.

SOURCES OF ACCESSIONS

SINCE OCT. 21, 1859.

George Livermore, Esq.	Cambridge.
Henry Clark, Esq.	Poultney, Vt.
The Academy of Science of St. Louis.	
The Historical Society of Connecticut.	
Hon. David T. Brigham	Dubuque, Io.
Nathaniel D. Hubbard, Esq.	Boston.
The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.	
Hon. Dwight Foster	Worcester.
The American Oriental Society.	
Hon. Nathan Appleton	Boston.
Rev. George Allen	Worcester.
The Providence Athenæum.	
Hon. Lucius M. Boltwood	Amherst.
George F. Houghton, Esq.	St. Alban's, Vt.
William F. Goodwin, Esq.	Concord, N.H.
The Smithsonian Institution.	
The Historical Society of Chicago.	
Clarendon Harris, Esq.	Worcester.
Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee	North Cambridge.
John Green, M.D.	Worcester.
Frederic W. Paine, Esq.	"
Nathaniel Paine, Esq.	"
Mrs. Henry P. Sturgis	Boston.
Daniel C. Gilman, Esq.	New Haven, Conn.
The Historical Society of Maine.	
F. L. O. Röhrig, Esq.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy	Chelsea.

Hon. Levi Lincoln	Worcester.
Joseph A. Denny, Esq.	Leicester.
Rev. William B. Sprague, D.D.	Albany, N.Y.
Rev. Daniel T. Taylor	Worcester.
Usher Parsons, M.D.	Providence, R.I.
L. A. H. Latour, Esq.	Montreal, C.E.
La Société Historique de Montreal.	
J. Wingate Thornton, Esq.	Boston.
Charles W. Parsons, M.D.	Providence, R.I.
The Trustees of the Boston Public Library.	
Mrs. Eliza Davis	Worcester.
James Lenox, Esq.	New York, N.Y.
Samuel S. Purple, M.D.	" "
The American Philosophical Society.	
The Essex Institute	Salem.
Henry Stevens, Esq.	London, G.B.
The American Unitarian Association.	
The American Peace Society.	
Benjamin F. Stevens, Esq.	Burlington, Vt.
The Historical Society of Vermont.	
The Royal Geographical Society of London.	
L'Institut Historique de France.	
Mr. Charles Hadwin	Worcester.
The New-England Historic-Genealogical Society.	
Hon. Robert C. Winthrop	Boston.
The State Lunatic Hospital	Northampton.
The Boston Dispensary.	
Miss A. E. Woolsey	Stratford, Conn.
Hon. Henry W. Cushman	Bernardston.
Miss Mary C. Gay	Suffield, Conn.
The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.	
The Philadelphia Mercantile-Library Association.	
Rev. John L. Sibley	Cambridge.
The Free Public Library	New Bedford.
Charles B. Norton, Esq.	New York, N.Y.
Horace Davis, Esq.	San Francisco, Cal.
Prof. A. D. Bache	Washington, D.C.
Hon. George W. Richardson	Worcester.

Horace Williams, Esq.	Boston.
Hon. Chandler E. Potter	Hillsborough, N.H.
Hon. Ira M. Barton	Worcester.
Rev. Edward E. Hale	Boston.
Henry R. Stiles, M.D.	Brooklyn, N.Y.
The Historical Society of Massachusetts.	
Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D.	Worcester.
Mr. Parley Goddard	"
Hon. Charles Sumner	Boston.
Hon. Stephen Salisbury.	Worcester.
Hon. Isaac Davis	"
George T. Rice, Esq.	"
Rev. Thomas W. Higginson	"
Samuel A. Green, M.D.	Boston.
Joel Munsell, Esq.	Albany, N.Y.
Hon. Austin L. Rogers	Worcester.
Henry C. Van Schaack, Esq.	Manlius, N.Y.
Rev. E. M. Stone	Providence, R.I.
The Historical Society of New York.	
La Société de Géographie de France.	
La Société Impériale des Antiquaires de France.	
The Young Men's Association of Buffalo.	
The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.	
Edwin M. Snow, M.D.	Providence, R.I.
The Canadian Institute	Toronto, C.W.
Hon. Charles Hudson	Lexington.
The American Academy of Arts and Sciences.	
Rev. Z. Baker	Worcester.
The State of Rhode Island.	
The American Institute.	
Rev. Seth Sweetser, D.D.	Worcester.
The Proprietors of the —	
Boston Semiweekly Advertiser.	
Christian Watchman and Reflector.	
Boston Recorder.	
Fitchburg Sentinel.	
Massachusetts Weekly Spy.	

REPORT OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

THE Publishing Committee of the American Antiquarian Society respectfully report, that the fourth volume of "*Archæologia Americana*" is nearly completed, and will soon be ready for distribution.

The Committee permit me to call the attention of the Society to some points of interest to historical students, which I observed in a recent visit to London. Through the kindness of Sir Francis Palgrave, the Master of the Rolls, full access to the State-paper Office was given to me, as an officer of yours; and from the courtesy of Mr. Sainsbury of the American Department, Mr. Hamilton of the Irish Department, of Mr. Lechmere, and indeed of every gentleman connected with the office, this permission proved of the greatest value to me.

Under the direction of Mr. Romilly, the Keeper of the Records, all papers relating to our history, up to the year 1688, have recently been arranged together. The gentlemen connected with the office

especially request, therefore, that our historians, in referring to manuscripts there, will no longer cite them as from the "Board-of-Trade Collections," or from "America and West-Indies;" but, in all instances, will refer to "Colonial Papers," with the date of the document cited. For documents later than 1688, the old distinction between "America and West-Indies" documents and "Board-of-Trade" documents will remain for the present. We received this direction, unfortunately, too late to avail ourselves of it in reprinting "Ralph Lane's Letters," which had already passed the press.

All students of our history will learn, with great pleasure, that the Master of the Rolls has recently decided to publish a Calendar of the Colonial Papers, in form similar to that of the domestic series, which is so valuable to all students of English history. The preparation of this new calendar has been intrusted to Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury, the Chief of the American Bureau. It is fortunate for us that it is in the hands of a gentleman so thoroughly conversant with the subject. Mr. Sainsbury—remembering that this calendar will be most frequently consulted in America, where reference to the originals would be difficult—has taken pains to make the details of the accounts of each manuscript specially full. Reference to the papers themselves will not be necessary nearly so often as with a more scanty calendar. Mr. Sainsbury's work is now well advanced, and nearly ready for the

press. We are sure we express the opinion of every American gentleman who has consulted it in the manuscript, when we say, that it will be a most precious acquisition to the students of our history. It will give a succinct account of every manuscript in the English archives relating to the history of the American Colonies, from the earliest proposals of adventure in the year 1574 down to the English Revolution.

It is certainly highly desirable that a sufficient number of copies should be printed to meet the purposes of students in every part of America. The early history of every State will be elucidated by it. It is to be hoped, therefore, that our National Government may be induced to take some measures to secure a sufficient number of copies for American use. The editions printed by the English Government for use of their own students are, of course, only large enough to supply the English demand. The chief interest of the calendar, however, is its interest to our students; and it will be a great pity if they cannot everywhere readily avail themselves of it. The particular importance of such a book of reference, to committees who have our duties to perform, leads us to make this suggestion.

The first reference to Mr. Sainsbury's calendar brought to light a fourth letter, written by Ralph Lane in North Carolina. The three letters furnished us by Mr. Bancroft from this first American Colony were already in print in our new volume. The fourth

letter was written to Sir Philip Sidney,* and must have reached him not long before his death. It will be remembered that Sidney had recently married the daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, the Secretary of State; to whom our other letters were directed. Sidney had himself been tempted, by his chivalrous disposition, to accompany Sir Francis Drake to America in a joint command, but had been recalled and forbidden by the queen. Lane's letter to him is of interest, as showing his friendly relations with the most accomplished gentleman in the queen's court. It also throws some further light on Sidney's favorite policy, as it is explained by his biographer, Lord Brook, — the attacking Spain in her West-Indian possessions. His determination to colonize America is so well known, that one cannot but wish that the charge of the North-Carolina Colony had been intrusted to him. He had died on the battle-field of Zutphen before Ralph Lane's return to England. We shall publish this letter to him in an Appendix to our new volume; the first sheets of the volume having passed the press before we had obtained our copy of it.

All our historians have noticed the confusion in the very scanty contemporary accounts of Cabot's discovery of America. I am indebted to Mr. Gardner, of the State-paper Office, for a copy of a manuscript

* "Sir Phillippe Sydneye."

in the British Museum, absolutely contemporary with Cabot's second voyage; which has, I think, never yet been printed. It is in the following words:—

From MS. Cott., Vitellius A. xvi. f. 173. In anno 13 Hen. VII. 1498.

"This year the king, at the busy request and supplication of a stranger Venetian,—which, by a cart [chart], made himself expert in knowing of the world,—caused the king to man a ship with victual and other necessities, for to seek an island wherein the said stranger surmised to be great commodities: with which ship, by the king's grace so rigged, went 3 or 4 mo out of Bristowe, the said stranger being Conditor of the said fleet; wherein divers merchants, as well of London as Bristowe, a ventured goods and slight merchandises: which departed from the west country in the beginning of summer, but, to this present month, came never knowledge of their exploit."

The thirteenth year of Henry the Seventh, in which this record was written, began with Aug. 25, 1497. It is probable, therefore, that this record alludes to transactions of the summer of 1498; in which case, the voyage is Cabot's second voyage. It is, however, curious that it makes no allusion to the first voyage; while as early as the 10th of August, 1497, was made the celebrated entry in the Privy-Purse accounts of the price which the crown of England paid for its claim to North America:—

"To hym that found the New Isle, £10."

Mr. Gardner asks whether this discovery was, perhaps, known only at court. The passage which we now print is interesting, because it states directly that the king was at the charge of one ship. Hakluyt

states this distinctly; but Mr. Richard Biddle, and the other authors who have followed his very careful researches, have set aside Hakluyt's authority for this statement. Its only contemporary authority, cited by Hakluyt, is an extract, made by Stow from Fabian's "Manuscript Chronicle," in these words: —

"Which ship, thus manned and victualled *at the kinge's cost*, divers merchants of London ventured, in her, small stockes; being in her, as chiefe patrone, the saide Venetian."

This passage, however, has been looked on with suspicion, because it has not been found in any printed copy of Fabian. It will be observed now, that it is precisely confirmed by "the Cotton Manuscript" discovered by Mr. Gardner. Mr. Gardner tells me that "some interesting remarks upon Cabot and North-American discovery will be found in Pauli's 'Geschichte von England,' vol. v. pp. 651-4."

The curious prints in De Bry's "America" were engraved by him in Germany from the drawings of an artist sent out with the Colony by its magnificent founder, Sir Walter Raleigh. The good taste and forethought of Raleigh in this matter gave us these admirable representations of native life, in a form which has preserved for them a very wide circulation even to the present time. The typical Indian squaw of the sign-painters, as it appears, at this day, on the signs of the tobacconists in London and in Boston, is, I think, a traditional copy of the figure

given in De Bry. Capt. John Smith copied some of the prints to illustrate his early tracts, and they have been frequently copied since. An etching from one is in Mr. Major's edition of Strachey's "Virginia;" and another, in the first volume of Mr. Bancroft's "America."

It was a great satisfaction to me, therefore, to find in the British Museum * one hundred and twelve of the original drawings, in water-color, of this artist, very carefully preserved. They came to the Museum with the collection of Sir Hans Sloane; † and the volume has this entry, which is believed to be in his handwriting: —

"The originall drawings of the habits, towns, customs, of the West Indians, and of the plants, birds, fishes, &c., found in Groenland, Virginia, Guiana, &c.; by Mr. John White, who was a painter, and accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh in his voyage. See the preface to the first part of 'America' of Theodore de Bry, or the 'Description of Virginia,' where some of these draughts are curiously wrought by that graver."

If there were no title, the identity of many of the paintings with the prints in De Bry would show that they were by the same hand. That those are copied from these is shown by the fact, that the prints sometimes reverse the paintings, giving the right hand for the left. This collection is much larger than that in De Bry, numbering nearly one hundred American pictures; from which a part only were

* Sloane and additional Manuscripts, 5270.

† Who died in 1752.

selected to be copied for engraving. In De Bry there are only twenty-three. For several of the prints in De Bry, there are no originals here: and I am disposed to think, that the artist copied from these originals those which were sent to Germany; that he sent, also, some of the originals; and that the copies from which the engravers worked are not in this collection.

This very curious collection exhibits, even more than the spirited engravings in De Bry, the ability of the artist to whom Sir Walter Raleigh intrusted the representation to the eye of his new Colony. They are very well drawn; colored with skill; and, even in the present state of art, would be considered anywhere very valuable and creditable representations of the plants, birds, beasts, and men of a new country. The collection includes other studies of the artist; a prince of Genoa in his court-dress, and many Italian plants, being found within the same covers as the chiefs, squaws, and papposes, the woodpeckers, herrings, and hepaticas, of Roanoke. The distinguished naturalist, Dr. Francis Boott, was so kind as to examine the collection at my request; and confirms my own impression, that the plants and birds must have been studied on the spot by the artist, as no specimens of them then existed elsewhere in the world.

So curious an early exhibition of the natural resources of North Carolina is a treasure both to naturalists and antiquarians. It seems to us that it is

well worth the attention of the Historical Society of that State, or of its government. A well-edited facsimile of this first pictorial record of the English Colonies of America would be a very beautiful and very valuable contribution to our history.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD E. HALE,

For the Committee.

N O T E.

The volume in which these drawings are found is a scrap-book, made apparently by one hand. Among the paintings is a print of Cromwell, and an India-ink painting; not, I think, by White's hand.

An indorsement in another hand than Sloane's, dated 1673, says, "There is in this book a hundred and 12 leaves, with flowers and pickters and Fish, and of Fowles, besides wast paper."

Yet another indorsement gives a series of names of the birds in the collection, studied from Catesby's "Natural History of Florida:" —

"Sir W. Raughley's Book, by White. Mr. Catesby's Nat. Hist. Florida:—

Page 141.	Bald Eagle.	Nahyapaw.
" 150.	Red-head Woodpecker.	
" 152.	Large Woodpecker.	
" 153.	Blue-bird.	
" 154.	Hairy Woodpecker.	
" 155.	The Yellow Woodpecker.	
" 156.	Red-winged Starling.	
" 157.	Towhee-bird.	
" 158.	Red-bird of Virginia.	
" 159.	Gold-winged Woodpecker.	
" 160.	Blue Jay.	
" 162.	Fox-colored Thrush.	
" 151.	Purple Jackday.	
" 19.	Flying-fish."	

The representations of animals and plants give peculiar value to the series; for the intimation has been thrown out, that the artist of De Bry's plates was never in America. These representations of American birds, fishes, insects, and plants, could not have been made in Europe.

The various pictures in the volume are, ten of Virginian Indians, of which one is the front figure of Plate III. in De Bry; one is the front figure of III. in De Bry, where it is reversed by engraving; one is VIII. of De Bry, the woman a little differing from the print; one is XIX. of De Bry, four times the size of the print, and without the trees.

Then follow three pictures of Greenlanders, with one Greenland scene; a Roman soldier; Duke of Genoa; figure unnamed, probably Italian; two reptiles, — the gwanoo, (chameleon?) and one unknown; one butterfly (Mamaukanois).

The fishes come next. They are thus named by the artist: —

Tanborel.
 Rebero [two figures].
 A Lande Crabe.
 Peffe Pica.
 Caracol [two figures].
 [Nautilus, not named.]
 Deoratho.
 Rebero.
 [Old-wife, so named by Sloane?]
 One fish unnamed.
 Boladora [white flying-fish].
 Mero [squirrel-fish. Sloane?].
 Oio Debuey.

The fruits come next: —

Mamea [mammy-apple].
 Pine.
 Plantano.

Here follow a series of plants. The Latin names have been added evidently by a modern hand, — probably Sir Hans Sloane's.

Wisakon [asclepias. Sloane?]

Hyacinthus orientalis.

Anemone flore cæruleo.

Hyacinthus botroydes cæruleus.

Crocus vernus.

Hyacinthus albus.

Hepatica regalis [two figures].

Muscari, sive Hyacinthus racemosus alter.

Anemone.

Hyacinthus botroydes.

Pulsatilla.

Consolida regalis.

[In pencil] Delphinium majus sive vulgare.

Armerius flos.

Tulipa Bononienis.

Narcissus juncifolius.

Lilium persicum.

Helleborus niger.

Leuconium bulbosum majus.

Tulipa lutea mixta rubro.

[Three pages of tulips unnamed.]

[Venus and Cupid, in India-ink, stuck into scrap-book.]

Dens caninus [purple].

Auricula Ursi, Paralitica Alpina Major [two figures].

Acorus Veris, cum suo Juli [probably Julo is intended].

Calceolus Mariæ [Cypripedium].

Fritillaria [two].

Leuconium bulbosum majus.

Leuconium bulbosum minus.

Leuconium bulbosum alberum.

Narcissus medio purpureus.

Narcissus medio luteus.

Narcissus sylvestris multiplex.

Narcissus paucifolius.

Veratri nigri species, Bupthalimi Dod [meaning Buphthalmi].

Hyacinthus orientalis major.

Leuconium bulbosum tryphillon.
Ilyacinthus racemosus cœruleus et albus.
Sisyrinchium majus. [Eight pages of *Iris* (all American varieties),
of which only *Iris variegatus* is named; and, as in so many other
instances, with the masculine adjective.]
Sisyrinchium minus.
Tigridis flos.
Nasturtium Indicum.
Canna Indica.
Paralitica Alpina minor.
Dens Caninus. Crocus verneus.
Hepatica regalis flore rubra.
Hepatica regalis flore cœrulea.
Anemone flore rubro multiplex.
Tulipa.
Lilium Byzantium.
Anemone flore cœruleo simplici.
Anemone simplex flore rubro.
Ilyacinthus spurius racemosus alter, sive Mustari [so spelled; but
spelled *Muscari* above.]

Then follow the birds as named above, with —

Taráwkow, the crane.
Pecáwkoo, as big as a Goose.
Jaweepuwes, somewhat bigger than a duck.
Oounsiuck, of the bignes of a Duck.
Weewraamauqueo, As bigg as a Duck.
Asanamauqueo, As bigg as a Goose.
Woonagusso, The swann.
Kaiauk, as bigg as a Duck.
Tuminailumenes, of this bignes [crow?].
Memeo, as big as a croo.
Jackawaujes, Of this bignes [blue-bird?].
[Rubacula, so named by Sloane?]
[One unnamed], Of this bignes.
Meemz, Of this bignes.
Chachaquiles, a woodpecker; Of this bignes.
[Two unnamed.]
Chuwquaréo, The black-bird.

Weeheepens, The swallowe.

Chuwhwewoo, somethinge bigger than a black-byrd.

Meesquowns, almost as bigg as a Parratt.

Quurúcuaneo, a woodpicker; as big as a Pigeon.

Artamockes, The linguist; a bird that imitateth and useth the sounds and tones of almost all birds in the Countrie; as big as a pigeon [blue-jay].

[Two unnamed.]

Pooqueo, bigger than a thrush.

Fish : —

Pashockshin, The Playse; a foote & a halfe in length.

Maranghahockes, 3 or 4 foote in length.

Ribuckon, a foote in length.

Chaham,
Wumaunaham, } The hearing; 2 feet in length.

Mesickek, some 5 or 6 feet in length.

Chigwusso, some 5 or 6 feet in length.

Kokohockepuweo, the Lampron; a foot in length.

Tetszo, the mullett; some 2 feet in length [Mullet Car., note by Sloane].

Arasémee, some 5 or 6 foote in length.

Kowabetteo, some 5 or 6 foote in length.

Keettrauk, some 2 & a half foote in length.

Masunnehockeo, The olde-wyfe; 2 foote in length.

Memeskson [a lizzard], foote in length.

Tesiqueo, a kind of snake; which the salvages, being rost or sodden, do eate; some an elle long.

Coppauleo, The sturgeon; some 10, 11, 12, or 13 foote in length.

A swelling fish, 8 ynches in length.

Manchauemec, some a foote in length.

Our associate, Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, in sending to me the copies of "Ralph Lane's Letters," which we have printed, called my attention to the spelling of the name of JOHN WITH; to whom, in the Latin of De Bry and in Hakluyt, the pictures in De Bry's collection are attributed. Mr. Bancroft suspected that this was a German's misprint for **John White**. Sir Hans Sloane's title in this manuscript **distinctly con-**

firms this suspicion. So soon as I mentioned this fact in the Antiquarian Society, our associate, Mr. CHARLES DEANE, informed us, that in the original English copies of Hariot and De Bry, now very rare, the name is uniformly spelled John White. A copy of that rare tract, of which Hariot's part is that reprinted in Hakluyt's third volume and Dr. Hawkes's first, is before me. De Bry says in the preface, as translated by Hakluyt or himself, —

"I was very willinge to offer vnto you the true Pictures of those people, wich, by the helpe of Maister Richard Hakluyt of Oxford, Minister of Gods Word, who first Incouraged me to publish the Worke, I creaued out of the verye original of Maister Ihon White, an English paynter who was sent into the contrye by the queenes Maiestye, onely to draw the description of the place, lyuelye to describe the shapes of the Inhabitants, their apparell, manners of Liuinge, and fashions, att the speciall charges of the worthy Knighte, Sir WALTER RALEGH; who bestowed no small sume of monnye in the serche and Discouerye of that countrye, From te yeers, 1584. to the ende of The yeers 1588."

The name is also spelt WHITE on the titlepage. In both these instances, the Latin edition has WITH.

Mr. Deane tells us, that neither the name of White nor With appears in any other account which we have of the English painters of the time. Nor does it appear in the list of the persons who accompanied Lane in this voyage. In that list, there is the name of John Twit, which perhaps belongs to him.

It is quite certain that John Whyte, the commander of the next Colony, was in Lane's party. His name does not appear in the list; but he is mentioned in the narrative. The simplest conjecture makes him the artist to whom we owe the pictures. On that supposition, —

John Twit, John With, John White, and John Whyte, are all the same person. The North-Carolina gentlemen must decide if they are.

E. E. H.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER,

OCT. 22, 1860.



BOSTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,
22, SCHOOL STREET.
1860.

D-1900



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PROCEEDINGS.

— — — — —
ANNUAL MEETING, OCT. 22, 1860, AT THE HALL OF THE SOCIETY,
IN WORCESTER.
—————

THE President, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, in the chair.

Hon. DWIGHT FOSTER presented the Report of the Council.

The Report of the Treasurer was read by the President; who, since the decease of Mr. JENNISON, has acted as Treasurer *pro tempore*.

The Librarian read his Report. This was accompanied by a paper, prepared by Mr. Nathaniel Paine, on the American coins in possession of the Society; which attracted much interest.

The Report of the Committee of Publication was presented by CHARLES DEANE, Esq.

The foregoing Reports were accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion.

A Committee, consisting of the President and the Committee of Publication, was appointed, with instructions to memorialize the Legislature in relation to obtaining copies of documents from the English

State-Paper Office, as recommended by the Council in their Report.

Rev. Mr. HALE, after stating the purpose of Mr. Henry Ward Poole to visit Mexico, with reference to his opportunities for scientific observations, offered the following vote, which was adopted:—

“*Voted*, That Mr. Henry Ward Poole be requested to communicate, from time to time, the results of his investigations among the antiquities of Mexico; and to designate such points of exploration as he considers to be of interest and value.

“*Voted*, That the officers of the Society furnish to Mr. Poole a general letter of introduction to our correspondents in Mexico, and to all persons in that country interested in science, to say that the Society is deeply interested in the researches which Mr. Poole is making in American antiquities in that republic; that his learning and integrity recommend him as one who will command the respect of all who may meet him; and that any service to him will be highly appreciated by this Society.”

The following gentlemen were severally elected members of the Society, having been recommended by the Council:—

Rev. SIDNEY H. MARSH, President of the Pacific University,	
Oregon.	
PETER C. BACON, LL.D.	Worcester.
Rev. GEORGE ALLEN	Worcester.
JOSEPH SARGENT, M.D.	Worcester.
HORACE GRAY, Jun., Esq.	Boston.
NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq.	Worcester.
Prof. J. S. NEWBERRY	Cleveland, O.

The Society then proceeded to the election of its officers for the current year by ballot; and the following gentlemen were chosen for the several offices designated, to wit: —

President.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY of WORCESTER.

Vice-Presidents.

REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D.D. BOSTON.

HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL.D. WORCESTER.

Council.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D. WORCESTER.

GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D. BOSTON.

CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

HON. IRA M. BARTON WORCESTER.

HON. PLINY MERRICK, LL.D. BOSTON.

HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW BOSTON.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. WORCESTER.

HON. DWIGHT FOSTER. WORCESTER.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE BOSTON.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.

JARED SPARKS, LL.D. CAMBRIDGE.

Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D. BOSTON.

Recording Secretary.

HON. ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK WORCESTER.

Treasurer.

HON. HENRY CHAPIN WORCESTER.

Committee of Publication.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. WORCESTER.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE BOSTON.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

GEORGE CHANDLER, M.D., and NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., were appointed a Committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

The meeting was then dissolved.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the American Antiquarian Society respectfully submit to the Society their Semi-annual Report.

For an exhibition of the financial condition of the corporation, they refer to the Report of the Treasurer; and to that of the Librarian for a detailed statement of the growth of the library, and a list of the donors to whose benefactions it has been indebted during the last six months.

This period has not been marked by any unusual additions to the number of our volumes; yet it does not fail to illustrate the gradual but certain process of accretion continually taking place in all libraries which are known to the public as safe repositories, where books and papers of every description will be thankfully received and carefully preserved.

Since the last Semi-annual Meeting, the publication of the fourth volume of "*Archæologia Americana*" has been completed; and the members of the Society

have an opportunity to judge of the value of its materials, and the fidelity and learning exhibited by the gentlemen to whom their elucidation and publication have been intrusted. This volume contains several contributions to early American history, now for the first time printed.

We are indebted to our associate, Charles Deane, Esq., for the very curious and interesting manuscript entitled "Wingfield's Discourse of Virginia," the existence of which in the Lambeth Library was discovered by him, and a copy of it procured at his own expense, and placed at the disposal of the Society for publication.

The letters of Sir Ralph Lane relating to Sir Walter Raleigh's first Colony, and the Journal of Capt. Newport's discoveries in Virginia, were both copied from originals in the English State-Paper Office at Westminster; where there are large collections of documents relating to every period of American history, from the earliest settlements down to the last years of our Colonial dependence.

It is probable that the wealth of the materials for our history there preserved has never yet been fully explored, although every historian of merit has sought to avail himself of them; and a portion of the copies from which the Society has printed its last volume were the gift of the Hon. George Bancroft, by whom they were procured at his own expense, for the purposes of his historical investigations.

The Rev. Edward E. Hale, to whom the Society has been repeatedly placed under obligation for various and always valuable services, likewise availed himself of a recent visit to England to resort to the same source, and has enriched our pages with the result of his researches.

To show the value of these collections in the estimation of Englishmen, it is sufficient to quote the language of a recent writer in the "London Athenæum," who says, "The revelations of the State-Paper Office are daily making us more and more alive to the fact, that our history has to be rewritten in several of its important parts."

It is understood that the documents connected with America have been collected recently into one series of Colonial Papers, arranged in chronological order; and that a calendar of them has been prepared, and is about to be printed; some copies of which will undoubtedly reach the United States, and will greatly facilitate future historical investigations.

We learn from members of our Society, and others who have had occasion to consult the papers in this bureau, that students are received there with the utmost kindness, and that every disposition is shown to facilitate their researches. It is, however, an object much to be desired, that American scholars should not be obliged to repair to the other side of the Atlantic, and to depend upon the courtesy of foreign officials, for the examination of the authorities which

they need to consult in writing the history of their own country.

It is also desirable that the documents relied upon by our historians in support of their conclusions upon obscure or controverted points should be accessible to the educated men of America ; and that critics and others, interested in exhausting any special topic, should be able to verify the statements of authors, without applying to them for the use of their private materials, or incurring the trouble and expense of sending abroad for copies.

Moreover, it is an important consideration, that, of many of these documents, the only existing copies are those which belong to the British Government ; and a single accidental fire might occasion an irreparable loss, the extent of which it is not easy to estimate.

It would seem that each of the original thirteen States ought to be anxious to procure copies of all documents relating to its history ; and, if this were done, the entire series would be obtained by the various States in a form perhaps even more convenient for reference than is the present arrangement in England. The State of New York has already accomplished this work upon a larger scale, and at much greater expense, than would be necessary to obtain for Massachusetts a complete collection of all existing documents connected with her Colonial history.

The learned historian of New York (John Romeyn Brodhead), under the authority of its Legislature.

spent three years in examining the public offices in Holland, France, and England, and in procuring copies of all manuscripts illustrative of its history. The result of his labors was a collection of five thousand separate papers, the value of which has been pronounced by the most competent judge in America (Mr. Bancroft), who says, "The ship in which he returned was more richly freighted with new materials for American history than any that had ever crossed the Atlantic."

The people of Massachusetts have always generously promoted every interest of human culture; and the monuments and results of their enlightened liberality are visible everywhere within her borders. It has been their wise policy to diffuse general information and promote universal education, and likewise to encourage sound learning and profound erudition in every department of science, art, literature, and history.

The recent publication of the Colonial Records of Plymouth and Massachusetts is an honorable and enduring memorial of the regard with which the men of Massachusetts still cherish the memory of their ancestors, and of their anxiety to preserve every vestige of the early history of the land in which they live.

It would be another appropriate act of public liberality on the part of our State Government, if suitable provision could be made by it for obtaining Colonial Papers in the British

State-Paper Office as relate to the history of Massachusetts, in order to have them permanently preserved with the records and in the archives of our own Commonwealth.

The Council venture to suggest to the Society the propriety of some action on their part, for the purpose of presenting this subject to the attention of the Legislature. They are confident that a respectful memorial would be favorably received, and that information as to the historical treasures thus available is the only thing requisite to the success of such an application.

Three of our associates have recently published important historical works ; in the preparation of one of which the distinguished historian of New England acknowledges important aid from the resources of our Library, and the learning of its Librarian.

The "History of Leicester," by Emory Washburn, exhibits the learning, fidelity, and research which have been recognized in all his previous publications : and his indefatigable industry is strikingly illustrated by the appearance, within one year, of this thorough local history ; and also of a large volume upon the law of real property, the first of a treatise, which, when completed, will, in a great measure, supersede all others, as the standard American textbook in that difficult department of the law.

The eighth volume of the "History of the United States," by George Bancroft, has added to the fame

of that great historian, already too well established to require from us any words of commendation.

The second volume of the "History of New England," by John G. Palfrey, brings his vivid narrative down to the period succeeding the Restoration, and closes with an account of the visit of the Royal Commissioners who were sent by Charles II. with the vain design of reducing to subjection the sturdy Colonies, described by Lord Clarendon as "already hardened into republics."

It is fortunate for the memory of the Fathers of New England, that their annalist is a true son of the Puritans, deeply imbued with their love of civil and religious liberty; who does justice to the purity of their motives and the magnanimity of their conduct; and yet does not fear to tell, with conscientious fidelity, the story of their errors, faults, and sins. Surely, of all the generations of mortal men, no age or country has produced any who can better afford to be depicted on the historical canvas exactly as they were; and the New-England character need not shrink from appearing before the tribunal of the world's opinion, "with all its glories, with all its imperfections on its head."

In the petition of the General Court of Massachusetts to the king for the continuance of their charter, they said of themselves, "The all-knowing God, he knows our greatest ambition is to live a poor and a quiet life in a corner of the world, without offence

to God or man. We came not into this wilderness to seek great things for ourselves ; and, if any come after us to seek them here, they will be disappointed."

Nor was this the language of affected humility : it was a true and sober statement of their purposes and apparent prospects. Yet all the while they were unconscious instruments in the hands of Providence to lay the foundations of a nation, the imperial greatness of which no language can adequately portray ; and which requires, now as much as in the days of Burke, " all the sanguine credulity of youth and all the fervid glow of enthusiasm " to lift the imagination to a just view of its magnificent future.

Within the last year, those of our Society who reside in the city of Worcester have been gratified by the establishment, under the auspices of its Municipal Government, of a free Public Library, of which one of our associates (Dr. John Green) has been the founder and principal benefactor. It has already accumulated more than twelve thousand volumes ; and the city is erecting for their accommodation a fine building, in a central and well-chosen situation. The basis of its establishment is such as to leave no room to doubt that it will rapidly become the pride and ornament of the city, — an invaluable addition to the sources of refined pleasure and intellectual cultivation, furnished freely to all the citizens.

This Society regards with unalloyed satisfaction the prosperity of every enterprise that wisely aims

promote the mental and moral improvement and development of the people: for we accept as true the motto of the illustrious Scotch philosopher, —

“On earth there is nothing great but man;
In man there is nothing great but mind.”

We have occasion to record, since the last Report of the Council, the death of only one among our associates. Charles Frazer, Esq., of Charleston, S.C., died Oct. 5, 1860, at the age of eighty years. He had been long a member of this Society; but his place of residence was so remote, that few of us had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance. We learn, from the testimony of his neighbors and friends, that his life was one of rare purity and beauty; that his days were devoted to the culture of art; and that he passed away peacefully, in the fulness of years, loved and lamented by all who knew him.

The Council congratulate the Society upon its continued prosperity and usefulness, and remind them that only two years more remain before the first half-century of its existence will be completed; and it will then become a present question to be answered to ourselves, to other similar institutions, and to the public, “How much has the American Antiquarian Society accomplished within fifty years?”

For the Council.

DWIGHT FOSTER.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer *pro tempore* respectfully reports the condition of the finances of the Society, as follows:—

<i>The Librarian's and General Fund, April 23, 1860, amounted to</i>	\$21,007.50
Adding receipts since for due from other funds . . .	\$205.42
" " " for dividends and interest . . .	719.02
	<u>924.44</u>
	\$21,931.94
And deducting payments for fuel	\$26.86
" " " for repairs and work on grounds .	297.25
" " " for salary and incidental expenses	708.42
	<u>1,032.53</u>
Leaves present amount of Librarian's and General Fund . .	<u>\$20,899.41</u>
<i>The Collection and Research Fund, April 23, 1860, amounted to</i>	\$8,389.97
Adding receipts since for dividends and interest . . .	264.50
	<u>\$8,654.47</u>
And deducting payments since due to Librarian's, &c., Fund	\$35.38
And deducting payments for books and articles collected	235.31
	<u>270.69</u>
Leaves present amount of Collection and Research Fund . .	<u>\$8,383.78</u>
<i>The Bookbinding Fund, April 23, 1860, amounted to . . .</i>	\$6,028.84
Adding receipts since for dividends and interest . . .	197.50
	<u>\$6,226.34</u>
And deducting payments for bookbinding	109.75
Leaves present amount of Bookbinding Fund	<u>\$6,116.59</u>
<i>The Publishing Fund, April 23, 1860, amounted to . . .</i>	\$6,280.48
Adding receipts since for Catalogues and Transactions sold	\$166.20
Adding receipts since for dividends and interest . . .	207.50
	<u>373.70</u>
	\$6,654.18
And deducting payments since for due Librarian's, &c., Fund	\$170.04
And deducting payments since for publishing-expenses	603.10
	<u>773.14</u>
Leaves present amount of Publishing Fund	<u>\$5,881.04</u>

The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in —

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$1,000.00	
Blackstone Bank Stock	500.00	
Citizens' " "	1,500.00	
Fitchburg " "	600.00	
Massachusetts Bank Stock	500.00	
North " "	500.00	
Oxford " "	400.00	
Quinsigamond " "	2,300.00	
Shawmut " "	3,700.00	
Worcester " "	1,100.00	
Central " "	100.00	
Northern Railroad, N.H., twelve shares	615.00	
Three Notes with Mortgage	8,000.00	
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer	84.41	
		<u>\$20,899.41</u>

The Collection and Research Fund is invested in —

Bank of North America Stock	\$500.00	
Bank of Commerce Stock	800.00	
Oxford Bank Stock	200.00	
Webster " "	800.00	
Worcester Bank Stock	800.00	
Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad Bonds	300.00	
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock, eight shares	410.00	
Three Notes with Mortgage	3,700.00	
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer	873.78	
		<u>8,883.78</u>

The Bookbinding Fund is invested in —

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$2,500.00	
Webster Bank Stock	2,500.00	
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	300.00	
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock, ten shares	512.50	
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer	304.09	
		<u>6,116.59</u>

The Publishing Fund is invested in —

Central Bank Stock	\$500.00	
City " "	300.00	
Mechanics' Bank Stock	500.00	
National " "	400.00	
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	800.00	
Shawmut " "	500.00	
Note and accepted Draft	3,895.00	
	\$6,395.00	
Deduct cash due to the Treasurer	513.96	
		<u>5,881.04</u>
Aggregate of the four Funds		<u>\$41,280.82</u>

STEPHEN SALISBURY,

*Treasurer pro tempore.*ANTIQUARIAN HALL, WORCESTER,
Oct. 22, 1860.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE record of accessions shows the number of one hundred and forty-six books and nine hundred and thirty-seven pamphlets received since the 25th of April last. Besides these, many files of newspapers, in a more or less perfect state, have been added to our collections, as well as a few smaller matters, some of which are of the nature of relics.

In the sister State of Rhode Island, a renewed interest in the memory of Roger Williams has recently been excited by the discovery of the place of his interment, and by measures which have been adopted for the erection of a monument in his honor.

To these circumstances we probably owe, at this time, the gift of a fragment of the rock on which he first stepped when taking possession of his new plantation, from Rev. Heman L. Wayland, of Worcester; and the deposit of a relic from his grave, by Mr. A. J. Crossman, of Providence. This relic, which is a

portion of the root of an apple-tree, possesses, it appears, some associations that are curious and interesting. In a memorial of Roger Williams, read before the Rhode-Island Historical Society, by Zachariah Allen, Esq., and since printed, it is stated — after describing the manner in which his grave was identified — that “not a vestige of any bone was discoverable, nor even of the lime-dust which usually remains after the gelatinous part of the bone is decomposed. So completely had disappeared all the earthly remains of the founder of the State of Rhode Island in the commingled mass of black, crumpled slatestone and shale, that they did not ‘leave a wreck behind.’” But “on looking down into the pit, whilst the sextons were clearing it of earth, the root of an adjacent apple-tree was discovered. This tree had pushed downwards one of its main roots in a sloping direction, and nearly straight course, towards the precise spot that had been occupied by the skull of Roger Williams. There, making a turn conforming with its circumference, the root followed the direction of the back-bone to the hips, and thence divided into two branches, each one following a leg-bone to the heel, where they both turned upwards to the extremities of the toes of the skeleton. One of the roots formed a slight crook at the part occupied by the knee-joint, thus producing an increased resemblance to the outlines of the skeleton of Roger Williams; as if, indeed, moulded thereto by the powers of vegetable life.”

The inference is, that this singularly formed root has gradually absorbed the contents of the grave, entering it at a time when the fleshy parts of the body had "been decomposed, and dispersed in gaseous forms, and there was left only enough of the principal bones to serve for the roots to follow along from one extremity of the skeleton to the other in a continuous course to glean up the scanty remains."

It was thus made manifest, according to the memorial, that the innocent-looking apple-tree was the thief which had stolen the remains of the founder of Rhode Island, incorporating them into its living trunk and branches. It was not without reason that the proprietor of the orchard, on being told that the partaker was as bad as the thief, inquired whether, as his father had planted the tree and eaten most of the fruit, he might not himself be considered one of the descendants of the old philanthropist.

We may add, that the patriarch would doubtless prefer to have his lineage represented by an apple-tree than by an unworthy person:—

"Malo malo quam vivere malo."

And no metamorphosis of classic mythology, whether it be the transformation of Daphne, or Dryope, or Hyacinthus, seems more appropriate than that of the sturdy and practical, and withal rather sub-acid pioneer, into the sturdiest and most practically useful of New-England fruits.

Three *manuscripts* have been presented. One of them is a volume of sermons by Daniel Russell, of Charlestown, — who graduated at Harvard in 1669, and died in 1679, — from Rev. Dr. Charles Lowell. The author is described by Dr. Lowell as a young man of uncommon talents as a preacher, whose early death was deeply lamented, and whose worth was commemorated in elegies by professors of the college, and others, which were printed at the time. He had been invited to settle in the ministry at Charlestown, but died before his ordination. We had already a number of manuscript sermons of the early ministers of Charlestown, to which these are a very acceptable addition.

Another manuscript is an original deed, on parchment, of a portion of Spectacle Island, from Joseph A. Denny, Esq., of Leicester. It is dated “y^e nineteenth day of April, in y^e yeare of o^r Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven;” and instead of beginning with the usual formula of both ancient and modern conveyancing, “Know all men by these presents,” or “Sciant presentes et futuri,” it is addressed “to all *Christian* people to whom this present deed of sale shall come.” The aborigines, who may then have had some claim to the land, are thus, perhaps purposely, excluded.

The third is the original manuscript of the sermon preached at the ordination of Rev. Dr. Sumner, of Shrewsbury, by Rev. Aaron Putnam, of Pomfret,

Conn., June 23, 1762, — a gift from Nathaniel Paine, Esq., of this city.

A few additions have been made to our specimens of the paper-money of the period of the Revolution, which are yet very far from complete. As a forcible illustration of the financial aspects of that great crisis of our national history, it is extremely desirable that the series should be perfected; and it is hoped that any members or friends of this Society, who possess specimens, may be disposed to contribute them for the purpose. Our duplicates have been used, in the way of exchange, for the supply of deficiencies, till the stock is nearly exhausted; and private collectors are rapidly securing to themselves all such samples as come in their way.

Our cabinet of American coins has received valuable accessions from Nathaniel Paine, Esq., who has kindly lent the advantage of his information and personal services to its arrangement and increase. A paper prepared by him, descriptive of the nature and value of this collection, is attached to this Report; and he proposes to extend his examination and exposition to the coins of other countries that are associated with them.

We are also indebted to Mr. Paine for a large number of tracts, old and new, and other documents, which he gathered for the Society.

It was mentioned in my last Report that Mr. Paine and Clarendon Harris, Esq., had each of them favored

the Society with documents relating to financial matters, received by them as officers of moneyed institutions. Mr. Harris has also continued his gifts of that nature, and added to them numerous valuable tracts of other kinds.

Mr. Albert Hinds, formerly of Worcester, but now, it is believed, residing elsewhere, left at the library a fine folio Oxford edition of Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," a very clean and neat copy of a collection of Acts of Parliament relating to the American Colonies from 1739 to 1769, and the first volume of Arndt's "True Christianity," without seeming disposed to wait for recognition or thanks. His donation is specially to be appreciated, not only as valuable in itself, but as coming from one on whose liberality the Institution had no kind of claim.

It is quite desirable that gifts to the Society should not be anonymous, and that they should have upon them the autograph of the donor. Such particulars not only add to the interest with which our new accessions are examined, as they lie together for inspection during the intervals between the times of their receipt and the next meeting of the Society, but impart to them a permanent additional value.

Our State legislative documents have received some increase. By a correspondence with the Librarian of the State of Vermont (Charles Reed, Esq.), an effort has been made to ascertain the vacancies in our series of the public documents of that Commonwealth, which

he has kindly aimed to fill from the resources at his command.

From the Historical Society of Wisconsin, and from S. V. Shipman, Esq., one of its officers, personally, we have received a continuation of the Laws, Journals, Reports, &c., of the Legislature, so far as they have been printed. These are in thirty bound volumes, besides others unbound, and pamphlets ; and with them are various statistical and descriptive tracts.

We are also indebted, as in former cases, to William F. Goodwin, Esq., of Concord, N.H., for similar contributions.

In some of the States, copies of the publications of the Legislature are given to the Historical Societies for distribution, or they are collected by them for that purpose. They furnish, in the intervals of their own issues, a useful and pleasant means of intercourse and exchange with other institutions. Municipal reports, and other official documents, are applied to the same use. They are sent to us from time to time by the Chicago Historical Society and the Connecticut Historical Society, as well as by that of Wisconsin.

From eighteen different societies, at home and abroad, have come their private publications,—either proceedings of meetings, or more formal transactions ; in some instances, both. These are the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Connecticut Historical Society,

the Smithsonian Institution, the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, the American Oriental Society, the American Geographical Society, the Canadian Institute, the Essex Institute, the Ulster (N.Y.) Historical Society, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Ethnological Society, l'Institut Historique of Paris, the Academy of Science at St. Louis, the American Philosophical Society, the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Royal Geographical Society of London, and the Oberlausitzische Association of Arts and Sciences at Görlitz in Prussian Silesia.

The share of the products of associated literary labor, many of them of a high character for science and erudition, that has fallen to us, though limited as compared with the number of such institutions, is sufficient to indicate the activity that prevails among them, and the responsibilities attached to the advantage of their fellowship.

The cumbrous and expensive department of newspaper collections is a necessity to which this Institution, at least, must reconcile itself. It is only within a few years that newspapers have been regarded as objects of preservation in public libraries. Though now more frequently collected, they are not yet generally sought for or retained. As historical documents, they are indispensable; for, better than any thing else, they exhibit the form and pressure of the time. In this country, more especially, they are the exponents

of civil and political condition and progress ; beginning almost with the foundation of every new settlement, registering its advancement, and representing the peculiarities of its character. Their fugitive nature, and their issue in separate numbers, render occasional breaks in their series almost unavoidable. It is fortunate, however, that their value is less dependent on perfect continuity than that of most other publications. When bound in complete volumes, they are, of course, in their highest condition of utility. But there is another form in which they are sometimes put together, that has its advantages, and may often, in a measure, remedy the deficiencies in a particular paper. Thus, by disregarding their individuality, and combining the contemporary numbers of different papers in the same volume, what is wanting in one may be supplied by another ; and all together constitute a geographical and historical chart of public sentiment, and of social and political facts, in which sectional and denominational diversities, of whatever kind, are brought under a single view for examination and comparison. This is probably the best disposition to make of odd numbers and small parcels that are otherwise of little available use ; and it illustrates the important results that sometimes follow from simple association of things in themselves, singly, quite insignificant. Our numerous fragmentary files and solitary specimens may in this way, at some time, form a curious body of materials for research.

A large quantity and variety of newspapers have been sent to the library from the Smithsonian Institution, where they had mostly accumulated without arrangement, and were not regarded as of sufficient consequence for their own purposes to repay the labor and cost of preparing them for their shelves, or providing room for their preservation. Their greater utility and appropriateness in the library of this Society had not less influence, doubtless, on the mind of Professor Henry, who proposed the transfer, nominally in the form of an exchange for whatever we might have to spare for that Institution, but exacting no special conditions.

When the procession of boxes containing these papers arrived, and their contents were disclosed, many observers would have questioned whether their value could much exceed the cost of their transportation.

They have since been assorted and analyzed, with the following result: —

1st, There are thirty-five volumes in binding: viz., five each of the "Daily National Intelligencer," the "Washington Union," and the "Washington Republic;" six of the "New-York Herald," four of the "Gazette" of Maine, one of the "Evening Star," one of the "New-York Independent," and eight of the "Columbian Centinel."

2d, The unbound papers have been divided into two classes. Where the extent and sequence of the numbers would justify binding them in their order as files, they are called "files." All others, whether single numbers or more, are called "specimens."

Thus there are from the State of New York twenty-five different

papers in files, some of them of several years in succession; and forty-nine different papers in the condition of specimens.

From the State of Massachusetts, there are four in files of several years in succession, and fourteen specimens.

From Maine, there are two in files; one of them (the "Kennebec Journal") extending from 1841 to 1852 inclusive,—some of the years being perfect, and others nearly so. There are also six belonging to the class of specimens.

From Pennsylvania, there are six in files of one or more years, and twenty specimens.

From New Jersey, three in files tolerably full of several years each, and two specimens.

From Washington, there are twelve in files of from one to seven years, and ten specimens.

From Ohio, two in files, and seventeen specimens.

From Michigan, one in files of several years, and three specimens.

From Indiana, one in files of several years, and two specimens.

From Alabama, one in files of several years, and one specimen.

From Maryland, one in files of several years, and four specimens.

From Tennessee, two in files of several years, and two specimens.

From Minnesota, one in files of two years (nearly complete), and four specimens.

From New Hampshire, one in files, and four specimens.

From California, one in files, and eleven specimens.

From Nebraska, three specimens.

From Illinois, three specimens.

From Iowa, five specimens.

From Wisconsin, eight specimens.

From South Carolina, five specimens.

From North Carolina, one specimen.

From Louisiana, four specimens.

From Missouri, three specimens.

From Virginia, three specimens.

From Mississippi, one specimen.

From Vermont, three specimens.

From Connecticut, three specimens.

From Rhode Island, one specimen.

From Kentucky, one specimen.

From Texas, one specimen.

From Washington Territory, one specimen.

From Montreal, five specimens.

From foreign countries, — including Athens, Bermuda, St. Helena, &c., — nineteen specimens.

It may be remembered, perhaps, that, with the Report of the Librarian at the last Annual Meeting, an extensive list of specimens from widely separated localities was laid before the Society. With many of those the new arrivals will find an appropriate association.

It is fortunate for the Society that the judicious generosity of its President, a year or two since, provided means for placing these and other unbound collections in a condition for permanent preservation ; without which they would be comparatively unavailable, and of doubtful durability. After much inquiry, and considerable difficulty in deciding upon terms, a binder has been engaged to proceed with the work as rapidly, and at as reasonable prices, as perhaps can reasonably be expected.

The shelves provided for the library at the completion of this new building, five years ago, being no longer sufficient for the number of books, it became necessary to procure additional accommodations. This has been effected by placing the shelves nearer together, wherever the size of the books would admit of such a change. The mass of stationary volumes

has thus been carried upward, and room obtained below for new fixtures. The gain of space is sufficient for present needs ; but, if the library continues to be favored with a similar rate of growth, the additional gallery, contemplated in the plan of construction, will ere long be required.

A complete list of donors is appended to this Report.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. HAVEN.

SOURCES OF ACCESSIONS

SINCE APRIL 25.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences	Boston.
The Massachusetts Historical Society.	
The State of Ohio.	
Buckingham Smith, Esq.	St. Augustine, Florida.
Albion Ross	Worcester.
The City of Roxbury.	
Hon. Emory Washburn	Cambridge.
Hon. Stephen Salisbury	Worcester.
The Middlesex Mechanics' Association .	Lowell.
Hon. Calvin Willard	Worcester.
George W. Wheeler, Esq.	"
Horace Davis, Esq.	San Francisco, Cal.
Rev. Edwin M. Stone	Providence, R.I.
Joseph Ballard, Esq.	Boston.
Rev. Daniel S. Taylor	Dansville, N.Y.
Gen. William H. Sumner	Roxbury.
Rev. Frederic Dennison	Central Falls, R.I.
Joseph A. Denny, Esq.	Leicester.
The State of Rhode Island.	
The New-York State Library.	
The Canadian Institute	Toronto, C.W.
Clarendon Harris, Esq.	Worcester.
The Mercantile-Library Association . .	San Francisco, Cal.
The Essex Institute	Salem.
Joel Munsell, Esq.	Albany, N.Y.

- Samuel A. Green, M.D. Boston.
 The United-States Department of State.
 Pliny E. Chase, Esq. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Albert Hinds Worcester.
 The American Unitarian Association . . Boston.
 Rev. Edward E. Hale Boston.
 Rev. Edwards A. Park, D.D. Andover.
 Waldo Flint, Esq. Boston.
 Edwin M. Snow, M.D. Providence, R.I.
 The American Philosophical Society.
 Frederic W. Paine, Esq. Worcester.
 The Connecticut Historical Society.
 Nathaniel Paine, Esq. Worcester.
 The Library Company of Philadelphia.
 The Ulster Historical Society Ulster Co., N.Y.
 The Mercantile - Library Association of
 New York.
 The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.
 Benjamin F. Stevens, Esq. London, G.B.
 E. D. F. Garfield, Esq. Fitchburg.
 Thomas Chase, Esq. Haverford, Pa.
 George F. Houghton, Esq. St. Alban's, Vt.
 William F. Goodwin, Esq. Concord, N.H.
 Hon. Henry Wilson Natick.
 The Smithsonian Institution.
 The State of Vermont.
 James Lenox, Esq. New York.
 The American Ethnological Society.
 L'Institut Historique de France.
 Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee Roxbury.
 The New-England Historic-Genealogical
 Society.
 Joshua Coffin, Esq. Newbury.
 Rev. Samuel May Leicester.
 Hon. George W. Richardson Worcester.
 The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries Copenhagen, Denmark.
 Capt. George S. Blake Annapolis, Md.
 The American Oriental Society.

The American Geographical Society.	
G. J. Abbott, Esq.	Washington, D.C.
The American Peace Society.	
Martyn Paine, M.D.	New York, N.Y.
Hon. Eli Thayer	Worcester.
Charles Deane, Esq.	Cambridge.
Rev. Heman L. Wayland	Worcester.
Die Oberlausitzische Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften	Prussian Silesia.
The Royal Geographical Society of London.	
Miss Mary E. Pettes	Roxbury.
Daniel C. Gilman, Esq.	New Haven, Conn.
Hon. Francis Brinley	Boston.
Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D.	Cambridge.
S. V. Shipman, Esq.	Milwaukie, Wis.
The Wisconsin Historical Society.	
A. J. Crossman, Esq.	Providence, R.I.
Rev. Seth Sweetster, D.D.	Worcester.
Merrick Bemis, M.D.	Worcester.
The Chicago Historical Society.	
Capt. L. A. H. Latour	Montreal, Canada.
The Academy of Science of St. Louis, Mo.	
The Proprietors of the —	
Christian Watchman and Reflector.	
Boston Semiweekly Advertiser.	
Fitchburg Sentinel.	
Worcester Weekly Spy.	

R E P O R T
UPON THE
AMERICAN COINS AND TOKENS
IN THE
CABINET OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

PREPARED BY NATHANIEL PAINE.

THIS brief report upon the American portion of the numismatic collection of the Antiquarian Society is made at the suggestion of its Librarian, and is intended only as a general account of the currency of the United States, which is represented in the collection.

It is intended in this article to speak of the currency of this country in chronological order; but no particular allusion will be made to those emissions which are not represented in the cabinet of the Society.

1612. — The first piece which will be noticed in this collection is a copy of what is called the Sommers-Island or hog money, the originals of which are supposed to have been coined, about 1612, by the authority of the Virginia Company, who established themselves on these islands (now known as the Bermudas) at about that period.

Although this coin was not strictly American in its origin, yet, the Bermudas being connected in their early history with Virginia, it is not considered out of place to make mention of it here. No genuine specimens are believed to be in existence in this country; and we are, therefore, obliged to content ourselves with an imitation. It is said, however, that an eminent English numismatist is the fortunate possessor of an original of this rare coin. They were made of brass, with the device of a wild boar, and the Roman numerals XII. over it, with the legend "Sommer Islands:" the reverse has a ship under full sail, firing a gun, with no inscription.

1652. — The curious and rare "pine-tree" money, as it is termed, is the earliest strictly American coin in the cabinet of the Society; the different denominations of shilling, sixpence, and threepence, being represented by fine specimens. These pieces, coined under the authority of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay (as will be seen by an extract from the records of that body in October, 1652, given below), are now very rare, and fair specimens bring from one to seven dollars each at auction-sales. In the records of the General Court is found the following order in relation to this money: —

"For the prevention of washing or clipping of all such peices of mony as shall be coined wthin this jurisdiction, it is ordered by this Courte and the authoritye thereof, that henceforth all peices of mony

coined as aforesajd shall have a double ring on either side, with this inscription, 'Massachusetts;' and a tree in the center on the one side, and New England and the yeere of our Lord on the other side, according to this draught heere in the margent." *

The pine-tree currency was struck under the direction of Mr. John Hull and others, of Boston, who accumulated large fortunes from the profits thereof. The court allowed "fifteen pence in every twenty shillings for their paines."

It is not quite certain that the device upon these coins was intended for a pine-tree; but it more closely resembles that than any other: although there are some varieties with the device more in the resemblance of an oak-tree; and these are called the oak-tree money. A few specimens are in the collection of the Society.

Next in order of date, I find the Louisiana copper of 1721. It was struck in France, in the reign of Louis XV., for use in the Colony of Louisiana.

The following description of this piece is from Dickeson's "American Numismatical Manual:"—

DEVICE.—LL, crossed diagonally,—probably denoting Louis and Louisiana,—surmounted by a crown.

LEGEND.—Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum.

REVERSE.—"Colonies Françaises."

EXERGUE.—1722 II.

* Mass. Records, vol. iv. p. 104.

This coin is considered scarce ; and at Cogan's sale in Philadelphia, this season, it was sold for four dollars.

There are fine specimens of the "Rosa-Americana" money in the cabinet, of the denominations of penny, half-penny, and farthing.

These pieces were coined in London for use in this country, and are supposed to be the only coin authorized by the English Government for circulation in the American Colonies.

They were made of brass, or some similar metal, by William Wood and others.

1723. — There was a coinage of these pieces in 1722, '23, and '24, in the reign of George I. Those of 1723 differ from those of the previous year in having the rose, which is the device upon one side, surmounted by a crown. The coinage of 1724 must have been very limited, as they are now seldom met with.

The emblem of the full-blown rose gives the name to this coin. The device was not uncommon upon English coins. It was used in the reign of Charles I. and II. ; and, at this time, is upon the crown-piece of Victoria.

Among collectors, these coins range from one to five dollars in value ; fine impressions bringing the latter amount.

1737. — Next in order is a copy of the Granby or Highly cent, which was struck in Granby, Conn., in

1737, by a blacksmith named Highly. This copper is one of the rarest of the Colonial coins, a single specimen having brought the almost fabulous price of seventy dollars; and also has been at one time a subject of litigation. There are three or four varieties of this piece; but I shall only describe the one in the possession of the Society:—

DEVICE.—A deer standing facing to the left, with a circle round it.

LEGEND.—The value of threepence.

EXERGUE.—III.

REVERSE.—Three sledge-hammers, surmounted by a crown.

LEGEND.—Connecticut.

EXERGUE.—1737.

1767. — In 1767, there was another emission of the Louisiana currency, which differs essentially from that of 1722. Like that, it was gotten up in France for the Colonies in America. The device upon the coins in this collection is a laurel wreath, surmounted by a crown; and, in one specimen, the letters “R. F.” in the centre; reverse, two sceptred fleurs crossed; legend, “Colonies Francoises.”

This is also an exceedingly rare piece, and is not often met with in the cabinets of collectors.

The Society have fine specimens of the Virginia half-penny, which is supposed to have been struck in England for circulation in the Virginia Colony. It bears the date of 1773; and is considered as a scarce coin, especially in such good order as those belonging to the Society.

The “Nova-Constellatio” cent, so called from the legend upon its obverse, was, without much doubt, struck in England for use in the Colonies. The Society have specimens coined in the years 1783 and 1785.

The rare “Tory copper,” or, as it is most generally termed, “Georgius Triumpho,” comes next in order, and may be described as follows:—

DEVICE. — A bust, with face to right.

LEGEND. — “Georgius Triumpho.”

REVERSE. — The Goddess of Liberty erect, with a branch of laurel in her right hand, and a liberty-pole in her left. In front, a frame, with fleur-de-lis at each corner.

LEGEND. — “Voce Popoli.”

EXERGUE. — 1783.

This piece was issued in England in the year 1783. It is said to have made its first appearance in Georgia, but was probably not designed for exclusive circulation in that State. Good specimens of this coin sell for from one to three dollars each.

I find fair specimens of the “Annapolis” shilling and sixpence, issued in 1783 by I. Chalmers, of Annapolis, Md. These pieces, which are of silver, are very rare, — fair specimens bringing from five to seven dollars, — and are not often for sale at even those prices.

The device upon the shilling is a wreath, with two hands clasped in the centre; on the reverse, the figures of two birds, with a branch in their beaks:

the legend upon the obverse is - I Chalmers Annapolis." The sixpence has nearly the same devices and inscriptions.

There are three varieties of the Vermont cent, which bear date respectively of 1786, 1787, 1788.

1785. — From Hiccox's - American Coinage." I find that the Legislature of Vermont gave authority in 1785 to Benben Harmon, jun., to coin copper money within that State; and that he, and others who afterwards became associated with him, coined these pieces till 1788 or '9.

Of the great variety of Connecticut cents which are now known, there are twelve of the year 1786, ten of 1787, and one of 1788, in this collection.

This currency was first authorized by the Legislature of Connecticut in 1785; being the second State in the confederacy that issued a copper currency of her own. The many different types of these coppers are usually distinguished by the variation in the punctuation of the legend "Auctori Connec."

Dickeson, in his very interesting work upon American numismatics, gives a list of eight types and twenty-nine varieties of the Connecticut cent in 1785, eleven types and twenty-seven varieties in 1786, seventy-three types and one hundred and sixty-four varieties in 1787, and twenty-five types and thirty-five varieties in 1788. Of course, the variation in most of this number must be very slight indeed; and would not be noticed, except by the enthusiastic collector.

1786. — New Jersey authorized the issue of copper coins in 1786, and they were coined for about three years. They are called by numismatists “*Nova Cæsarea*,” from the legend upon its obverse.

There were from forty to fifty varieties of this piece coined during the years 1786, '87, '88. The Society have eight of these varieties in their cabinet.

1787. — There are also good specimens of two kinds of New-York coppers; viz., the “*Immunis Columbia*” and the “*Nova Eborac*,” so called from the inscriptions upon them. Both these coins were issued in the year 1787, and are quite rare, — the former selling at auction in New York, in 1859, for five dollars and twenty-five cents; and the latter, for two dollars and seventy-five cents.

The first legally authorized copper coin of the United-States Government was issued in 1787. It is usually called the “*Franklin cent*,” from the fact that the legend, “*Mind your business*,” was attributed to him. There are fine specimens of this coin in the cabinet. The following is a description of this piece: —

DEVICE. — A dial, with the hours upon the face, and the sun above it; with “*Fugio*” on the left, and the date 1787 on the right.

LEGEND. — “*Mind your business.*”

REVERSE. — Thirteen circles joined together, forming a large circle; in the centre of which, a smaller circle, with “*UNITED STATES*” around it; and, in the middle, “*WE ARE ONE.*”

The very fine Massachusetts cents and half-cents in this collection are of the issue authorized by the State in 1786 ; but they were not coined till the year 1787.

The device upon one side of these coins is that which was upon the seal of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay ; viz., an Indian chief, with his bow and arrow. Upon the reverse is the American eagle. Fine copies of the Massachusetts coppers are highly prized by collectors, and bring from one to four dollars each.

1793. — The Society have a fine set of the United-States cents, from the first year of their coinage (1793) to the present time : many of them are uncirculated, and all are in good condition. Some of these pieces are very rare. A good specimen, of the issue of 1793, sold, at a late sale in Philadelphia, for seventeen dollars and fifty cents ; one of 1799, for thirteen dollars.

The cents of the years 1804–9 are also very rare, and sell at auction for from one to five dollars.

A collection of the United-States cents, in such fine condition as those belonging to the Society, is of great value.

The collection of United-States half-cents is quite small ; but it embraces some rare pieces, — among them the issues of 1793–4, which sell for from one to four dollars.

There are in this cabinet a few of the Washington

cents and tokens, which are now attracting so much attention and interest among collectors.

I find a fair specimen of the rare Washington cent of 1791, which sells as high as twenty-five dollars, and is considered as one of the rarest of these pieces.

This cent has upon its obverse a fine head of Washington in military costume, with the words "Washington, President," and the date 1791. Reverse, a spread eagle, with the words "Unum E Pluribus" upon a scroll held in its beak: in one claw, an olive branch; in the other, thirteen arrows; and on its breast a shield, with the words "One Cent."

The Washington button, which is also quite rare, has upon its face a circle of thirteen rings, with the initials of one of the thirteen original States in each, and "G. W." in the centre, with the legend "Long live the President!" round the initials in the centre.

There are also two varieties of the Washington cent for 1792, both very rare. A very fine impression of one of these sold at Cogan's Philadelphia sale, the present year, for sixty-four dollars.

Besides those Washington pieces already mentioned, the cent of 1783, and two or three small medals, are all that are now in this collection; but it is hoped that the friends of the Society may be disposed to assist in increasing the number of Washington pieces.

I find but very few of the many business-tokens which have been issued in the United States. This

department of the cabinet can be largely increased with but little trouble and expense.

Among the business-tokens are very fine copies of the "Talbot, Allum, & Lee," issued in 1794. They were issued, by the company whose name they bear, in the years 1794 and '95, and are now considered rare. This firm were engaged in the India trade ; and their place of business was in Pearl Street, New York. This token is interesting, as being the second business-card, issued in this form, in the United States ; that of "Motts, Jewellers," being the first. An interesting account of these two tokens has been published by Charles I. Bushnell, of New York.

There are a few American medals and political tokens in the cabinet, but none of such rarity as to be worthy of particular mention here.

The whole number of pieces in the American department of this cabinet is one hundred and ninety-seven ; which includes a few silver coins, and is exclusive of quite a number of duplicates.

In closing this brief article, the writer would say, that it is not claimed to be, nor was it intended, as a complete or perfect report upon this collection of coins, but more as a source of information, to the members of the Society and others interested, of the number and value of the coins in their cabinet ; and, if he shall have done any thing to awaken an interest in the subject of numismatics among the members of the Society and those interested in its welfare, he will

feel that he has in some measure accomplished his purpose.

The following pieces are wanted by the Society to complete their collection of American coins : —

New-England shilling and sixpence.
 Lord-Baltimore shilling and sixpence.
 Granby coppers.
 United-States bar cent.
 Tory cent, "Immune Columbia," 1785.
 Kentucky cent, 1791.
 United-States half-cents since 1830.
 Carolina half-penny, 1694.
 New-England half-penny, 1694.
 Continental medal, white metal.
 Annapolis sixpence and threepence.
 New-York "Nova Eboracensis."
 North-American token, 1781.
 United-States pattern-pieces.
 And any Washington cents, medals, or tokens.

REPORT OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

THE Publishing Committee have but a brief and informal Report to make at this time. The volume of Transactions, committed to the press about a year since, has been printed since the last meeting of the Society. Of this volume, which closes the labors of the present Publishing Committee, it would be superfluous here to speak, as copies are, without doubt, in the hands of most of the members. With the exception of Josselyn's "New England's Rarities" (reprinted from the scarce edition of 1672), elaborately and admirably edited by Professor Tuckerman, the book will be found to consist of original papers, now for the first time printed.

A few observations may be permitted concerning materials for future publication.

One of the purposes for which this Society was founded is the collection and preservation of antiquities concerning the aborigines of this continent. Reference is made in the last published Proceedings

of the Society to a paper exhibited at the last meeting by Mr. J. Wingate Thornton; being a manuscript letter of Experience Mayhew to Judge Paul Dudley, in 1722, on the peculiarities of the Indian language. This paper, as prepared for publication by Mr. Thornton, will, it is believed, find an appropriate place in a future volume of the Transactions.

Among the manuscripts in the archives of this Society is a portion of the Journal, or Diary, of Cotton Mather. It is in parts for the years 1692, 1699, 1703, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1717 (seven years). From the published Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, there are in the library of that institution portions of this Diary for the years 1681 (which lacks one or more leaves at the beginning), 1683, 1685, 1686, 1693, 1697, 1698, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1705, 1706, the conclusion of 1718, 1721, and 1724 (fifteen years). If we may suppose this Diary to have been commenced by Mather in 1681, — the earliest portion known to us being of that year, when the writer was but eighteen years of age, — and to have been continued by him from year to year till his decease, after the manner of the parts now extant, there would seem to be twenty-five years wanting. It is possible that scattered portions or fragments exist elsewhere, as each year's record embraced a separate volume; and it would be gratifying to add to the above lists.

This Journal of Mather has never been published, although extracts have been made from it from time

to time ; and perhaps exceptions might be made to certain parts of it, as improper, useless, and uninteresting. Yet we think that much of it, and perhaps the larger portion, would be found to be valuable, and full of interest. Although there is a great deal about himself, his illuminations, his resolves, and his struggles, the special providences by which he was constantly surrounded and upheld, yet these furnish in many respects a good illustration of the faith and religious condition of that period. Not that Cotton Mather was in all respects a representative man. He was rather *sui generis* ; and his Journal, in which he has apparently poured himself out without reserve, taken as a whole, is a psychological curiosity, and gives an excellent index to his character. There is, besides, a sufficient reference to public characters and events to make the work valuable in a strictly historical point of view ; and we venture to express the hope, that either the Antiquarian Society or the Historical Society will take some steps towards the publication of what now remains of the manuscript, or of such selections from it as might be deemed judicious.

Dr. J. G. Kohl, a German and a writer of distinction, was engaged some few years since, by the gentlemen connected with the Coast Survey, to write the geographical history of this continent ; with the expectation that the work, when finished, would be published by the Government. Dr. Kohl entered upon this labor under circumstances the most favora-

ble, and pursued it with all the ardor and enthusiasm so characteristic of scholars of his nation. The work was completed by him, and embraces an account of all the known voyages made to this continent, from the time of Columbus to the landing from the "Mayflower." It contains a minute account of the circumstances attending the setting-forth of each voyage, the purpose for which it was projected, and by whom; the direction, the land-fall, &c. There was also prepared, to accompany the text, copies of all the original maps of the coast, which were the result of these various maritime expeditions.

We regret to add that this work of Dr. Kohl yet remains in manuscript; it not having been published agreeably to the expectation at the time it was undertaken. Soon after its completion, the author left this country, and has since been residing in Europe. In the opinion of those who have examined the work, its publication would be a valuable addition to the geographical history of this continent, — supplying what is now a desideratum in this department of our literature; and the Publishing Committee have taken some steps to ascertain where the manuscript now is, and to see if its publication would be practicable by the Antiquarian Society.

The Committee cannot conclude this brief Report without referring to the publication of the Calendar of all the papers in the State-Paper Office in London, relating to the early history of America down to

the year 1688, now in course of publication under the direction of Mr. Sainsbury ; although the Report of the Council, which has just been read, has anticipated all that need be said on that subject. The specimen of this Calendar, of only sixteen pages, which now lies upon the table, shows the rich materials deposited in that office, and will serve as a key to unlock these abundant treasures.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee.

CHARLES DEANE.

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AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

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1861

no. 35

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE
HALL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN BOSTON,

April 24, 1861.



BOSTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,
22, SCHOOL STREET.
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PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 24, AT THE HALL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN BOSTON.

THE room was well filled with members present ; the President, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, in the chair.

Hon. EBENEZER TORREY was chosen, *pro tempore*, Recording Secretary, to act as such until the office shall be permanently filled.

The President read the Report of the Council.

The Treasurer read his Report.

The Librarian read his Report.

On motion of Judge THOMAS, these Reports were accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion ; and, in allusion to the notice of the late Chief-Justice Shaw contained in the Report of the Council, that gentleman spoke, with great feeling and eloquence, as follows : —

"It seems but yesterday, Mr. President, that the Commonwealth, through the voices of the Bar and the Executive departments, expressed her sense of the loss of her most eminent magistrate: and it seems but an hour since she has had to express her sense of the loss of a great man. For great as was the magistrate, Mr. President, I shall always feel that the man was greater. — Lemuel Shaw greater than even the venerable chief-justice. With some roughness of exterior, a nobler, truer man did not grace his generation. In him, however, sir, the man was always subordinate to the magistrate. — feeling and passion subordinate to that simplest yet firmest sense of duty. And, with this little roughness of exterior, he always reminded me of those nuggets of California, — through and through, solid gold.

"I never knew a man who had so large sense of natural equity; and yet, with this, he was always the servant, and never professed to be wiser than the law he was set to administer. With the most admirable judgment, with powers of reason in discussion, with a subtlety of logic quite unequalled among men whom I have known, he retained to the very last the docility of childhood; and those who knew him will always recur to this childlike character of his nature. With a persistent love of freedom, with a hatred of slavery and oppression in every form, how inflexibly he always stood by the Constitution he had sworn to support! And with the strongest sense of justice, Mr. President, we have yet often seen, when the great magistrate had to pronounce sentence, that the man and brother was literally convulsed in sorrow and in sympathy. Better than almost any man I have known, he stood the severest of all tests, — the more nearly you got to him, the more thoroughly you knew him, the greater, wiser, better man and judge he seemed to you. He was great on the bench; he was great in the books: but it was only in the consultation-room that you felt the variety and extent of his resources.

"This is not the time nor the place for any attempt at analysis of his character; but even in the midst of this great awakening, this resurrection of the people to a new sense of love of country,

it does seem to me a duty to pay one brief tribute at the grave of the beloved dead. We may indeed thank God for such a life,—so long, so useful, so beneficent, so happy. And also, Mr. President, we may thank God for such a departure; for the full, ripe ear gathered to the granary of God; for the just old man, old indeed, but with the eye undimmed and the strength unbroken,—that just man, passing, as we may believe, into the assembly of the just made perfect.”

An interesting and animated discussion took place concerning various matters suggested by the Reports, in which Mr. FOLSOM, President SPARKS, Mr. LIVERMORE, President FELTON, Judge THOMAS, Mr. GRAY, Rev. Mr. HALE, and others, participated; after which the Society proceeded to the election of members.

The following-named gentlemen, having been duly recommended by the Council, were elected to membership:—

Hon. EDWARD MELLEN	of Worcester.
Mr. PORTER C. BLISS	New Haven, Conn.
Prof. DANIEL WILSON, LL.D. . . .	Toronto, C.W.
L. A. H. LATOUR, Esq.	Montreal, C.E.

Dr. GEORGE CHANDLER, and NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., were appointed a Committee to audit the account of the Treasurer.

The meeting was then dissolved.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

IN PLACE of a more acceptable paper from one of the
 honored members of the Council, which is
 wanting by the casualty of temporary sickness, the
 Council respectfully presents to the American Anti-
 Slavery Society this stated Semi-annual Report of the
 condition and doings of the Association. The Report
 of the Treasurer, Hon. Henry Chapin, taken as part
 of this Report, plainly shows the state of the finances.
 It appears that the most important of the funds, —
 the Librarian's and General Fund, — which alone is
 applicable to the Librarian's salary, the heating,
 lighting, repairs, and similar expenditures, is insuffi-
 cient, and must inevitably be diminished. The Col-
 lection Fund, the Book-binding Fund, and the Pub-
 lishing Fund, may be strengthened by inaction and
 delay ; but the apothegm of Cicero, *Magnum rectital
 sit parsimonia*, cannot be applied to the Librarian's
 and General Fund. The outgoings of this must be
 as free and constant as the circulation of the blood ;

and their cessation would cause the death of the Association. Among many generous supporters, the friend has not yet appeared, whose well-directed bounty toward this fund will give to the maturity of this Society more than the energy and efficiency of youth.

The Council gladly adopts the Report of Samuel F. Haven, Esq., the Librarian, as part of this Report; for it presents the more important doings of the Society: and the Society will not fail to accomplish its object, while it gives occasion to the various and valuable labors which Mr. Haven has connected with his official duty. The Council has the opportunity to know that there is no decrease in the number and importance of the applications made to Mr. Haven for the facts and opinions resulting from his own studies, as well as for direction to the contents of the library. That the members and friends of the Society have not been inattentive to its welfare, is apparent from the large addition, to the library, of four hundred and ninety-nine volumes, and ten hundred and thirty-three pamphlets; which has been obtained with an expenditure from the Collection Fund of no more than thirty-five dollars. But the mass of this addition is not the measure of its worth. By the care and suggestion of the Librarian, many volumes have been added which give value and completeness to other books, which lay disregarded and useless on the shelves.

The origin, the peculiarities, and the languages of the aborigines of North America are objects of study, to which the members of this Society have considered themselves bound to give their earliest and constant attention. The first volume of the "*Archæologia Americana*" contains the copious work of Mr. Caleb Atwater, an indefatigable member of this Society, on the Indians in and near the Valley of the Ohio. This treatise was formerly attacked and depreciated; but it has gained respect from the support of subsequent and independent researches. The larger part of the second volume of the "*Archæologia Americana*" is occupied by a synopsis of the North-American Indian tribes, and vocabularies of their languages, from the pen of Albert Gallatin, a member of this Society, whose accurate scholarship adorned every subject that he treated. This Society must remember with high satisfaction, not only the privilege of publishing a book of such eminent authority, but also that the book was completed by the learned author in the Society's hall, for the advantage of using the rare materials of the library. The result of all that has been done, to ascertain the history and condition of these aborigines before the incursion of the Europeans, is obscure and unsatisfactory: but the languages are more definite objects, on which, throughout the existence of this Society, and particularly in later years, much labor of learned men, in and for the Society, has been expended, of which the fruit is immature;

but it is hoped that it will not be ultimately lost. It would be improper to give a public detail of efforts of this kind, which have excited much interest and expectation ; but the same reserve is not necessary in regard to the valuable service liberally offered by Porter C. Bliss, Esq., of New Haven, in transferring to this Society large and important vocabularies of Indian languages which he has prepared, and in making other acquisitions of the same kind for the Society in his travels in the West.

Under authority of votes of the Society at its last meeting, the President and Secretary furnished to Henry Ward Poole, Esq., a general letter of introduction, to be used by him in his travels in Mexico, to facilitate his search among the antiquities and historical treasures of that country, for the benefit of this Society. Mr. Poole was known to members as a man of integrity and learning ; and his liberal offer to promote the objects of the Society, in the opportunities that might come in his way, was thankfully accepted. There is some hope that documents, which will throw light on the condition of the country before the conquest of Cortez, may be found in the monasteries or other depositories of Mexico. The recent attack against the statements of the honored historian Prescott, in regard to the wealth and civilization of the kingdom of Montezuma, however that attack has been sustained, has excited an eagerness for a fuller knowledge of early Mexican history,

which it would be an appropriate service of this Society in any degree to supply. Correspondence has been held with Mr. Poole, which shows that he has not been inattentive to the wishes of this Society. He is compelled to wait for the movement of political revolution, which at first hinders, and may in the end facilitate, his inquiries and acquisitions. Mr. Poole will also endeavor to obtain the vocabularies and grammars of the living languages of the native tribes of that country, which have been prepared by the earnest studies of ecclesiastics. A few of these have been brought out of the country by the wise care of travellers; but they are generally withheld from public use. To recover the buried intellectual treasures of the past is a gain of little worth in comparison with acquiring the keys which will unlock the hearts of men who are secluded and isolated by a speech known only among themselves. Without the power of passing from the native tongue to the better and more widely used language which is to be taught, the labor of those who have attempted to establish civilization and Christianity among the aborigines has been slow, unrespected, and attended with little success.

Some labor has been devoted by several members, and especially by Mr. Haven, to the preparation for publication of valuable manuscripts belonging to the Society. One of these, mentioned by Mr. Haven in his Report, is supposed to be unique in this country, and very important to a knowledge of the obscure pe-

riod which terminated the Colonial relation of Massachusetts ; but it was found to need the elucidation of the official documents, which, on the departure of Gov. Andros, were hurried over to England, and there disappeared from view. The hope has been disappointed, that the archives of Massachusetts would, without delay, be enriched by the possession of copies of Massachusetts Colonial documents in England, among which the desired documents might be found. In obedience to the vote passed by this Society at its last meeting, the authorized Committee presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts a memorial, asking that provision be made for procuring authentic manuscript copies of all unprinted documents relating to Massachusetts in the Colonial period ; and that such copies, when obtained, should be deposited in the archives of the State. The memorial was received with favor by high authority, and by the intelligent Committee on Education, to which it was referred. In accordance with it, a resolve, authorizing the Governor to accomplish the object, was passed to its last stage in the Senate ; but, in the House of Representatives, it was rejected by a majority of six, on some suggestion of saving expense. The effort of this Society is obstructed ; but it will not be ultimately defeated. The eminent historical scholars who advocated the adoption of the measure, the influential members of the State Government, and other lovers of learning, by whom the proposition is known and

appreciated, will not neglect to urge constantly and successfully the claims set forth in the memorial, that the measure is necessary for preserving precious documents which are now exposed to mutilation and destruction ; that it would be honorable to the State, and just to the memory of the Fathers ; that it would be within the official duty " to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences ;" that it is favored with unusual facilities at this time ; and that it may be accomplished by a very trifling expenditure, while it would furnish a hoard of wealth to untravelled writers and critics of the history of the ancient Commonwealth.

The systematic examination of the documents hidden in the State-paper offices of Great Britain, and the excellent calendar of them now in course of publication, have given a strong impulse to antiquarian researches, and produced a more general conviction of their worth. There are already many skilful explorers of the veins which have been pointed out. It is announced that the " Life of Lord Bacon," which is yet to be published, with James Spedding's admirable edition of the works of that " wisest, brightest of mankind," will be largely indebted to the State-paper offices, and other such repositories, for the evidence by which the reputation of Bacon will be cleared from the foul epithet which was invented in the bitter rivalry of contemporaries, and has been perpetuated by the sparkling antithesis of an unscrupulous

poet. The "Personal History of Lord Bacon," by Mr. William Hepworth Dixon, appears to be a sketch of the evidence which will be more fully given by Mr. Spedding. This volume has excited much interest, as a generous attempt to remove undeserved prejudice against a most instructive writer; but Mr. Dixon, by his exaggerations, and by claiming for his hero an exemption from contemporary influences, and even from human weakness, which the loosely cited authorities do not prove, may stir up and inflame the uncharitable judgments which he desired to extinguish. The rhetoric of the book would have been intolerable to the refined taste of Lord Bacon, who can have no better advocate than his own record of pure and noble thoughts.

The brilliant and complete history of the Netherlands, by J. Lothrop Motley, LL.D., a member of this Society, is enriched by acquisitions from the public offices and private deposits of Great Britain, and from similar repositories in Holland and Spain. From recesses never explored by previous writers of history, he has brought the light that has dispelled errors, and given a fuller view of facts already known. A notable instance of this is his account of the Spanish Armada, in which he shows that the danger to England was not exaggerated at the time, and that the much-vaunted and imperfect defences of the boastful queen were insufficient to afford the protection which was given by providential occurrences.

It is thought proper to make here a brief record of a recent historical transaction which took place in Worcester, Mass., near and within the range of view from the Antiquarian Hall.

Col. Timothy Bigelow Lawrence, of Boston, a member of this Society, has erected in an ancient burial-ground, now surrounded by the Central Park of Worcester, a beautiful and graceful monument to commemorate the virtues and patriotic services of his maternal great-grandfather, Col. Timothy Bigelow, an officer in the American Revolution. The burial-place is a slight elevation of ground ; and, with reverent tenderness, the surface over the graves had been smoothed and turfed, and planted with trees, after each grave had been marked by laying the inscription-stone over it. Over Col. Bigelow's grave, this monument was placed. The structure, designed by Mr. George Snell of Boston, is in the English-Gothic style of the thirteenth century ; and it is elegantly wrought of white Italian marble, and appropriately inscribed. Its height, above the slightly raised earth, is twenty-two feet. And he was worthy for whom all this was done ; for he was foremost and faithful in the cause of his country. On receiving intelligence of the first struggle for national independence at Concord and Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, Timothy Bigelow, then a captain, voluntarily and instantly started for the field of conflict, and there remained in

faithful and able service until he had a share of the crowning glory of the surrender at Yorktown, when he took leave of Washington, and other such noble friends and associates, and returned to his humble home at the side of his forge-shop, rich in the admiring regards of the brave and wise, laden with no spoils of brother-countryman or brother-man, and not even possessing the small pittance of his promised pay, to die in the extreme bitterness of poverty. Those efforts of the patriot which have gained him admiration and a glorious name are probably not those from which his country derived most advantage. In years before the first military resistance, in circles of congenial spirits around his own forge, in the shop of Nathan Baldwin, and in the barns of Samuel Curtis and other zealous men, the ammunition, in which alone the patriots were abundantly supplied, was elaborated, — the principles which sustained the spirit of liberty, and the spirit of liberty which will propel those principles round the earth to the end of time. Col. Lawrence, the great grandson, asked permission to transfer this monument to the government of the city, to be the object of their care ; and, in answer, the city government made arrangements for such a ceremonial as should indicate an appreciation of the sacred trust. On the 19th of April, 1861, the eighty-sixth anniversary of the day, when, in this township, two thousand poor villagers had watched with pain and anxiety the bold

departure of the patriot, a prosperous population of twenty-five thousand eagerly poured forth to honor his memory by decorated streets, through which a military and civic procession passed to the new monument. It undesignedly happened, under the municipal arrangements, that with the exception of Tyler Bigelow, Esq., of Watertown, a highly respected and venerable gentleman, and a nephew of the patriot, who merely stated a spirit-stirring reminiscence of his uncle, all persons, invited guests and citizens, whose voices were heard in these services, are members of this Society. After a solemn invocation of the divine blessing by Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D., Col. Timothy Bigelow Lawrence stated his purpose, and presented the monument to the Mayor, with such directness and good taste, that the remembrance of his relationship added only the grace of filial duty to his patriotic liberality. The Mayor, Hon. Isaac Davis, accepted the sacred trust in an address of impressive dignity, in which he happily drew from the honored memories of the past the best lessons for conduct in the fearful perils of the present. Among other spirit-stirring and appropriate addresses, it will not be invidious to take notice of the tribute of praise from one of the senior members of the Council of this Society, which, fresh as a wreath of his own amaranth, was as full of fruit for the living as of grateful adornment for the dead.

It is an appropriate and salutary, though a sad

custom, to take notice of those members who have rendered to the Society their last services in their honored and instructive memories. On the 20th of January last, Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass., one of the earliest and most assiduous members, was removed from the labors of this life. He was born in Boston, on the 15th of August, 1782. His connection with this Society was full of cordial and acceptable service. He held the office of a member of the Council from 1820 to 1853, with no idea of sinecure ; and his constant attendance at the meetings of the Society was conspicuous, and his gifts were frequent. His last gift to the Society was an original manuscript of notes of sermons by Rev. Daniel Russell, of Charlestown, Mass., who died, in an early youth of great promise, in 1679. These notes were an interesting addition to a valuable collection of such papers already possessed. The earnest and loving tone, and the directness and impressive brevity, of the Christian teachings of Dr. Lowell, especially in the decline of his life, often suggested the comparison with the beloved disciple ; and in consistency with this resemblance, on the first Sunday of this year, and the fifty-fifth anniversary of his settlement, though oppressed with extreme feebleness, he sent, to the parish that had so long revered him as a spiritual guide, a message of Christian love and admonition ; and, on the second Sunday after, he passed from earth. He was eminent as a lover and

promoter of learning, and exercised a wide-spread influence as a teacher of Christian piety and charity.

On the eighth day of February last, John Wakefield Francis, M.D., LL.D., died at his residence, in the city of New York, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was an early member of this Society, and, forty-one years ago, held the office of one of the Receivers from New York, to collect the annual payment then required from members; and he continued to recognize his membership by gifts and by strong expressions of regard. The engrossing profession in which he was eminent and successful in the highest degree, by making grateful patients to become lifelong friends, occupied but a part of his active energy. Without subjecting himself to the details of the sciences, he was distinguished for the impulse which he gave to scientific pursuits. In assemblies in his own city for the promotion of learning, benevolence, or any public benefit, his conspicuous form was always looked for, and his voice was often heard to give direction and progress to the movement. The intelligence, brilliancy, and quaintness of his address, aided by his sympathetic spirit, and by a power which one of his friends has termed "personal magnetism," gave him an intimate acquaintance with many eminent men, whose peculiarities it was his delight to describe in formal biographies, and in incidental illustrations of his writings and his conversation.

His speeches and writings on a great variety of topics, which he considered to be interesting to New York or more widely important, were numerous; and they always attracted attention. They have been printed in every form, — as separate publications, as additions to larger works, and as parts of periodical literature. The few remarks that are here devoted to Dr. Francis are thought to be historically due to a man who has set his mark upon his time. It is understood that his biography will be written by an intimate friend, who knew all his excellent, peculiar, and engaging qualities, and the whole course of his life; and who will give to this welcome subject all the graphic power, which has established the highest reputation among the living essayists of America. In connection with the biography, there will be four volumes of the selected writings of Dr. Francis, which will be interesting and valuable. It is hoped, that in these volumes will be included a full catalogue of the writings of Dr. Francis, with a statement of the date and occasion of each, and a reference to the place where each may be found; so that the inquirer may be able to trace the intellectual movement of New York, so far as it was indicated by one who felt while he directed its current.

This Society has also occasion to take notice of the loss of another member, in the decease of Pardon Dexter Tiffany, Esq., on the 14th of February last, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He may be

spoken of as having resided in St. Louis, Mo., and in Worcester, Mass.: for he passed the more active part of his life in the first-named city, and retained there the real estate acquired by his practice in the profession of law and by advantageous investments; and, in the few last years, his family residence was in Worcester. In this Society he is pleasantly remembered for a speech on the influence of free institutions on the character and duty of a historian, which he made at the meeting of the Society called to take notice of the death of the lamented William H. Prescott, when he presented his views with a spirit and originality as well suited to his own temperament as to his congenial Western habits. He is also gratefully remembered as one of the largest contributors to the Publication Fund of this Society.

A most honored member of this Society, and one of the foremost men of America, Hon. Lemuel Shaw, LL.D., late Chief-Justice of Massachusetts, died on the 30th of March last. Six months before this event, while in the full possession of his powers, and with the same wisdom with which he had exercised those powers, he voluntarily put off "the judge's robe," laid down his honorable burden, and retired to the chamber of infirmity, not to "wrap himself for pleasant dreams," but to expect the early summons to higher duties, for which his Christian faith had taught him to prepare. Judge Shaw was born in Barnstable, Mass., on the 9th of January,

1781. The news of every day comes fraught with the eulogies of admiring associates in his learned profession, and of the eloquent and gifted through the land, on the life and character of this great and good man. The attempt to vie with these affectionate tributes would be improper in this Report; but the relation of the solemn event to this Society should not be overlooked. Before Judge Shaw was elected a member, he freely manifested his respect for this Society, and his wish to promote its welfare. But the especial interest of this Society was not limited by considerations of fraternal service. As a leading member of the government of the largest and most richly endowed and amply provided university of America, and a prominent man among the scholars of the continent, he exercised a salutary influence for this and every other association for the furtherance of learning. And more than this: in the darkness of the present time, when many in short-sighted wickedness attempt to destroy, and many from weakness are willing to surrender, the national bond of the United States, as being no better than the prophet's girdle, which was "good for nothing," this Society must regard with the intensest grief and alarm the removal of another of the supporting columns of the State. Truly "judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off." In the fullest tide of prosperity, the nation has been brought to the verge of ruin, and the hope of stabi-

law for popular governments seems to be extinguished for ever, by the designed and contemptuous violation of that attribute which it was the glory of the Chief-Justice to represent and enforce. How appropriate to the hour and the man are the calm and earnest words of Daniel Webster! — “Justice is the great interest of man on earth. Wherever her temple stands, and so long as it is duly honored, there is a foundation for social security, general happiness, and the improvement and progress of our race. And whoever labors in this edifice with usefulness and distinction; whoever clears its foundations, strengthens its pillars, adorns its entablatures, or contributes to raise its august dome still higher in the skies, — connects himself, in name, fame, and character, with that which is and must be as durable as the frame of human society.”

For the Council.

STEPHEN SALISBURY.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society respectfully submits the following Report:—

<i>Librarian's and General Fund, Oct. 22, 1860</i>	\$20,899.41
Received for dividends and interest since	689.50
	<u>\$21,588.91</u>
Deduct payments for fuel	\$89.25
" " for salary and incidental expenses	684.69
	<u>773.94</u>
Present amount of Librarian's and General Fund	<u>\$20,814.97</u>
<i>Collection and Research Fund, Oct. 22, 1860</i>	\$8,383.78
Received for dividends and interest since	287.50
	<u>\$8,671.28</u>
Deduct interest paid on bonds purchased	\$20.83
" payment for incidental expenses	11.25
	<u>32.08</u>
Present amount of Collection and Research Fund	<u>\$8,639.20</u>
<i>Bookbinding Fund, Oct. 22, 1860</i>	\$6,116.59
Received for dividends and interest since	205.50
	<u>\$6,322.09</u>
Deduct payment for bookbinding	\$99.86
" " for incidental expenses	99.88
	<u>199.74</u>
Present amount of Bookbinding Fund	<u>\$6,122.35</u>
<i>Publishing Fund, Oct. 22, 1860</i>	\$5,881.04
Received for dividends and interest since	310.50
	<u>\$6,191.54</u>
Deduct payment for publishing	\$58.95
" interest paid upon purchased bonds	62.49
	<u>121.44</u>
Present amount of Publishing Fund	<u>\$6,070.10</u>

The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in —

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$1,000.00
Blackstone Bank Stock	500.00
Citizens' " "	1,500.00
Fitchburg " "	600.00
Massachusetts Bank Stock	500.00
North " "	500.00
Oxford " "	400.00
Quinsigamond " "	2,300.00
Shawmut " "	2,700.00
Worcester " "	1,100.00
Central " "	100.00
Northern Railroad (N.H.) Stock, twelve shares	615.00
Three Notes with Mortgage	8,000.00

\$20,615.00

Cash due the Treasurer 03

\$20,614.97*The Collection and Research Fund is invested in —*

Bank of North America Stock	\$500.00
Bank of Commerce Stock	500.00
Oxford Bank Stock	200.00
Webster " "	500.00
Worcester Bank Stock	500.00
Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad Bonds	300.00
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock, eight shares	410.00
Three Notes with Mortgage	3,700.00
Norwich and Worcester Bonds	1,000.00
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer	129.20

8,639.20*The Bookbinding Fund is invested in —*

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$2,500.00
Webster Bank Stock	2,500.00
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	300.00
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock, ten shares	512.50
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer	309.85

6,122.35*The Publishing Fund is invested in —*

Central Bank Stock	\$500.00
City " "	300.00
Mechanics' Bank Stock	500.00
National " "	400.00
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	300.00
Shawmut " "	500.00
Note	500.00
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds	3,000.00
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer	70.10

6,070.10Aggregate of the four Funds

\$41,646.62

HENRY CHAPIN,
*Treasurer.*ANTIQUARIAN HALL, WORCESTER,
April 22, 1861.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

WHEN a member of this Society, who holds a distinguished place in the Senate of the United States, proposed that books which had been printed more than thirty years should be admitted free of duty, *a senator from Oregon* expressed the opinion, that a new edition of a book (of Shakspeare, for example) is better than any old one, and that a man who is fool enough to pay a great price for what can be had for a small one ought to pay the duty. In this opinion *a senator from North Carolina* concurred; and not only advanced the theory, that, "if all the books one hundred years old were destroyed, no valuable knowledge would be lost," but declared that "there is nothing in an old book, of any value, that has not been republished in our own time." *A senator from Missouri* also was clear, that "if a work has been published thirty years, and has not been introduced into the United States, it is sufficient evidence that

it is not fit to come here," and that, if introduced, "the reprint here is better than the original print in the foreign country;" adding some remarks not complimentary to the good sense of those who pay high prices for old manuscripts and original editions.

The proposition of Mr. Sumner, for admitting without duty such rare and ancient works as do not come in competition with American books, was accordingly rejected by the Senate.

The gentlemen whose opinions prevailed are doubtless conscious of being practical men, with no nonsense about them; taking enlarged views of things, and giving no factitious importance to matters of mere fancy in literature or in art. Those perceptions which they have not cultivated, are probably, in their estimation, the result of morbid or pampered tastes, which, to a healthy and comprehensive mind, seem petty or absurd. "Human nature is the same in all ages," they would say; "and if, in any sense, there is nothing *new* under the sun, there is certainly nothing *old* which has not been reproduced with improvement: simple ideas and naked facts are all that are worthy of being transmitted from one generation to another." From their point of observation, these opinions have a sound and sensible aspect, which commends them to large classes of the community who are absorbed in the cares and duties of daily business-life. *De non apparentibus et de non existentibus, eadem est lex*; and, where any mental or physical sense is deficient

or dormant, the utility or enjoyment of its exercise cannot, of course, be appreciated.

It is as an obstacle to the procurement of legislative aid and encouragement for literature and art, in their more æsthetical departments, that we have occasion to regret the existence of such a condition of public sentiment. It may sometimes be necessary for collectors to magnify their office, and assert their claims to be considered as engaged in a really useful and practical work ; taking care to do it seriously or sportively, as the character of their audience may require.

We may therefore say, that, practically, human nature is not the same at all times ; for its manifestations are always dependent upon surrounding circumstances and upon habits (which are a second nature), materially affecting the character of its operations. The coarse-grained and animally pugnacious Roman, and the refined and philosophical Greek, had different natures ; and the diversity exists, not only among various races, but among classes of the same people : and how the human nature of the gay and undevout Cavalier, and the human nature of the rigid and formal Puritan, would exhibit themselves in action, can be determined only by a study of each amidst their respective associations and influences.

There are also, practically, no such things as simple ideas and naked facts ; for ideas and facts are always found in combinations which affect their meaning, as

the elements of physical nature are always found combined in various relations and proportions that control the phenomena they present. All forms of thought, especially, which are transmitted through the imperfect and ever-changing medium of language, are liable to a misinterpretation of their exact sense ; for the coloring of a writer's perceptions, and the idioms of his expressions, belong to the historical period and the particular social position in which he wrote. Hence a modernized edition of an ancient book may lose the flavor of its wit, the delicate play of its fancy, the significance of its allusions, and the stand-point of its argument, without intending to omit any of its ideas or its facts. We need the aid of a thousand little circumstances contemporary with an author to place our minds in full *rappor*t with his mind ; and among these may be the merely mechanical incidents of an original edition.

The allusion to Shakspeare, by the senator from Oregon, as of most value in its latest forms of publication, is an unfortunate illustration of his theory ; for surely no work has suffered more from pretentious commentators and reckless amendments, and there is no writer in whom the nicer shades of meaning require for their accurate interpretation a more careful study of the precise modes of expression, as well as the habits of thought, peculiar to the age and the society in which he lived. If a matter is worth understanding at all, it is worth comprehending fully

and correctly, with the aid of every thing that may serve to explain or illustrate.

I think it is an Italian diplomatist who has recorded his method of ascertaining what effect his own views would have upon another whom he wished to influence. He was accustomed, by a strong effort of imagination, to throw himself into the figure of that person ; to fancy himself possessed of the same features, moulded into the same expression ; as standing in the same attitudes, speaking in the same voice, occupying the same social or political station, and even wearing the same fashion of dress. By such means, he was able to produce a like conformity in the current of his thoughts, and the general character of his mental impressions ; causing his own mind to work through the machinery of manners and person, which are the natural language of a man, and the physical signs of his metaphysical constitution : thus applying the art of the poet and the dramatist to a practical business-purpose ; as many persons doubtless do, without being conscious of a special effort.

The least imaginative of common-sense men will, perhaps, admit that it is desirable for an historian to derive his information from original papers, or even from original manuscripts ; and to surround himself with all the accessories that may enable him to present a perfect picture of the times which are the subject of his narrative. Our own countrymen have

furnished striking examples of the manner in which European history may be placed in a new aspect, vivified and illuminated by the light which genius has evolved from obscure documents that have lain in their dust undisturbed by less diligent chroniclers, who were content to take their facts from second-hand authorities. It is no more than just that similar opportunities should be afforded to future investigators who shall seek to illustrate the phases of human progress and national development that have occurred and are occurring on this new continent. While institutions like this are gathering the seemingly unimportant and promiscuous materials, which, undergoing a process of assimilation in our libraries, serve to reconstruct the whole body of history; to reproduce its various parts, even to the minuter details of its organization; to show, not only how the brain of the community wrought, and with what sentiments its heart pulsated, but how the minor functions of its daily life were performed, — it is not unreasonable to ask of those who are intrusted with the administration of public affairs so much co-operation as will secure the collection and preservation of public records.

When Hutchinson reached that portion of his "History of Massachusetts" which relates to the administration of Sir Edmund Andros, he was obliged to explain the incompleteness of his account of that important period by saying in a note, "There are no public records from the dissolution of the old

charter government in 1686 until the restoration of it in 1689. If there was any book of records, it was secreted or destroyed. I cannot find upon any of the files a list of Sir Edmund's Council. By accident, I met with a list of their names upon a defensive leaf of an old Colony-law book ; which list I suppose to be genuine."

Some of the missing documents have been recovered ; and a copy of what purported to be the Records of the Governor and Council was obtained for the Commonwealth from England, a few years since, by Rev. Dr. Felt.

While the learned American annalist, Rev. Dr. Holmes, was an officer of this Society, he received an anonymous letter from Newburyport, accompanying a parcel of ancient manuscripts for the Society, which the donor said he had rescued from the flames, and which, if useful for nothing else, he thought might serve to light some antiquarian pipe ; to which purpose they came very near being devoted by himself.

Among these were several papers which are included in Hutchinson's collection ; and a copy of the commission to Andros, as Governor of New England, which had then never been printed. It has since been published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, in the seventh volume of their third series of Collections. Another document, which appears not to have attracted particular attention, as it is not

distinguished by a special entry upon our records, perhaps came with the same parcel. It proves to be the original minutes of proceedings at the meetings of Andros and his Council during the first four months of his administration, — the period of the organization and establishment of the new Government. It is in the handwriting of Randolph's clerk, with interlineations and additions by the Secretary himself. It commences with what may be regarded as an official list of the Council, and records the names of those present at each meeting. It shows that the records obtained from England by Mr. Felt are only an abstract of the doings of the Government, furnished in compliance with an order from the authorities at home. In that abstract, the votes and discussions are greatly abridged, some of them wholly omitted; while many meetings are passed by without a notice. These original minutes, so far as they go, were apparently used in the preparation of the abstract; for the word *stet* was written against many of the passages by the hand of the Secretary, implying a compilation from the contents of the manuscript.

It would be strange if there were not to be discovered, in English depositories, valuable documents to illustrate the public acts and private sentiments of that exciting epoch, commonly known as "the Usurpation." The able historian who has followed the fortunes of New England, with so much careful

research and philosophical analysis, till he has just reached this point of time, will unquestionably do ample justice to its dramatic interest. A burning sense of outrage at the manner in which political rights were abrogated, the title to property invalidated, and religious scruples treated with contempt and violence, while restrained from public expression by despotic force, must have found vent in private correspondence with influential friends in the mother-country, or in secret communications among themselves. It is not improbable that the period will at some time be made a special subject of study; and tracts and manuscripts, which the keen insight and liberal expenditure of Mr. Livermore and Mr. Deane have failed to detect or secure, may be sought for with anxious eagerness. Old books, old almanacs, old letters and diaries, whether they have paid a duty to the custom-house or not, have another duty to pay to the country whose history they tend to elucidate. To understand how our Puritan Fathers felt when the Old South Church was seized for Episcopal services, "and Goodman Needham, the sexton, though he had resolved to the contrary, was prevailed on to ring the bell and open the door at the Governor's command, — one Smith and Hill, joiner and shoemaker, being very busy about it," — it may be necessary to look into the unpublished diary of Judge Sewall; and, to really feel what they suffered from the humiliation as well

as the restraint of the press, it is advisable not merely to read this official order to the printer, —

“ Mr. GREEN, — I am commanded by Mr. Secretary Randolph to give you notice that you do not proceed to print any almanac whatever, without having his approbation of the same.

“ Yours, BEN BULLIVANT,” —

but to consult Tully’s ephemeris of the signs of the seasons and the signs of the times itself. We there find that Secretary Randolph’s approval meant, that the holidays of the Episcopal Church should be inserted in the calendar, for the first time in New England; that opposite the date of Jan. 30 should be entered the record, “ King Charles *murdered* ;” that, at the beginning of the almanac for 1687, there should be placed a list of English sovereigns since the Conquest, — omitting Cromwell, and ignoring the Commonwealth, — concluding with these lines : —

“ And may we look on monarchy, and sing,
‘ In health and peace long live great JAMES, our king ! ’ ”

Again : it was required to state, falsely, that when the judgment against the charter of the late Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, together with his majesty’s commission of government, were publicly read, they were received by persons of all conditions with general acceptance. Such portions of the almanac were sullenly printed, without a word of comment from the editor ; and were suddenly dropped, when, at the first inkling of a change of affairs in England, the people rose,

and displaced their oppressors. But what public or political proceedings can so significantly exemplify the mingled sentiments of hate and horror which prevailed toward the religious ceremonies that were forced upon them, as the story told by Cotton Mather of the girl possessed with a devil (bewitched) during the mysterious events which soon followed, who in the presence of the Bible was thrown into convulsions, but handled the Common Prayer Book with a sort of familiar pleasure !

The collections made for the Society since the last meeting in October comprise four hundred and ninety-nine books, ten hundred and thirty-three pamphlets, many newspapers in an unassorted condition, numerous minor forms of printed and written matters, and various coins and medals.

By the aid of the generous contribution of Charles C. Little, Esq., the Society has been put in possession of a copy of that valuable French work, "*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*," in forty-four handsomely bound volumes. From the continual donations of Frederic W. Paine, Esq., and his daughter, Mrs. Henry P. Sturgis, we have obtained seventy-one books and one hundred and ninety-five pamphlets, besides foreign newspapers, and an endless variety of broadsides, advertisements, handbills, &c., that will ultimately become of great interest. Nathaniel Paine, Esq., has presented twelve volumes, one hundred and eighteen

tracts, and many fugitive miscellanies ; and has not only continued his favors in the arrangement of our coins and medals, but added liberally to their number. Fourteen volumes and thirty-eight pamphlets, of much historical and scientific importance, have been received from the Academy Royal of Sciences at Lisbon. Ten books and twenty tracts, most of them of ancient date, and all quite valuable, were the gift of Rev. Dr. Sweetser, of Worcester. Among them is a fine black-letter copy of the first English translation of the *Cosmography* of Pomponius Mela, with the *Natural History* of Solinus, printed at London in 1590. William Lawton, Esq., of New Rochelle, N.Y., has contributed, among other things, four bound volumes of the *Transactions of the American Institute*, wanting in the library ; and numbers of papers containing Mr. Alexander S. Taylor's second series of " *California Notes*," embracing the " *Indianology* " of that part of the country. Fifteen volumes and seven tracts are the result of an exchange of the Society's publications for desirable works.

The Society is under great obligation to Hon. Dexter F. Parker, who, on the call of the President of the United States for military assistance, was probably the first citizen of Massachusetts who arrived in Washington to offer his services as a soldier ; having resigned his seat in the Legislature for that purpose. In a previous visit to Washington, Mr. Parker had taken great pains to devise means of

supplying the deficiencies in our set of Congressional documents. Eleven valuable books of our accessions are his private donation. Before his recent departure, notwithstanding the haste of preparation, he made, himself, a memorandum of documents required for the library, that he might take advantage of any opportunity to procure them. There were also other services proffered by him, which there may be occasion to refer to at another time.

A full list of donors will accompany this Report when it is printed. The expenditure for purchases has been very moderate in amount. Seventeen volumes of pictorial newspapers, and other periodical journals, have been obtained at the cost of the binding, which is new ; and a miscellaneous lot of books and pamphlets, the relics of a bookstore, were procured for a trifling consideration : while a few dollars have been expended upon new publications which it was deemed essential to possess. There has of late been a formidable competitor in the field, for what, in the absence of a better descriptive phrase, may be termed "the odds and ends of American literature and history ;" and, in a recent instance, your Librarian was disappointed to find that the British Museum had stretched one of its Briarean arms across the Atlantic, and grasped the waste-box of a country newspaper which he was about to secure.

That invaluable provision of our President, the

Binding Fund, has been drawn upon largely, and has greatly enriched our means of historical reference. With no small amount of care and labor, two hundred and ninety-three volumes of newspapers have been made up for the binder; and many more are in an advanced condition of forwardness. Particular attention has been paid to the supply of deficiencies in our earlier-bound volumes, for which a considerable amount of material had accumulated. Each volume has been carefully examined, and many serious gaps have happily been filled: involving the necessity, often, of rebinding the volume to make room for numerous additions; and, in other cases, tasking the binder's skill to insert the new numbers in their proper places.

So much has been said about newspapers in our late Reports, that it is not intended to make them a subject of particular comment at this time; but, in reference to the expense they occasion to the Society, it should be remembered that every well-preserved annual file previous to 1800 has a market-value, at recent quotations, of at least ten dollars, — the price increasing or diminishing as they recede or advance from that period. The earlier American newspapers are exceedingly scarce; and those of the era of the Revolution are so rare, that it is not easy to over-estimate their worth. Indeed, all that were printed when the importance of preserving them was less appreciated than it now is, will become objects of

emulation for their possession, in every prominent library of consultation.

Much hazard attends the practice of permitting these documents to be borrowed by persons at a distance, however respectable, and for whatever purpose.

Many years ago, a gentleman engaged in the preparation of a national work came to Worcester in search of materials. At his solicitation, he was allowed to take home with him nine volumes of Massachusetts, New-York, and Pennsylvania newspapers, ranging in their dates from 1769 to 1776, inclusive; giving a bond to return them within six months. Not only have they never been restored; but no reply has been vouchsafed to repeated applications for them, expressed in the most courteous and respectful terms. I am, however, happy in being able to state, that, upon a requisition recently made in person by a gentleman on behalf of the Society, the holder has consented to give them up; and, if events throw no obstacles in the way, they may ultimately be recovered.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. HAVEN.

SOURCES OF ACCESSIONS.

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Hon. Dexter F. Parker	"
Prof. A. D. Bache	Washington, D.C.
Hon. Henry Wilson	Natick.
The Mercantile-Library Association of San Francisco, Cal.	
Hon. John M. Earle	Worcester.
The City Bank	"
The Proprietors of the —	
Christian Watchman and Reflector.	
Boston Semiweekly Advertiser.	
Worcester Weekly Spy.	
Fitchburg Sentinel.	
Worcester Daily Times.	



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GENERAL

no. 363

JUN 23 1865

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER,

OCT. 21, 1861.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,

22, SCHOOL STREET.

1861.

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PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING, OCT. 21, 1861, AT THE HALL OF THE SOCIETY,
IN WORCESTER.

THERE was a large attendance of members ; Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, the President, in the chair.

The Recording Secretary read the record of proceedings at the semi-annual meeting in April.

Hon. PLINY MERRICK read the Report of the Council.

The Treasurer, Hon. HENRY CHAPIN, read his Report.

The Librarian read his Report.

On motion of Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, a paper referred to in the Report of the Council was read by the President.

On motion of Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, the several reports were accepted ; and, with the paper on the productions in sculpture of Michael Angelo, communicated by the President, were referred to the Com-

mittee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion.

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

“Resolved, That the thanks of the American Antiquarian Society are due to its excellent President for the admirable cast of the statue of ‘Moses,’ by Michael Angelo; that the Society see in this gift another expression of the liberality and devotion to the interests of the Institution which have made the name of SALISBURY, among its benefactors, second only to that of its distinguished founder.”

GOV. LINCOLN rose, and addressed the Chair as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—The Report of the Council to the Society, which has been read, makes appropriate reference to the recent lamented decease of our late honored and much-esteemed associate and friend, the Hon. Nathan Appleton, and contains a beautiful and most just tribute to his character. I know not how any thing can well be added to its truthfulness or effect. It was my happiness personally to have known Mr. Appleton for nearly half a century of years. He belonged to a generation now mostly passed away. There are few of his cotemporaries who survive him; and, of those few, I find myself the only one present here who may utter the living voice in reverence to his memory.

Mr. Appleton was a man of no ordinary endowments. His liberal, enlarged, comprehensive, and cultivated mind embraced not only the great interests of the community, but the still higher duties of patriotism, and loyal devotion to free institutions and constitutional government. As a legislator and a statesman, he shared largely in the confidence of the people, and was repeatedly honored by official positions in the councils of the State and the Nation. I have myself, sir, had opportunity to witness the untir-

ing labor, the discreet judgment, the signal ability, with which he discharged the public service, and the *commanding influence* which these had upon the action of others. As a member of this Society, we all remember his venerable form ; his unfailing attendance, even under the burden of physical infirmity, upon our meetings in Boston ; and the various manifestations of his interest in the progress, prosperity, and growing usefulness of our Society. Sir, the Society, in heartfelt sympathy with the Council in the homage rendered to his virtues by the accepted Report, would doubtless seek to add a distinct expression of its sense of the greatness of the *public loss* in his death ; and I ask permission to offer for consideration at this time the following resolutions :—

“The American Antiquarian Society, since the last meeting, have occasion to deplore, in the decease of the Hon. Nathan Appleton of Boston, the loss of one of its most distinguished and valued members.

“Therefore, to give expression to their sense of the greatness of the bereavement, and the profound respect in which they hold the character and memory of their deceased associate and friend,—

“*Resolved*, That, in the fellowship of the Hon. Nathan Appleton, this Society enjoyed the countenance, aid, and support of a faithful and attentive member, a devoted friend of scientific research and acquisition, and a munificent public benefactor.

“*Resolved*, That in the public relations which, at different times and for many years, Mr. Appleton sustained to the State and National Governments, as a member of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, and subsequently as a representative in the Congress of the United States, his services were eminently distinguished by proofs of untiring assiduity in duty ; liberal, comprehensive, and enlightened views of public policy ; and a spirit of patriotism commensurate with the principles of the Constitution, and the best interests and honor of the Republic.

“*Resolved*, That, in common with other beneficent institutions with which he was associated ; the State which he so long and faithfully served ; the business community, to which his whole life was an example of industry, probity, and usefulness, — we mourn his departure, and deeply sympathize with those to whom his death is an irreparable personal affliction.

“Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be entered at large upon the records of the Society, and a copy thereof be transmitted, by the Secretary, to the family of the deceased.”

The resolutions proposed by Gov. Lincoln having been adopted unanimously, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, in reference to the death of Sir Francis Palgrave, spoke briefly of his character and standing as a scholar and an antiquary, and confirmed from personal experience the statement embraced in the Report, of his kind and cordial readiness to assist American students in their researches among the documents of the English offices of record.

The Society voted to proceed to the election of members.

Hon. SOLOMON LINCOLN, of Hingham, Mass., and Professor EDWARD SALISBURY, of New Haven, Conn., having been recommended by the Council, were elected to membership.

The next business being the choice of officers for the year ensuing, on a vote by ballot, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY was re-elected President.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq., Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, and Hon. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, having been appointed a Committee of Nomination, reported the names of the following gentlemen for the remaining offices, and they were severally elected:—

Vice-Presidents.

REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D.D.	BOSTON.
HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL.D.	WORCESTER.

Council.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D.	WORCESTER.
GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq.	CAMBRIDGE.
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D.	BOSTON.
CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq.	CAMBRIDGE.
HON. IRA M. BARTON	WORCESTER.
HON. PLINY MERRICK, LL.D.	BOSTON.
HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW	BOSTON.
SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq.	WORCESTER.
HON. DWIGHT FOSTER.	WORCESTER.
REV. EDWARD E. HALE	BOSTON.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.

JARED SPARKS, LL.D.	CAMBRIDGE.
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Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D.	BOSTON.
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Recording Secretary.

HON. EDWARD MELLEN, LL.D.	WORCESTER.
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Treasurer.

HON. HENRY CHAPIN	WORCESTER.
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Committee of Publication.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq.	WORCESTER.
REV. EDWARD E. HALE	BOSTON.
CHARLES DEANE, Esq.	CAMBRIDGE.

GEORGE CHANDLER, M.D., and NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., were appointed a Committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer.

The regular business of the meeting being completed, a discussion arose, in which Mr. Folsom, Dr. Shurtleff, and others, participated, respecting an inscription on a stone taken from Castle William, in Boston Harbor, many years since. The stone was a mere fragment, containing about half of each line of a Latin inscription commemorative of the rebuilding of the castle, which was named in honor of King William III.

A year or two ago, Mr. Folsom restored the inscription conjecturally; and recently Dr. Shurtleff had met with a copy of the original, which had been printed in an ancient magazine. This corresponded literally, and almost verbally, with the conjectural reading of Mr. Folsom, and illustrated the great ingenuity and skilful Latinity of his restoration. An interesting history is attached to the rebuilding of the castle, which was briefly touched upon. A general desire was expressed, that Mr. Folsom should embody the results of his researches in a memoir, and that the facts collected by Dr. Shurtleff should be preserved in a similar manner.

The meeting was then dissolved.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Reports of the Treasurer and Librarian in reference to the investment of the funds and the condition of the library, and the additions which have been made to it during the last half-year, may be referred to as exhibiting all the information which can be afforded upon those subjects. It is gratifying to feel assured, that, in a period when the financial prosperity of the community is seriously affected by unhappy disturbances in the political action of the General Government, — which, interrupting the ordinary pursuits of business, and deranging the plans of the great industrial classes engaged in commerce, trade, and manufactures, unavoidably tend to impair the value of almost every species of property, — the funds of the Society have been watched and provided for, with so much energy and prudence, that they may be considered secure from the danger of loss or diminution.

The various measures heretofore instituted in reference to the collection and preservation of materials

from which may be hereafter elicited a full and complete history of the country, especially in relation to the earlier periods of it, and which have been the subjects of notice and observation in former Reports of the Council, are still being pursued ; but, as none of them have recently been brought to a conclusion, there seems to be at this time no further occasion to allude to them. In connection, however, with this general remark, it seems proper to advert more particularly to one of the distant fields in which our antiquarian researches are in progress. From Mr. Henry Ward Poole, who is our agent in Mexico, actively engaged in seeking for information and for historical documents, communications have been very lately received ; from which we learn that his labors are attended with such a degree of success, as to afford just grounds of expectation that they will be productive of useful and gratifying results.

But, in addition to what has already been effected or commenced, there are other subjects, which, from their character and importance, seem entitled to claim the present attention of the Society.

The legislation of every State constitutes not only a substantial part of its history, but a knowledge of it is really essential to a true appreciation of the condition and distinctive peculiarities of its people. Its positive laws are always, directly or indirectly, the production of those for whose benefit and protection they are made. This is especially true as to all communi-

ties where popular institutions of government prevail ; and, accordingly, the ordinances and statutes which are a direct emanation of their will, must exhibit, in clear and vivid light, the predominating opinions, pursuits, and modes of living, in the respective periods when they are incorporated into the public code. As they show what changes in the prohibitions or requirements of existing laws are deemed, by those upon whom they are immediately to operate, necessary for individual security or the advancement of the common welfare, they may in general be consulted as a safe guide to all inquiries concerning the pursuits, intelligence, and condition of the age in which they are adopted.

It is certainly somewhat remarkable, that at this time there should remain a material deficiency in the publication, in a collected form, of the ordinances and statutes which were in force in Massachusetts, by virtue of enactments of its local legislature, acting under its Provincial charter ; and not only has there never been any such publication, but no perfect series of them is to be found on the files, or in the archives or public offices of the State. It is, however, well known that the means of supplying this deficiency still exist. In the last annual address of the Governor to the Legislature, it is stated, that, by the zeal and intelligent industry of a learned and eminent member of the legal profession, he had succeeded in making a complete collection of all those statutes.

This allusion, it seems proper to say, was to one of the members of our Society, and that our resources contributed to the completion of his work. The service thus rendered by him is indeed of the most meritorious character, and the collection he has effected can hardly be too highly estimated. It is much to be regretted that the Legislature did not deem it expedient to adopt the recommendation of the Governor, to appropriate the comparatively inconsiderable sum of money which would have been required for the printing and distribution of an accurate and authenticated edition of the entire body of those Provincial laws. A renewed appeal to the Legislature upon this subject, might, under ordinary circumstances, be expected to be attended with success; but such a result can hardly be soon expected, since it seems probable that all the resources of the public treasury will, at least for some time to come, be required to meet the claims, arising out of an unexpected and extraordinary emergency, which are pressing upon it. That consideration cannot fail to impress us with the conviction, that efficient measures ought to be adopted to secure the materials of this useful and complete collection from being broken up and again dispersed. If such a misfortune should occur, it would be almost too much to hope that they would once more be gathered together by the devotion and industry of future laborers.

But while diligence in researches to secure from

oblivion the memorials of past times, and care to preserve them in the possession of public institutions or other places of safe deposit, where they may be conveniently accessible as original, and therefore indispensable, sources of historical investigation, should in no degree be relaxed, it would be a dereliction of duty to be inattentive to the collection and preservation of similar materials, which describe, explain, and illustrate the order and progress of passing events at the present time. In periods of general tranquillity, when the action of the Government is free and natural, and its administration is easily conducted according to prescribed and constitutional requirements, the sense of confidence and security which pervades the community at once enables and invites each individual to devote himself to the pursuits to which his education, and habits of life, have attracted him. In such times, they who are inclined to amass, for the benefit of future generations, materials from which may be derived an accurate knowledge of the present character and condition of the people, the objects they pursue, and the enterprises which they accomplish, are not diverted from their purpose by outward disturbances, or hindered by any feeling of insecurity from effecting it. But in periods of public commotion and alarm, when public authority and the law, silenced amidst the predominance of arms, are no longer able to harmonize conflicting interests and pretensions, or to inspire an unhesitating confidence in their

irresistible power to afford peaceful and absolute protection, the thoughts of men are unavoidably so absorbed in the hopes and anxieties of the present excitement, that the duty or expediency of making provision to meet and satisfy the inquiries of an after-age are not unlikely to be imperfectly appreciated, or altogether overlooked; and consequently that adequate efforts for such purpose may be foreborne, or neglected to be made.

This is now the condition of our own country. An insurrection, wide in its extent and formidable in its character, has broken out against the Government, defying its authority, and threatening to subvert its existence by establishing a new and independent nation within the limits of its territory; and the attempt to accomplish this portentous enterprise is sustained by appliances of such magnitude and power, that the active and vigorous exertion of all the means possessed by the loyal portion of the Union are indispensable to uphold and prolong the supremacy of the constitution. In the unfolding of events in this great issue, and in the conduct of the great work of national preservation, every individual in the community has a deep and painful personal interest. He will feel it as well in the performance of the duties it involves, as in the disturbance and confusion in his usual and accustomed avocations and pursuits, of which such great causes must be the unavoidable occasion. Vast numbers of the people, suddenly interrupted in their

affairs, and deprived of their ordinary means of providing for subsistence, must be compelled to seek for it in new and perilous pursuits ; and no one can hope wholly to exempt himself from the anxiety, deprivation, and dangers which the existence and prosecution of a great civil war must inevitably engender.

Whatever may be the termination of this extraordinary and fearful revolt, its occurrence and progress will constitute a new and most important epoch in the history, not alone of our country, but also of liberty and civilization. Every thing which pertains to it is therefore, and must continue to be, full of significance and interest ; and the causes which have produced such a sudden and deplorable crisis, the events which attend and succeed to it, and the influence which all these may exert upon our peculiar system of popular government, will certainly become, and long remain, subjects of investigation of the gravest importance.

It falls within the province of our labors to collect, arrange, and preserve the materials, in the use of which such investigations may be made, and a faithful history of this great epoch may be written. When there are conflicting claims, pretensions, and representations by contending parties, the truth can be elicited only by resorting to original sources of information, — the documents and means of proof which each of them may supply. To a full understanding of the merits of our great national controversy, and a

full knowledge of the various civil and military operations by which it may be signalized, and of the condition, pursuits, and sacrifices of the people during its progress, the possession of documents, narratives, and publications, emanating from each section of the country, is therefore indispensable. Situated as we are in the section where no disaffection to the Government exists, but where, on the contrary, the determination to maintain it in its integrity is the common and prevailing purpose of the whole community, a full collection of official and private publications in the loyal portion of the Union may be made with comparative ease and facility. This requires the exercise of little more than ordinary diligence and care ; but it is obvious, that, under existing circumstances, the acquisition by us of a similar collection of original materials from the revolted States cannot be effected without unusual effort. The suspension and discontinuance of all postal communications, and the restraints imposed by military authority, during the impending conflict, upon the free action of individuals, have led to a substantial non-intercourse between the two sections of the country. This renders it extremely difficult to obtain public documents, or the records of the proceedings of public bodies, claiming to exercise the functions of a new and independent government ; and this difficulty, serious as it is in relation to official papers, is very greatly enhanced in reference to political discussions, the accounts

given of transpiring events, and of the condition of public and private affairs, contained in books, pamphlets, and periodical publications, issuing from the Southern press. This is especially true with respect to the newspaper-press, the productions of which, it is well known, if not secured contemporaneously with their issue, are almost invariably, even under the most favorable circumstances, soon so dispersed and wasted as to render the acquisition of complete files a hopeless task. Yet all these will hereafter become of the greatest value to the diligent student who shall seek to present in a comprehensive historical narrative a faithful account of the great civil and military operations, of the trials, the energy, and sacrifices of the people, which are to characterize and distinguish the age in which we live.

In view of these considerations, it has seemed to the Council to be advisable to call the attention of the Society, and of its individual members, to the expediency of adopting vigorous and systematic measures, to obtain, as far as possible, complete files of periodical publications in the several States which are attempting to withdraw from the government of the United States; and also all books, pamphlets, and whatever else may tend to explain or establish their claims and pretensions, or to assist in ascertaining the truth concerning military operations, and the proceedings of public bodies or private associations, of which they purport to give an account. Yet it is not intended

now to present to the consideration of the Society any particular plan of action by which this object may be accomplished, but simply to direct attention to it as a subject of much importance, to which diligence and labor may be wisely and profitably devoted.

While it is the recognized duty of all associations like our own to present in their occasional publications from time to time, and as far as their means will permit, such portion of those matters of historical interest or curiosity which come into their possession, and which may be deemed useful or interesting to the public, but which, from their very peculiarity, would not be likely to attract the enterprise of professional publishers, who carry those works only through the press from which they may expect to derive profit and reward, they always recognize with satisfaction such contributions from the resources of private individuals. They are often of the most meritorious character; and it is gratifying to observe, that the practice among persons independent in their pecuniary circumstances, of printing, for a limited circulation, works of their own, or of causing reprints to be made of those which are rare, or difficult of access, at their own individual expense, appears to be upon the increase. Every effort in that direction is entitled to warm commendation, at least from those with whose labors they co-operate. We have ourselves, at various times, been the recipients of valuable documents and publications emanating from such sources; and very recently

we have had presented by Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., — an English gentleman, evidently of great ability and learning, — two very valuable works prepared by him for the press, and one of which was carried through at his own personal charge. We owe him our acknowledgments for the donation of two large and beautifully printed volumes, entitled respectively “*Stemmata Botevilliana, — Memorials of the Families of De Boteville, Thynne, and Botfield, in the Counties of Salop and Wilts;*” and “*Prefaces to the First Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, and of the Sacred Scriptures.*” Of the former, we observe, from a notice added after the titlepage, that only two hundred and fifty copies were printed, and these for private distribution.

In this connection, we may allude to the recent republication at his private expense, by our associate, George Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge, of a small but very curious as well as interesting work, — the compilation known as “*Cromwell's Soldier's Bible.*” The reprint is an exact reproduction of the work, from one of the copies of the original edition, issued in 1643, now in possession of Mr. Livermore; and is one of the only two copies known to be in existence. The other belongs to the British Museum. Mr. Livermore at first caused only one hundred copies to be printed; but the work immediately attracted so much attention, as to put the means in operation for its very wide diffusion. It is understood that the American

Tract Society has adopted it as a tract, and that at least fifty thousand copies of it have been prepared for gratuitous distribution among the soldiers of the army of the United States. We are now in possession of several copies of the different editions of it.

There is another acknowledgment due from us, which the Council are happy to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by our present meeting to make. The noble statue which we find to-day embellishing the hall of entrance to the apartments of the library, and which attracts the notice and admiration of every visitor, comes to us a generous gift from our President, the Hon. Stephen Salisbury. It is a copy, perfect and exact in its minutest details, as may be verified by comparison of it with the photographic likeness, taken from the original, which remains in the Church of St. Peter *in vinculis*, at Rome, of the statue of Moses, by Michael Angelo, and which has always been regarded as one of the most remarkable, both in conception and execution, of all his productions. It would be difficult to select from the whole range of the works of art an object more significant of the general design and purpose of our Institution, or more appropriate as an ornament to the hall where we treasure all our collections. The great lawgiver of the Hebrews, the earliest nation of antiquity from which authentic records have descended to our times, stands almost at the remotest point of all historical knowledge; and his name, and some



conception of his image, therefore, naturally present themselves to the mind of every student and inquirer, in his contemplations of the origin, progress, and history of mankind. The possession of this work of art, so interesting in all its associations, is, in itself, a just subject of congratulation ; but this Society will be zealous to preserve and exhibit it, not alone for its beauty, excellence of workmanship, or intrinsic value, but as a permanent memorial of the many acts of honorable munificence of its constant benefactor.

The Council have requested that the interesting paper read by Mr. Salisbury, on presenting this statue to them, may be communicated by him to the Society at this meeting.

Since its last semi-annual meeting, the Society has been bereaved of one of its most respected members. The Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, died in that city on the fourteenth day of July last, at the age of eighty-one years. In the pursuits to which he was chiefly devoted, he occupied a position of honorable distinction and acknowledged eminence. As a merchant, his views were large and comprehensive ; and all his affairs were conducted upon a broad scale, with intelligence, liberality, and sound judgment. Later in life, he became connected with, and largely interested in, the domestic manufactures of the country ; and his theoretic wisdom and practical knowledge contributed material aid in the development and

progress of that branch of industry. In these departments of commerce and manufactures, his efforts were crowned with success; and his labors and enterprise were rewarded in the accumulation of a handsome fortune, which he wisely used to promote the happiness of his friends, and the welfare of the community in which he was placed. Never unmindful of the claims of private charity and benevolence, he was accustomed to contribute liberally towards the support of social, literary, and scientific institutions; and it is in grateful recollection of these traits in his character that we mention him as one of the benefactors of our own. Although the prominent occupations of his life were in connection with the management of affairs in commerce and manufactures, he was not wholly devoted to them, but sought and found opportunity to improve and gratify an enlightened taste in literary pursuits. On several occasions, he gave to the press the productions of his pen. These were chiefly, but not exclusively, upon subjects of business and finance. Whatever he wrote was the result of thorough investigation, followed by mature reflection, and consequently exerted an important influence in the circles where they were known. He was not unmindful of public affairs, or of the duties and obligations of a citizen. He twice represented the Congressional district in which he resided, in the National Legislature, where his services were always esteemed to be of the highest value. In all the relations of life, he secured

the unfeigned confidence, respect, and attachment of his numerous acquaintance ; and it has elsewhere been justly said of him, that for his kind heart, his open hand, his cool judgment, his unswerving integrity, his strict justice, and pure morality, which in life surrounded him with friends, he should, now that he has left us, be held in cherished and honored remembrance.

We have also to record the decease of Sir Francis Palgrave, at his home in Hampstead, England, on the 6th of July last. By his death we have lost one of our most distinguished foreign members, whose interest in the history of our country, evinced in his courteous assistance to many of our historians, demands our respectful acknowledgment.

Sir Francis Palgrave was born in 1788, of Jewish parentage ; being the son of Mr. Meyer Cohen. He changed the name of Cohen for that of Palgrave, on his marriage, in 1823. From early years, he showed a deep interest in antiquarian and literary pursuits. He was a contributor to the "Quarterly Review" as early as 1814 ; and, in 1818, published an edition of "Anglo-Norman Chansons." In 1822, he was employed in the commission engaged in publishing the records of English history, with which his name has since been identified. In 1831, he published the "History of England," which makes a part of Dr. Lardner's Family Library ; and, in the next year, his "Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth,"

and "Observations on New Municipal Corporations." In 1838, he was appointed Deputy-keeper of her Majesty's Records.

Many of the publications of the Record Commission are edited by Sir Francis Palgrave's hand. In the less-restricted walks of literature, we owe to him the "Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy," in which he is said to have early intimated the views of art now usually ascribed to Mr. Ruskin. He was a correspondent and friend of Sir Walter Scott, with whose antiquarian tastes and studies he had, of course, warm sympathy; and he has left some attempts in fiction, which show that he was by no means an unimaginative antiquarian. He was one of the most frequent contributors both to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, and is to be remembered as one of the leaders in the revival of interest in the Anglo-Saxon literature and language.

We believe that every American student, who has had occasion to consult the invaluable records in the State-paper office, has experienced Sir Francis Palgrave's ready kindness, and appreciated the value of his immense erudition, as he lent it so readily for the assistance of their studies.

For the Council.

P. MERRICK.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society respectfully submits the following Report:—

<i>Librarian's and General Fund, April 23, 1861</i>	\$20,814.97
Received for dividends and interest since	617.00
	<u>\$21,431.97</u>
Deduct payment for salary, and incidental expenses	865.98
Present amount of Librarian's and General Fund	<u>\$21,066.04</u>
<i>Collection and Research Fund, April 23, 1861</i>	\$8,639.20
Received for dividends and interest since	266.00
	<u>\$8,905.20</u>
Deduct payment for incidental expenses	468.38
Present amount of Collection and Research Fund	<u>\$8,436.82</u>
<i>Bookbinding Fund, April 23, 1861</i>	\$6,122.35
Received for dividends and interest since	179.00
	<u>\$6,301.35</u>
Deduct payment for bookbinding	\$213.07
" " " incidental expenses	87
	<u>213.94</u>
Present amount of Bookbinding Fund	<u>\$6,087.41</u>
<i>Publishing Fund, April 23, 1861</i>	\$6,070.10
Received for dividends and interest since	185.00
	<u>\$6,255.10</u>
Deduct payment for publishing	70.34
Present amount of Publishing Fund	<u>\$6,184.76</u>

The Investment Fund Account Fund is invested as—

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$1,000.00
Manufacturers Bank Stock	250.00
City	150.00
Providence	50.00
Manufacturers Bank Stock	250.00
North	250.00
Indiantown	40.00
Investment	150.00
Providence	150.00
Worcester	150.00
Central	10.00
Northern Railroad N.Y. Stock, twelve shares	615.00
Three Bonds with Mortgage	1,000.00
Cash in hands of Treasurer	51.00
	<u>\$7,000.00</u>

The Collection and Reserve Fund is invested as—

Bank of North America Stock	\$500.00
Bank of Commerce Stock	50.00
Indiantown Bank Stock	250.00
Worcester	40.00
Worcester Bank Stock	50.00
Providence and Worcester Railroad Bonds	200.00
Northern N.Y. Railroad Stock, eight shares	410.00
Three Bonds with Mortgage	1,700.00
Providence and Worcester Bonds	1,000.00
	<u>\$5,510.00</u>
Cash due the Treasurer	7.00
	<u>\$5,517.00</u>

The Building Fund is invested as—

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$2,500.00
Worcester Bank Stock	1,500.00
Investment Bank Stock	100.00
Northern N.Y. Railroad Stock, ten shares	710.00
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer	57.00
	<u>\$4,867.00</u>

The Building Fund is invested as—

Central Bank Stock	\$500.00
City	20.00
Manufacturers Bank Stock	250.00
Indiantown	40.00
Investment Bank Stock	20.00
Providence	20.00
Worcester	20.00
Providence and Worcester Railroad Bonds	1,000.00
Cash in hands of the Treasurer	126.75
	<u>\$2,176.75</u>

Aggregate of the four funds

\$14,750.00

Aggregate of Cash in hand, included in the foregoing statement

\$2,125.00

HENRY CHAPIN, Treasurer.

RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER
JAN 10 1891

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THERE have been added to the library, since the 24th of April last, two hundred and seventeen books, and one thousand two hundred and one pamphlets.

The miscellaneous collections have been more in number and variety than usual.

Amid public occurrences of absorbing personal interest to every citizen, — brought face to face, as we are, with political changes, and conflicts of arms, that are to fill the pages of future histories, — it would not be strange if the events of the present should be regarded as overshadowing in importance even the rarest relics of the past.

If there was ever a time when Historical Associations should be busy in their vocation, it is now, when documents are to be gathered and preserved which may yield a true solution of the exciting questions that agitate the land, illustrate the real condition of public sentiment, and secure to posterity an accurate account of the measures and exploits of a great revolution.

During the English Civil War of 1640, which so materially affected the destinies of our own country, then in its infancy, there was one person who had the forethought to collect every printed manifestation of popular feeling, in whatever form it might be expressed, whether in tracts or gazettes or broadsides, or in more trifling emanations from the press, with contemporary records of things great and small, military and political, as they happened, or were then supposed to have happened. These, embraced in several thousand volumes, once a part of the library of the king, are now in the British Museum.

They have thus far been little consulted by English writers, although Carlyle smacks his lips over them, after a mere taste of their quality; but it is now beginning to be understood how much and how important light they are capable of shedding upon the period of their origin.

If, in the critical eras of our own history, — the early French wars, our first Revolution, even the war of 1812, — some one had possessed sufficient leisure, taste, and opportunity to accomplish a similar collection, it may be that we should not, at this late day, have been compelled, by casually developed evidence, to change materially the narratives of some of their most prominent events.

The highly successful volume of our associate, Mr. Thornton, "The Pulpit of the American Revolution," should have been noticed more particularly in a

former Report. Its preparation may not have been premonitory of coming events; but its appearance was timely, and in the matter of its text and valuable notes are ample illustrations of the influence of one important agency which then operated vigorously for the patriotic cause. The pulpit has not now the weight in civil affairs that it once possessed; but it has spoken strongly on both sides of existing questions, and the future compiler of its teachings will assemble curious examples of very opposite views of political duty and moral obligation.

With regard to recent acquisitions, the Society has occasion to thank most heartily Frederic W. Paine and Nathaniel Paine, Esqs., — one among the oldest, the other the youngest, of its members, — for their indefatigable exertions to procure for its use memorials of popular sentiment and public transactions relating to the national crisis. Among their donations are large collections of emblems, prints, and other tokens of opinion and feeling, many of which Mr. Nathaniel Paine has arranged with great neatness in bound volumes. Nor have they confined their liberality to these classes of gifts, but have presented books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c., of various kinds. A set of forty-eight large-sized medals, illustrative of the Elgin marbles, has been deposited by Mr. Frederic Paine; while on behalf of his daughter, Mrs. N. P. Sturgis, he has connected with his own constant contributions English, Oriental,

illustrated, and commercial newspapers; magazines; prints of various kinds; autographs, &c., — of much value and interest.

The last donation from Mr. Nathaniel Paine, received since this Report was commenced, consists of the first sixteen volumes of "Harpers' Magazine," five volumes (a complete set) of the "International Magazine," two volumes of "Sartain's Magazine," and one volume of "Blackwood," all handsomely bound; with four other books, and thirty-five pamphlets.

Besides the autographic specimens above mentioned, an autograph of Colonel Timothy Bigelow, from Rev. Dr. Andrew Bigelow; several ancient deeds, from Mr. Warren Rice of Brookfield; the proposition of the banks in Worcester to loan the State three hundred thousand dollars for war purposes, dated April 18, 1861, with the reply of the State Treasurer on the same day; from William Cross, Esq., Cashier of the Worcester Bank; and a collection of curious records, containing a history of the operations of the New-York Coal-mining Company in Pennsylvania, from one of its pioneers, William Lawton, Esq., of New Rochelle, N.Y., — are additions to the Society's manuscripts. Mr. Lawton has kindly endeavored to obtain for the library, with almost entire success, a complete series of the articles on aboriginal customs and history west of the Rocky Mountains, which have been continued for

several years in the "California Farmer;" and has also transmitted other useful donations of books and pamphlets.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, of Roxbury, has, as in times past, frequently favored us with recently printed tracts, and allows the Society to expect an important benefaction at some future day.

The venerable Dr. Jenks has presented the unbound newspapers, which, for a series of years since a former similar donation, had been accumulating in his possession. Rev. George Allen has made a like deposit, of great bulk and intrinsic value; and another large accumulation of newspapers, besides quite a number of pamphlets, has been received from Hon. Ira M. Barton.

Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, transmits at intervals the later issues of the "New-York Shipping List," in continuation of files heretofore bestowed; and to Mrs. John Davis of Worcester, and Horace Davis, Esq., of San Francisco, we are still indebted for specimens of the papers printed along the Pacific.

Rev. Daniel T. Taylor, late of Worcester, while residing at Dansville, N.Y., for the restoration of his health, employed his leisure in collecting, from sources around him, the materials for a generous donation to the library. These are numerous, as well as of a desirable character; consisting of no less than forty volumes, and three hundred and thirty-

three pamphlets. Mr. Taylor's good offices are entitled to the most grateful acknowledgment.

Thanks are also due to Mr. J. F. D. Garfield, of Fitchburg, for his repeated contributions of miscellaneous, statistical, and historical materials, collected by him in that vicinity; and to Clarendon Harris, Esq., of Worcester, for similar documents, which he is wont to preserve, with kind constancy, for our use.

Andrew H. Green, Esq., a native of Worcester, the President and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the new Park in New York, has favored the Society with the series of illustrated reports of the managers of that magnificent enterprise.

James Lenox, Esq., has presented more of those antiquarian publications which are models of typographic art, and printed more or less by his pecuniary aid; and, with them, Dr. O'Callaghan's "Bibliographical Catalogue of American Bibles," — a work whose learned labor is exhibited in a form of the highest mechanical beauty.

From that enlightened collector of biblical rarities, George Livermore, Esq., we have received the *fac-simile* reprint of his almost unique copy of Cromwell's "Soldier's Bible," A.D. 1643 (one of a hundred copies privately printed); and also specimens of the editions since issued by the American Tract Society with his permission, which have raised the numbers of that curious relic, from two copies only, known to be in existence, to upwards of fifty thousand, — enough

to supply a larger army than Cromwell then commanded.

By an English literary gentleman and antiquary (Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., and F.S.A.) have been presented to the Society two of his large and learned publications: viz., "Prefaces to the First Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, and the Scriptures," 4to, London, 1861, from the Cambridge-University press; and "Memorials of the Families of De Boteville, Thynne, and Botfield," 4to, 1858, privately printed. The last is very handsomely illustrated, and both are in the most perfect style of English typography.

Henry Stevens, Esq., of London, has added to his former gift of the publications of the Camden Society several of their recent volumes.

One of the largest donations is the gift of Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas. It comprises forty-two bound volumes, including the Paris Delphini edition of Livy, of 1679, in six volumes; the reprint of that curious work, the "Pacata Hibernia," and other appropriate works; and three hundred and three unbound publications, containing the numbers of "Blackwood," nearly complete, for eight years; the "Atlantic Monthly," complete for two years; "All the Year Round," for one year and a half; and other periodical series, more or less perfect.

A copy of Dr. Winne's handsomely printed report on the Vital Statistics of the United States, a volume

of selected tracts on Prisons, five numbers of the North-American Review, seven Annual Reports of the American Bible Society, twenty-four ancient almanacs, and sundry pamphlets, are the gift of Hon. Isaac Davis.

A life of Cromwell, in Dutch, printed at the Hague, in 1697, in two volumes; a volume of selected Agricultural Papers, with the autograph of George Cabot, and a full index in his handwriting; and various tracts, — were from Rev. Dr. Sweetser.

Rev. Thomas W. Higginson has presented a copy of Increase Mather's "Disquisition concerning Ecclesiastical Councils," a very rare document; and John D. Washburn, Esq., an ancient parchment-bound 4to, entitled "*Relationes Curiosæ*."

On learning that our set of the "African Repository" was not complete, Deacon Benjamin Butman has kindly presented nine volumes, in numbers; which finish the series so far as published.

From the States of Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Ohio, have been received their legislative publications, through the courtesy of their Secretaries of State, and State Librarians.

From Mr. J. P. Snell, of Aurora, Ill., a soldier who has enlisted for the war, — it may be, he says, never to return, — we have received, what may perhaps be regarded as a bequest, a small package of silver and copper coins, believed by him to be curious and rare; and we are indebted to one of our fellow-citizens,

Andrew McFarland Davis, Esq., for a trophy from the field of contest itself. This is a Bible, picked up by him from the ground near the late encampment of the rebels at Munson's Hill, in Virginia. Strange to say, coming as it does from the land where every man boasts himself to be a *Cavalier*, and to scorn the canting *Roundheads* of the North, it is a Presbyterian copy, and contains at the end a peculiar version of the Psalms (that of Francis Rouse) which was sung by the Covenanters in 1645, and adopted by the Puritan House of Commons. It has also the family record of a household bearing the name of Sommers, — a name prominently connected with the earliest enterprises for the colonization of that part of the country.

Among many and various donations, only some of the more prominent or peculiar can well be specified in a Report which is not intended to be a catalogue, but an exemplification of the nature and extent of our periodical accessions. The list of donors, at the end, is intended to be complete. Some of the gifts, however, have afforded no positive indication of the source from which they came.

The President has again reminded the Society that there is an ideal side to history, without whose inspiration mere masses of facts are inert and devoid of vitality.

The process of collecting and combining *details*

has undoubtedly an unfavorable influence upon those faculties which are requisite to the development and expression of their highest significance. Burdened and often perplexed by their variety and multiplicity, the mind becomes dull and literal, and loses somewhat of its power of discrimination. Hence the studious explorer of historical facts is apt to crowd his narrative with particulars, instead of presenting all of their essential spirit and purport by means of a happy choice and association. On the other hand, a writer in whose mental constitution ideal tendencies predominate is likely to make his research and his memory subservient to a picturesque and impressive generalization, at a sacrifice of literal truth. The labors of two classes of minds, or two moods of investigation, seem to be required for the formation of a perfect historian; and it is seldom that both qualities or intellectual conditions are united.

We may accept, in a certain sense, the theory of Mr. Buckle, that the actual and the moral of human history, past and future, can be deduced from a sufficient array of merely statistical data: but we see how he wearies and faints under his assumed task, and confesses the impossibility of executing his ambitious design; while we feel an instinctive conviction, that in every individual, and in every people, there is an influence of a higher nature than is apparent in the ordinary acts and incidents of daily life, except to an omniscient eye.

We admire the brilliant periods and vivid delineations of Macaulay, and recognize in his pages the High Art of historical word-painting; but constantly discover, on close examination, that his pictures are untrue to nature and to fact.

In theory, however, it is not impossible that a strict accuracy in details should be observed, while they are presented with all the life and glow of an ideal conception. We may, at least, *imagine*, that after historical and antiquarian societies have performed their appropriate task of gathering records and arranging them for easy reference, some comprehensive genius will arise, who shall read the problems of history, as Newton read the problems of mathematics, at a glance; determine the logarithms of accumulated circumstances, and a rule of fluxions for the movements of generations; at length, in a moment of special illumination, discerning the laws that control the revolutions of empires and the administration of Providence; and thus be able, from the height of his great argument, to justify the ways of God to men.

I think it is an English Quaker poet who depicts the Muse of History as dejected and distrustful:—

“ See the Muse of History weeping
O'er the ruins Time hath made,
Strength in dust and ashes laid,
Virtue in oblivion sleeping ! ”

But, sad and suffused though her eyes may be, there is still upon her tears a bow of hope and promise

reflected from a sun of righteousness in the heavens, above and beyond the clouds of despondency.

Jonathan Edwards is said to have conceived the idea of writing history from the point of view of man's redemption. Had he executed his plan, he would perhaps have produced a treatise whose religio-metaphysical logic it might be hard to refute, and harder to believe. Yet a cognizance of responsibility to a superhuman power can no more be discarded from history than the manifestations of divine attributes can be effaced from the structure of the universe. Under some form of faith, the pathway of men and nations has always lain between the terrors of law, on the one hand, and the hopes of mercy, on the other.

Of these commanding elements of destiny, Moses and Christ are archetypes and symbols. In Moses, seated amid the thunders and lightnings of Sinai, on the outmost verge of recorded time, we see the personification of inflexible justice; in Christ, the emblem of forgiveness and redeeming grace. Viewed in another aspect, they may be regarded as representing, one the principle of authority and dominion, which, as exhibited in the form of selfish ambition, has rendered human history little else than the narrative of a continuous struggle for supremacy and power; the other the principle of love, from which have sprung the better impulses of modern civilization,—the public charities, the philanthropic missions,

unknown to the ancient world; the assertion of personal rights, and the ties of universal brotherhood, which are the moving causes of the historical changes in whose progress we are participating.

These gifts may be accepted, with others of a more material nature from the same source, as the fruits of a wise and comprehensive liberality, adapting itself to the varied needs and uses of such an institution.

As historic types, they are fitly placed among the memorials of past and passing events; while, as distinguished examples of ideal art, they are not less favorably situated for promoting, throughout our local community, the culture of exalted sentiments and tastes.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. HAVEN.

SOURCES OF ACCESSIONS.

The accessions of the last six months have been
derived from the following sources: viz.,—

The Royal Geographical Society of London, G.B.

Francis Dana, M.D. Boston.

La Société de Géographie de France.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop Boston.

Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D. Boston.

E. M. Snow, M.D. Providence, R.I.

Rev. Andrew Bigelow, D.D. Boston.

Henry Stevens, Esq. London, G.B.

Hon. Stephen Salisbury Worcester.

The American Peace Society.

The American Unitarian Association.

Rev. Seth Sweetser, D.D. Worcester.

The State of Rhode Island, by Hon.

John R. Bartlett.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee Roxbury.

Daniel C. Gilman, Esq. New Haven, Conn.

Hon. Isaac Davis Worcester.

William Lawton, Esq. New Rochelle, N.Y.

Hon. Ira M. Barton Worcester.

Horace Davis, Esq. San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Caroline H. Dall Boston.

The Young Men's Association of Buffalo, N.Y.

John C. B. Davis, Esq. New York, N.Y.

Rev. George Allen Worcester.

The Philadelphia Library Company.

Mr. J. F. D. Garfield	Fitchburg.
Mr. Warren Rice	Brookfield.
The Canadian Institute	Toronto, C.W.
Rev. Elias Nason	Medford, Mass.
John Henry Alexander, Esq.	Baltimore, Md.
The Academy of Natural Sciences	Philadelphia, Pa.
F. W. Paine, Esq.	Worcester.
George H. Moore, Esq.	New York, N.Y.
E. B. O'Callaghan, M.D.	Albany, N.Y.
The Essex Institute	Salem.
Mrs. Henry P. Sturgis	Boston.
The Smithsonian Institution	Washington, D.C.
James Lenox, Esq.	New York, N.Y.
The Mercantile-Library Association	New York, N.Y.
Usher Parsons, M.D.	Providence, R.I.

The Connecticut Historical Society.

L'Institut Historique de France.

Nathaniel Paine, Esq.	Worcester.
J. Wingate Thornton, Esq.	Boston.

The New-England Historic-Genealogical Society.

The American Oriental Society.

William Cross, Esq.	Worcester.
Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D.D.	Dedham.
George F. Houghton, Esq.	St. Alban's, Vt.
Rev. Daniel Dorchester	Worcester.
Franklin N. Bullard	Worcester.
George Livermore, Esq.	Cambridge.
John D. Washburn, Esq.	Worcester.
T. Apoleon Cheney, Esq.	Leon, N.Y.
Mrs. J. J. Gilchrist	Boston.
Rev. Preston Cummings	Leicester.

The Trustees of the New-York State

Library Albany, N.Y.

Rhode-Island Medical Society, by Dr. G.

L. Collins.

The American Philosophical Society.

Mrs. John Davis.

Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P. England.

Clarendon Harris, Esq.	Worcester.
The State of Vermont, by Chas. Read, Esq.	
Joel Munsell, Esq.	Albany, N.Y.
Rev. Daniel T. Taylor	Rouse's Point, N.Y.
The Royal Geographical Society of London, G.B.	
R. A. Guild, Esq.	Providence, R.I.
Mr. Charles Hadwin	Worcester.
Rev. William Jenks, D.D.	Boston.
Andrew H. Green, Esq.	New York, N.Y.
Rev. Z. Baker	Worcester.
Prof. S. F. Baird	Washington, D.C.
The State of Connecticut, by C. J. Hoadley, Esq.	
Rev. Thomas W. Higginson	Worcester.
Mr. J. P. Snell	Aurora, Ill.
The Trustees of the Boston City Library.	
Mr. J. Plympton Marshall	Worcester.
J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq.	Hartford, Conn.
Hon. Lucius M. Boltwood	Amherst, Mass.
S. A. Howland, Esq.	Worcester.
Benjamin Butman, Esq.	Worcester.
John Keith, Esq.	Worcester.
Andrew McFarland Davis, Esq.	Worcester.
Hon. Charles Sumner	Boston.
Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas	Boston.
D. Williams Patterson, M.D.	West Winsted, Conn.
Hon. George W. Richardson	Worcester.
The State of Ohio, by William T. Coggeshall, Esq.	
Jeremiah Colburn, Esq.	Boston.
Mr. Charles Goodwin	Worcester.
The Proprietors of the —	
Worcester Weekly Spy.	
Christian Watchman and Reflector.	
Boston Semiweekly Advertiser.	
Fitchburg Sentinel.	

AN ESSAY
ON THE
Time of Making the Statues of Christ and Moses.

READ BEFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, SEPT. 30, 1861;
AND, AT THE REQUEST OF THE COUNCIL, READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING, OCT. 21, 1861.

BY STEPHEN SALISBURY, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

IN the year 1859, this Society accepted a gift of a copy of the statue of "Christ leaning on the Cross," by Michael Angelo Buonarroti, and assigned to it a conspicuous place in the library. The expectations with which it was received have not been disappointed. It is something better than a rare curiosity, an appropriate ornament, and a source of refined and elevating pleasure; for it is recognized as the type of most exalted humanity, and of an active influence in the Society.

The presence of this noble sculpture naturally suggested the desirableness of another specimen, which should show the genius of the artist more fully than when under the constraint of the sacred and gentle character of this divine subject. Moreover, the opportunity of comparing different productions of the artist would enable unpractised observers to discover

and feel the distinctive character and beauty of each. As the power and peculiarities of Michael Angelo are probably best displayed in his statue of Moses, I made an effort to obtain a copy of this in plaster; which has been successful, after some difficulty, at last surmounted by the help of one of our associates, whose readiness constantly benefits this Society, and who knew how, in many other ways, to gain all the worth of "Ninety Days of Europe." I must also acknowledge the kind aid of Mr. Richard S. Greenough, the American artist, residing in Europe, who voluntarily gave his personal attention to make it certain that a perfect copy was obtained, and that it was safely conveyed. I ask that you will accept this statue for the Society, and give it a place in the lower entry of the Antiquarian Hall. In regard to its being made of plaster, I will only say, that I do not know that these two statues have ever been copied in a more durable material.

For the mere presentation of this statue, it would be becoming to follow the example of members and friends of this Society, whose valuable contributions flow hither in a silent stream. But I think it will not be unacceptable that I ask your attention to a slight examination of the strange historical obscurity in regard to the time of making these statues of Christ and Moses; objects in themselves never obscure, but always conspicuous in the admiration of the world. If the materials at hand are insufficient, or not used

with sufficient skill as a foundation for certainty, it may be worth the pains to rest on a probability, until something better shall be furnished. In the course of some remarks which I had the honor to offer at a meeting of this Society in 1859, I cited an extract from a letter from King Francis I. of France to Michael Angelo, not only to show the high estimation of the statue of Christ at that period, but also as a proof that the statue was completed before the year 1507, the date assigned to the letter in Murray's "Handbook for Travellers in Central Italy," — a book of some learning, and my best authority at the time. I have since seen full copies of this letter in several books, with the true date, 1545. I take notice of this erroneous date, because Murray's "Guide" has a lifelong connection with travellers in Europe; and this statement will be received as a strong support of the common opinion, that the statue of Christ was wrought in the youth of Michael Angelo, and that of Moses in his mature age. In our inquiry, Giorgio Vasari, the pupil, friendly correspondent, and biographer of the artist, must be regarded as a most competent witness; though his account of the life and works of his fondly admired master is careless and incomplete. Vasari has this extraordinary passage: "The judgment of this man [Michael Angelo] was so great, that he could not satisfy himself with the things that he made. This appears to be true from the fact, that it is seen that few

of his statues made in manhood were finished ; but those entirely finished are the statues produced in his youth, as the 'Bacchus,' the 'Pietà,' the 'Giant' at Florence, and the 'Christ of the Minerva:' these it is impossible to increase or diminish in the least degree without injury." But others (among which he names the "Moses") "have remained imperfect." He adds, "that his skill and judgment were such, that when he discovered in a statue, partially developed, any fault, he let it stand, and hurried off to another work, thinking that he would not fall into the same error."* Now that we have the statues of Christ and Moses in so near proximity, I am not aware that the most accurate observer has pointed out any difference of finish ; though there is certainly a difference in delicacy of outline, which was required by the diversity of the subjects. Moreover, it will be shown that this supposed relation of the statue of Christ to the youth of the artist, and of Moses to a later period of his life, is not supported by other statements of Vasari. It is to be regretted that we cannot be aided in this inquiry by a direct reference to a "Life of Michael Angelo" by Condivi, who was also a pupil. Mr. Duppa characterizes Condivi's book as "an assemblage of crude materials, where all the facts have an equal importance." Such "crude materials" and "facts," if distinct and reliable, would be

* Vasari: *Vite dei Pittori Scultori, &c.* (Ediz. Le Monnier, 1857), xiii. pp. 247-8.

precious rarities to the student of the histories of Michael Angelo. In a note on the second page of Duppa's *Biography** (probably by the editor, Mr. William Hazlitt), it is stated that the only copy of Condivi's little tract in England, in 1846, was in the possession of Samuel Rogers, Esq. Mr. Richard Duppa appended to his "*Life of Michael Angelo*," published in 1806, a numbered catalogue† of his principal sculptures; and he places the statue of Christ as number four, and that of Moses as number nine, in a list of thirteen. The numbers eleven, twelve, and thirteen, are applied to figures of three slaves, designed to be placed around the monument of Julius II.: and no one doubts that two of these slaves were made as early as the "*Moses*;" and the common opinion has been, that they were finished, and sent to France, long before. So this list appears to be no authority as to precedence of time. The "*History of Michael Angelo*" by M. Quatremère de Quincy, published in 1835, gives no aid in regard to dates, but remarks that the statue of Christ was "executed at the epoch of the maturity of the talent of the artist."‡ Mr. John S. Harford, a Fellow of the Royal Society, published in 1857 a "*Life of Michael Angelo*," which should contain all the gathered learning of our time in relation to the subject; but Mr. Harford has added

* Duppa's *Life of M. Angelo*, Bogue's edition, p. 1.

† Duppa, Bogue's edition, pp. 166, 167.

‡ Quatremère de Quincy, p. 209.

little to the facts mentioned by Vasari and Duppa, and has given size to his volumes by sketches of Savonarola, Politian, and other contemporaries of the artist, who had no important connection with his life or his works. The most valuable thesaurus here accessible for the history of Michael Angelo is Le Monnier's edition of Vasari, published in 1857 under the care of the "Società di Amatori delle Arti Belle," with its important notes and freshly published documents. Such an account of the life and works of the great artist as might be formed by the research of a competent scholar among the unpublished documents in Italy has the promise of a cordial welcome in the signs of increased interest in the subject which are manifested in the literature of the present day. By a member of the Council, whose learning in modern literature is full and fresh, and to whom I am greatly indebted for the materials which I have used, I am informed that an elaborate and exhaustive work on Michael Angelo is expected from a German scholar.

The "Biographie Universelle"* and Mr. Duppa† agree in stating that the statue of "Christ leaning on the Cross" was executed by Michael Angelo about the time of the sack of Rome by the licentious soldiers of the Duke of Bourbon, which occurred in 1527. Vasari states, that, at the same period, "Michael Angelo sent Pietro Urbano of Pistoia, his dependant, to Rome,

* Vol. xxviii. p. 582.

† Page 68.

mettere in opera a nude statue of “‘ Christ holding the Cross,’ which is a marvellous figure. It was placed in the Minerva for Messer Antonio Metelli.” * This statement of the period as being about the year 1527 seems to be carelessly made ; for Le Monnier’s “Vasari” † contains a copy of the memorandum of Michael Angelo, dated 26th of October, 1521, which records, that, on that day, he had sent four ducats to Federigo, surnamed Frizzi, a Florentine sculptor at Rome, for his bill of finishing a figure of Christ for Messer Metelli, and three ducats to repay so much loaned to Pietro Urbano. It appears, then, that, in 1521, Michael Angelo paid a sculptor for some slight work, necessary to finish the statue of Christ. It is quite likely that such a payment would be made soon after the statue was finished ; and it is also likely that a single figure undertaken on the private order of Metelli would be promptly completed. It is probable, therefore, that the epoch of this statue of Christ was about the year 1520, when the artist was forty-six years old.

The period of making the statue of Moses is indicated by Vasari, Duppa, ‡ and all the authorities, in this manner. About the year 1504, when Michael Angelo was thirty years old, he was invited to Rome by Julius II., and engaged to make a mausoleum for that pontiff. At first, Julius was delighted with the

* Vol. xiii. p. 206.

† Vol. xiii. p. 360.

‡ Vasari, xiii. p. 180; Duppa, p. 29.

design, and hurried on the work ; which the temperament of the sculptor, his rapid conceptions, and the impetuosity and fire with which he wrought, would not dispose him to neglect or delay.* We know† that two slaves or captives, intended accessories of the monument, had been finished, and were given away to Roberto Strozzi, when, on account of the indisposition of Julius II. to have the monument completed in his lifetime, the work was suspended. These captives are commended by M. Quatremère de Quincy‡ as having the highest merit ; but they are now in the gallery of the Louvre, where many visitors will agree in stating that they do not command observation. Michael Angelo says§ he had the contract for the monument in the first year of Julius II., and forthwith went to Carrara, where he spent eight months in getting out the marble ; and M. Quatremère de Quincy expresses the opinion,|| that the “ Moses ” was not finished until twenty-five years after. But we have no intimation, that, at any period within twenty-five or thirty or fifty years after the monument was undertaken, such a surprise was excited at Rome as would have been caused by introducing the “ Moses ” among such unimpressive figures as the captives now in the Louvre, and the statues of “ Virtue ” and “ Religion,” which now attract little notice on either side of the

* “ Così Michelagnolo si mise al lavoro con grande animo.” — *Vasari*, p. 180.

† *Vasari*, xiii. p. 182; Duppa, &c.

‡ *Hist. Mich. Ang.*, pp. 142, 192.

§ *Vasari*, xiii. p. 315.

|| Page 44.

majestic sculpture. Is it probable that such secondary objects would first occupy and engross the attention of Michael Angelo, while the "Moses," the most prominent part of the monument, to which the great master transferred his whole soul, and to which he owes the greatness of his fame, was postponed and neglected? Mr. Harford, before he mentions the discouragement and discontinuance of the work, says, "The great statue of Moses was now advanced to a high degree of finish." The course of the narrative of Vasari, and all the authorities, favor the same idea. Then, about the year 1506, it appears that a court intrigue and other influences induced the pope to cease to promote the building of the monument, and withdraw his patronage from Michael Angelo, who fled to the Florentine territory; but he was reconciled with the pope before 1507, at which time he had finished and set up a bronze statue of the pope. Then, against his will and remonstrance, he was for a course of years employed in painting the magnificent frescoes of the Vatican; and afterwards he was compelled, by similar coercion, to undertake, without apprenticeship, his stupendous works of architecture. History mentions no man, of equal energy and independence of spirit, who was, like Michael Angelo, in all his life, harassed, and led whither he would not. All the biographies contain a succession of allusions to work on the monument of Julius, and negotiations about the completion of the same, from 1513, the

time of the death of Julius II., to 1553, when Michael Angelo was in his eightieth year; and the narratives are confirmed by extracts from rare documents in Le Monnier's "Vasari." But, with all these references to the incompleteness of the monument and the secondary figures, I have observed no intimation that any labor was in process or was requisite for the "Moses," except in the contents of a letter from the Duke of Urbino to Michael Angelo, dated 1542, in which the duke states* that "he would be content that Michael Angelo should furnish three statues, including the 'Moses,' carried through and finished by his own hand." This was in 1542; yet we are informed,† that immediately after Paul III. became pope, which was in 1534, he, with ten cardinals, visited "all the statues for Julius's monument, which appeared miraculous, especially the 'Moses,' of which the Cardinal of Mantua said that it was alone sufficient to honor the memory of Julius II." From these passages it appears, that certainly eight years before 1542, and probably long before 1534, the "Moses" was substantially completed; and the finishing of the monument so often alluded to, as far as it related to this statue, was some trifling work which a common workman could execute. From all this, I conceive it may be inferred that it is at least possible that the statue of Moses may have been made ten years earlier than the statue of Christ.

* Vasari, xiii. p. 322.

† Vasari, xiii. p. 216, &c.

In our inspection of these celebrated statues, we are apt to seek the aid of those who have furnished their history; and here again we pass into a cloud. Murray's "Handbook for Central Italy," a book of high authority with the majority of English and Americans who visit Rome, commends the statue of Christ as "one of the finest single figures"* of the artist; "highly finished, but deficient in that expression of divinity which we look for in a representation of the Saviour." This would be more satisfactory if the critic had described the inconceivable "expression of divinity." Mr. Harford writes thus of the statue: "The expression is calm and dignified; the disposition of the hair is graceful; and its anatomical truth and high finish are admirable. But if it was intended to represent, as is said, the risen Saviour, it fails in the sublime, elevated, and tender expression proper to such a subject, and, far from conveying the conception of a spiritualized body, displays all the muscular force and energy in which the artist so greatly excelled, but which are here quite out of place."† But the biographer, who is also an artist, gives us no notion "of a spiritualized body," and of the "expression proper to such a subject." But Michael Angelo undertook no such task. The statue, as it stands, reveals its whole meaning. It is the "Man of sorrows" ascending Calvary; and his figure indicates

* Page 427.

† Life of M. Angelo, vol. ii. p. 43.

weariness, while his countenance beams forth the sentiment with which he — turning to the people, and the women who bewailed and lamented him — said, “ Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and for your children.”

The statue of Moses is seen with great disadvantage in the Church of St. Peter *in vinculis*, at Rome, where it is overhung by dark shadows. It is surprising to find, in letters recently published, that Michael Angelo approved of this position, while he objected to placing it in the Church of Sta. Maria del Popolo for the very defects which here injure and obscure the statue, — the want of space and light.* And this noble production has had no more justice in the literary portraits by which it is made known to the majority of untravelled scholars in Europe and America. Vasari, the pupil and admirer of the great artist, after saying,† that “ never will any modern work attain to the beauty of this statue ; nay, one might with equal justice affirm, that, of the ancient statues, none is equal to this,” thus describes it : “ Seated in an attitude of imposing dignity, the lawgiver rests one arm on the tables which he holds with one hand; and with the other hand he holds his beard, which, loose and long, is managed so that the hairs, which are so difficult in sculpture, are

* “ Non v'è loco capace nè lumi al proposito secondo Michelagnolo.” — Vasari, xiii. p. 381.

† Vol. xiii. p. 183.

very soft, smooth, and separated as if the chisel had been a pencil; and, in the beauty of the face, the aspect of a true saint and terrible prince so shines out as to require a veil, so well has the artist portrayed in the marble the divinity which the Deity had impressed on his inspired countenance." This description represents self-complacent dignity and repose, which I cannot see in the statue. Still more derogatory is the judgment which M. Quatremère de Quincy thus expresses:* "Yes, it is simply a seated figure: one of its arms is supported by the table of the law; and the other is drawn in front of the person, without any occupation. In a word, there is a simplicity, one might say a nullity, of composition, which language cannot describe." Forsyth's "Excursion in Italy," a lively book, which was very popular some years ago, pours out its praise in these words: "Here sits the 'Moses' of Michael Angelo, frowning with the terrific eyebrows of Olympian Jove. Homer and Phidias, indeed, placed their god on a golden throne; but Moses is cribbed into a niche, like a prebendary in his stall. Much wit has been levelled of late at his flowing beard and his flaming horns. One critic compares his head to a goat's; another, his dress to a galley-slave's. But the true sublime resists all ridicule: the offended lawgiver frowns on *undepressed*, and awes you with inherent authority."

* Page 222.

The recent biography by Mr. Harford, which is much commended, and adapted to be popular, may be supposed to express the modern idea of the statue. Mr. Harford remarks,* that, "in estimating the merits of this celebrated statue, we encounter various and opposite opinions. None question the grandeur of the figure, and its mastery of execution; but the wish has been often expressed, and we unite in it, that more of the saintly character of the great *Jewish* legislator had been blended in this marvellous figure with its predominant expression of lofty purpose and stern resolve." He adds, "In spite of the disadvantages of its position, the 'Moses' has found enthusiastic encomiasts among some" (he might have said all) "of the highest authorities in art; and it is chiefly in modern times that detraction has assailed it." Let us turn from these vague and unsatisfactory critics to the statue itself.

To the child's question, "Who is he? and what is he doing?" the animated marble replies in language which a child will understand. Who can look upon it, and doubt that this is the Hebrew lawgiver at the foot of Mount Sinai, resting on a stone by the way, and discovering his people engaged in the worship of the golden calf, and in preparations to forsake their God and their leader, and return to Egypt? The sacred record states that "Moses' anger waxed hot;" and

* Vol. ii. p. 40.

we see that his flashing eyes and scornful lips, and all his features, express surprise, grief, indignation, and courage. His right arm firmly holds the precious tables of the law, with nervous fingers intwined in his twisted and disordered beard; his left hand grasps the centre of his displaced garments, to rend them off in an outburst of passion, common in that age; and the posture of the left leg drawn back, with the foot resting on the toe, betrays the unconscious excitement that pervades the whole frame; while the much derided horns and beard, and the colossal dimensions, give force to the expression. The sentiment is suited to the character and the occasion; and it was not a time to be meek.

A few words may be permitted, to offer a vindication of the horns on the head of this statue, better than the common notion, that they were a bold invention of the artist, founded on the language of the prophets; and better even than the explanation which Mr. Coleridge mentions,* as the result of his conversation with a "man of great genius, and vivacity of feeling." The "conversation turned on the horns and beard of that stupendous statue; of the necessity of each to support the other; of the superhuman effect of the former, and the necessity of the existence of both to give a harmony and integrity both to the image and the feeling excited by it. Conceive

* *Biog. Lit.*, vol. ii. p. 127.

them removed, and the statue would then become *unnatural*, without being *super-natural*." The Latin Vulgate, translated by St. Jerome in the early part of the fifth century, was the accepted text of the Bible in the age of Michael Angelo; and its authority is continued to the present time in the Roman-Catholic Church. In the Book of Exodus, according to the Latin Vulgate, we read, that, when Moses came down from Mount Sinai, he knew not that he had his face *cornutam* (horned), from the conversation of the Lord; and Aaron and the children of Israel, seeing the face of Moses *cornutam* (horned), were afraid to come near. The learned tell us that the Hebrew word in these verses translated *cornutam* may mean "horned" or "radiant." Your library contains Cranmer's Protestant Bible, published in 1540, during the active life of Michael Angelo, which has an engraving of Moses decorated with horns; and we are told they are frequent in old Jewish pictures. Cranmer's Bible thus translates the verse referred to: "And Moses wist not that the skin of his face shone in the manner of a horn." The Douay Catholic English Bible, of which the Old Testament was published in 1609, translates the passage thus: "He knew not that his face was horned." Thus it is apparent, that, in this instance, Michael Angelo indulged in no invention, but reverently followed the sacred authority, with the high respect for religion for which he was distinguished.

M. Quatremère de Quincy, who is esteemed a high authority on questions in the fine arts, says,* “We are led to believe that Michael Angelo, being free in the choice of his compositions, and in the meaning he would attach to their subjects, was determined always, above every thing, by the inspirations of his genius, to regard the development of his art, without troubling himself about the relation of the subjects to their composition.” I do not propose to discuss this theory, which might lead to the consideration of the same peculiarity in Dante, the intellectual master of Michael Angelo, and induce us to resolve the mystery in both cases by supposing a connection of association, which is not easily perceived. But I allude to M. Quatremère de Quincy’s opinion as a palliation of what might be considered the notable error of placing this statue in a group of forty figures, of which eight were colossal, around the monument of Julius II. Such action as I suppose to have been here represented is exclusive and engrossing, and should occupy the scene. So the Hebrew leader stands out in history. A vague conviction of the divine legation of Moses seems to hinder in common minds a just appreciation of his individual strength, and the magnitude and obstructions of his work. His extraordinary powers, derived from nature and education, harmonized with a larger share of the inspiration which is always given

* Page 191.

to devout and earnest minds. The complete character of Moses is a treasure in literature that never has been gathered from the rich veins of sacred history. But the slightest sketch will dispose us to contemplate the impersonation of the sculptor with increased wonder and reverence. Moses abandoned the honors and luxuries of the court of Pharaoh that he might share the lot of his countrymen, and, as their religious, civil, and military governor, vindicate and perpetuate their nationality, and improve their character and condition. Though he had been trained in all the learning of Egypt, he ingrafted few of the usages of that country in the system which he formed to separate his people from the vices and superstitions to which they were prone, and to cause them to receive and preserve the glorious truth of the providence of one God, while the most gross and debasing polytheism prevailed around them, and to teach them principles of religion and government, which mankind, in the advance of knowledge and civilization, has regarded with increasing deference and admiration ; and he introduced these institutions, under all the difficulties of emigration and war, among a barbarous, obstinate, and greatly licentious people, just escaped from slavery. And this monument of statesmanship was set up, for the admiration of all coming time, about sixteen hundred years before the Christian era ; while the laws given by the stern Lycurgus to the Spartans

seven hundred years later, and the laws given by the wise Solon to the Athenians nine hundred years later, have long since faded from the earth, to remain as mere subjects for the curious study of the learned.

Six centuries before the glorious verses of Homer were recited for the entertainment of Greece and the delight of men of study in all after-time, the poetry of Moses, with sublime descriptions, and a depth of philosophy and feeling which the Muse of Homer could not rival, began to spread itself through every language of the worshippers of the one God of the Hebrews.

It is yet more appropriate that Moses should be remembered by this Society as the author of the history which is not only first in time, but most distinguished for its influence on the culture and happiness of the human race. With the general acquiescence of scholars, Herodotus is honored with the title of the FATHER OF HISTORY ; though his writings remain as mere curiosities of literature, more esteemed as early examples of cautious, candid, and systematic narrative, than for the knowledge they communicate. Yet Moses was not more in advance of Herodotus in one thousand years of time, than in the graphic skill and living power of his history.

The statue of Christ has been placed in the interior of your hall, as an emblem of true progress, and a

recognition of the principles that should guide and impel the action of this Society. Let the first of historians stand in the outer court, to represent the retrospective and antiquarian character of the Society, which first attracts the observation of the stranger.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE
HALL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN BOSTON,

APRIL 30, 1862.



BOSTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,
22, SCHOOL STREET.
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1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

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PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 30, 1862, IN BOSTON.

At a meeting of the Society at the Hall of the American Academy, in Boston, April 30, 1862, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY in the chair, a large number of members were present.

The Secretary read the record of the Annual Meeting in October, 1861.

Hon. IRA M. BARTON read the Report of the Council.

The Librarian read his Report.

The Treasurer read his Report.

On motion of CHARLES DEANE, Esq., the several Reports were accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion.

Dr. GEORGE CHANDLER and NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., were appointed a Committee to audit the account of the Treasurer.

A monograph on the origin of the name of California, prepared by Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, was, in the absence of that gentleman, read by Mr. HAVEN.

Voted, That the interesting and curious paper by Mr. HALE be referred to the Committee of Publication.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be conveyed to Dr. JAMES H. SALISBURY and Mr. C. B. SALISBURY for their Memoir upon "ancient pictographic, or symbolic, rock and earth writing in Licking and Fairfield counties, Ohio, and accurate surveys and descriptions of the ancient earth-works of Newark," communicated to the Society; and that the same be referred to the Committee of Publication.

Voted to proceed to the election of members.

Rev. HORATIO BARDWELL, D.D.	. . . . .	of Oxford, Mass.
Rev. JOSEPH BOSWORTH, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.,		
F.S.A.	. . . . .	Oxford, Eng.
HORACE DAVIS, Esq.	. . . . .	San Francisco, Cal.
WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, Esq.	. . . . .	Salem, Mass.
Hon. CHARLES G. LORING	. . . . .	Boston, Mass.
Dr. JAMES H. SALISBURY	. . . . .	Newark, O.
DON JOSE FERNANDO RAMIRES.	. . . . .	Mexico.

The meeting was then dissolved.

EDWARD MELLEN, *Rec. Sec.*

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE fiftieth Annual Meeting of this Society will occur on the twenty-first day of October next. That will be an appropriate occasion for noticing the general results of its labors for the first half-century of its existence. At present, it only remains for the Council to report their doings for the last half-year, with the suggestion of some other topics deemed worthy of your attention.

It has been customary to refer to the Report of the Treasurer as to the amount and investment of our funds; and the Council have only to add, that the aggregate amount of the four funds is forty-two thousand three hundred fifty-three dollars and seventy-nine cents, and that the same is invested in a safe and productive manner.

The value of our library, consisting of more than thirty thousand volumes, with the various collections connected with it, could not be easily estimated in money.

Our real estate consists of our new fire-proof hall, which, with the fences and grading of the grounds,

has cost about twenty thousand dollars. Nearly half of that sum was reimbursed by the sale of our old hall ; and the Council are happy to state, that the balance has been fully paid. The expectation of advantage from the erection of our new hall has been more than realized, in the greater security of its contents against fire and moisture, to both of which they were greatly exposed in the old building.

For the information of distant members of our Society, it may be well here to note, that the very eligible site of our new hall, a donation from our honored President, is upon Court Hill, in the city of Worcester, Mass., in connection with the public buildings of the county.

For the state of the library, and other property in the care of the Librarian, we refer to his Report herewith submitted. The Council, however, would specially notice a recent contribution to our Collections, made by James H. Salisbury, M.D., of Newark, O., consisting of accurate diagrams of ancient earthworks in Licking County, and a perfect copy of the inscriptions upon a large natural rock in the same locality. As many of those objects have fallen under the personal observation of our Librarian, they will be more particularly noticed in his Report.

With such material aids, the Council apply themselves to their work immediately in hand, and to exploring such fields for future labor as shall best accomplish the objects of this Society. They had hoped,

before this time, to publish the fifth volume of our Transactions ; but, owing to causes beyond the control of the Committee of Publication, the work has been delayed, though the materials for it are now in a state of forwardness for the press.

In the fourth volume of the Transactions of this Society, members will have noticed with satisfaction the first publication, from the original manuscript narrative, of a voyage to Spitzbergen in the year 1613, with an introduction and notes by Samuel F. Haven, Esq., our Librarian. The voyage was undertaken by the fellowship of English merchants, called the "Muscovy Company," then supposing Spitzbergen to be a part of Greenland, and as appertaining to the North-American continent.

The Council, in their Annual Report for 1857, commended attention to the progress of discovery in the Arctic regions of this continent, as a work appropriate for this Society ; and it is hoped that the eminent success of Mr. Haven in that department of historical archæology may induce further research in that direction.

In the same Annual Report of the Council, they notice, as an historical desideratum, some fuller account of the voyages of discovery to North America for more than a hundred years after the discoveries of Columbus ; and in the Report of the Committee of Publication, made by our learned associate, Mr. Deane, at our Annual Meeting in 1860, he notices a

work, in manuscript, by Dr. J. G. Kohl, a German scholar, written at the instance of gentlemen connected with the United-States Coast Survey, and embracing an account of all the known voyages made to this continent from the time of Columbus to the landing from the "Mayflower." It is said by Mr. Deane, that "the work contains a minute account of the circumstances attending the setting-forth of each voyage, the purposes for which it was projected, the direction, the land-fall, &c. ; that there were also prepared, to accompany the text, copies of all the original maps of the coast, which were the result of these various maritime expeditions." It is obvious, that such a work, in the hands of a learned editor and annotator, would serve to supply the historical desideratum above referred to.

For a history of the settlement and progress of the English Colonies, particularly those of New England, there is no lack of materials. The State archives of the parent country are thrown open, and great facilities are afforded for their examination. The Colonies were established with their own legislative, as well as judicial, departments of government; thus affording the best evidence of their progress. The early organization and records of towns and parishes afford a storehouse of facts for local, and frequently for general, history. Add to these the contemporaneous histories of Bradford, Hubbard, Hutchinson, and others, and the invaluable collections of the Massa-

chusetts and other historical societies, and it is believed that the annals of colonization do not afford an instance of means for colonial history more ample and satisfactory than in the case of the English Colonies of New England. Genealogists are adding interesting facts for domestic history; so that we are in a fair way to become better acquainted with the generations of men that preceded, than with those that have succeeded, the period of the American Revolution.

This extraordinary attention to the civil and domestic history of the English Colonies is certainly proper, as their posterity constitute a large, if not the dominant, popular element of the country. But there is another element of our population, which, if not from its number, from its respectability and influence, deserves attention. Allusion is here made to the French Protestants who emigrated to this country about the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV., in 1685.

The colonization of those people had, indeed, been attempted by the great Protestant, Admiral Coligni, long before that time; in Brazil, as early as the year 1562; and at St. Augustine and Port Royal, soon after. But they all failed; and Mrs. Lee, in her attractive work on "The Huguenots in France and America," justly remarks, — what indeed not unfrequently happens, — that "the objects which that great and good man could not accomplish by a widely

extended philanthropy were finally effected by persecution."

After the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572, a great number of the Huguenots fled to Holland, and joined the Dutch in their commercial enterprises. As early as 1625, many emigrated, with their Dutch friends, to New Amsterdam (New York); and it is said, that the first child born there was of Huguenot descent. But it does not appear that they existed there as a distinct civil or religious community till after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. About that time, a separate French Protestant church was formed in New York; and, soon after, two others at New Rochelle. The immigrants were from Rochelle, in the south of France, by the way of England; and were then, no doubt, the largest body of French Protestants in America. It is not our purpose to attempt to follow out their history, but to advert to it as an interesting subject of inquiry.

The emigration of French Protestants to New England was contemporaneous with the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Those who came to Massachusetts were also from Rochelle, and were brought over from England by Gov. Dudley and Lieut.-Gov. Stoughton, who, with Major Robert Thompson and their associates, had previously received a large grant of land in the Nipmug Country, now the south part of the county of Worcester, for the accommodation of settlers. Thirty families of these emigrants were

planted at New Oxford; whilst others remained in Boston, the place where they landed. The emigrants were not numerous; and they assimilated so readily with their English neighbors, that when the Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Cambridge, first published his Memoir of them, in 1826, and afterwards communicated the same to the Massachusetts Historical Society, in 1830, they had been nearly forgotten as a separate community.

The publication of this interesting Memoir excited public attention; and some facts, especially in relation to the plantation at New Oxford, have since been elicited. The Council are happy to be informed, that the Rev. Dr. Horatio Bardwell, the pastor of the ancient Congregational Church in Oxford, in connection with the History of that town, now in preparation for the press, will be able to furnish such facts. Not to anticipate them, nor to repeat those collected by Dr. Holmes, the Council having selected, as the Chairman of their Committee for drawing this Report, one born to the Massachusetts manor of Gabriel Bernon, the patron of the Colony, he feels authorized to state, for preservation, two or three matters from personal observation.

Upon the publication of the Memoir of Dr. Holmes, in 1826, diligent search was made amongst the papers and records of Oxford for some traces of the settlement of the French Colony in that town. Nothing could be found but the record of the deed of Oxford Village from Gov. Dudley, and the heirs

or devisees of Lieut.-Gov. Stoughton, to the thirty English settlers, dated in 1713. This deed contained the recital of the fact spoken of by Dr. Holmes, that the premises had been previously granted and set apart for thirty French Protestant families, who, by desertion, had forfeited the same, &c.

Resort was next had for papers and recollections to one of the ancients, who for many years, and his father before him, had been clerks of the town of Oxford. As to papers, reference was made to a chest in the garret, which contained some, said to be of no value. Profert of the chest and contents being requested, the first paper noticed was the ample original deed, so far as the vermin had spared it, from Gov. Dudley and others to the thirty English settlers, the record of which is above referred to. Further examination disclosed the fragment of a survey, bearing the date of 1686; leaving no doubt that it was of lots on occasion of the French settlement, and remarkably confirming the evidence upon that point, by tradition, adduced by Dr. Holmes.

Evidence of the settlement was next sought from physical objects. To say nothing of the sites of the forts, church, burying-ground, and mill, Mr. Harris (for that was the name of the ancient clerk) pointed out fifteen or twenty obvious depressions in the earth, said to be the remains of French cellars. These were certainly as many as we should expect would escape from the levelling process of the plough, in

a plantation containing the requisite thirty families. For the belief that these depressions in the earth were the remains of ancient cellars, the venerable cicerone assigned as a reason, that, "when a boy, he had seen apple-trees growing beside them, and the apples that had rolled down into the cellar-holes." Attention was next called to the "blazes," or scars, upon the trunks of the pine-trees (the *Pinus resinosa*), alleged to have been produced by incisions made by the French more than a hundred years before, for the purpose of drawing pitch to manufacture rosin, &c. This assertion was received with some incredulity; but subsequent observation, and the testimony of experts as to the great age of many of the forest-trees of New England, and of the marks made upon them in ancient surveys, render the assertion less improbable. That the French planters manufactured rosin, &c., from the pitch of their pine-trees, is proved not only by tradition, but is corroborated by the fact, that, in 1719, Gabriel Bernon made a voyage to England, and, reciting that "he had spent seven years' time and labor, and considerable sums of money," in such manufacture, petitioned the King in Council for a patent "granting him liberty to go on and continue in the said manufactory in any part of New England." It is probable that such a patent would conflict with other previous grants of the Crown; and, besides, the sturdy English settlers then possessed a large part of New England, and they would never tolerate the

exercise of such a monopoly: so that the manufacture of rosin, &c., at New Oxford, must be referred to the time when the French planters were there, — previous to the year 1704 or 1705.

It has usually been said, that the plantation of French Protestants at New Oxford was broken up on the murder of Johnson and his three children, Aug. 25, 1696. Upon that terrific event, no doubt some of the more timid settlers left, and returned to their friends in Boston; but from a letter written by Gov. Dudley to Gabriel Bernon, six years afterwards, it is certain that many of them remained till that time, — strikingly corroborating the statement made by Mrs. Butler, one of their descendants, to Dr. Holmes, that “the French remained at Oxford eighteen or nineteen years.” A copy of the letter of Gov. Dudley is found in the work of Mrs. Lee, above referred to; and it is presumed that the original is amongst the Bernon Papers, in the hands of one of his descendants, Ex-Gov. Philip Allen, of Providence, R.I.

Boston, 7th July, 1702.

MR. GABRIEL BERNON. — Herewith you have a commission for captain of New Oxford. I desire you forthwith to repair thither, and show your said commission, and take care that the people be armed, and take them in your own house, with a palisado for the security of the inhabitants; and, if they are at such a distance in your villages that there should be need of another place to draw them together in case of danger, consider of another proper house, and write to me, and you shall have order therein.

I am your humble servant,

J. DUDLEY.

The meagre materials for the history of the French planters at New Oxford are drawn from tradition, from their representations to the Colonial and Provincial Governments, and from the Bernon Papers. The records of their plantation, it is feared, are irrecoverably lost. One of their last representations of grievances was made in 1699, in their behalf, by their minister, the Rev. James Laborié, to Gov. Bellamont and his Council, setting forth that the Rev. Mr. Bondet, their former minister, had not only left them, "but carried away all y^e Books which had been given for y^e use of the plantation, with y^e acts and papers of this village," &c. No trace of either minister, books, papers, or records, is to be found at Oxford, except in the name of a meadow, which, to this day, is known as "Bondet Meadow." For many years, diligent inquiries were made for them; when our late Treasurer, Samuel Jennison, Esq., in the course of his antiquarian researches, ascertained the fact, that Mr. Bondet removed to New Rochelle, near New York, and became the minister of the Second French Protestant Parish there: but a correspondence with persons at New Rochelle has afforded no clew to the discovery of the desired records. It has recently been suggested by Dr. Bardwell, that Mr. Bondet was stationed at New Oxford, under appointment from the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. If so, the reports of Mr. Bondet to his patrons, and the records of their venerable society,

may throw some further light upon the history of the French at New Oxford.

It does not appear that the Rev. Mr. Daillé, the first minister of the company of French Protestants that landed at Boston, ever removed permanently to New Oxford ; though there is no doubt that a majority of the emigrants did so, in order to satisfy the condition of their grant, requiring the settlement of thirty families. That there were but few of the emigrants remaining in Boston may be inferred from the fact, that in 1687, representing themselves as being poor, and destitute of a place for public worship, they petitioned Sir Edmund Andros for the use of the Latin Schoolhouse. In 1704, they purchased a site for a church, in School Street ; and it was about the same time that their brethren at New Oxford finally abandoned their settlement, and returned to Boston.

Gabriel Bernon left Massachusetts, to join his countrymen at Narragansett, R. I., as early as the year 1698. His ample farm of twenty-five hundred acres was not within the village of New Oxford, but upon the east side of it ; and therefore not subject to forfeiture by temporary desertion. He was a merchant by profession : and his private papers indicate that he, too, came from Rochelle by the way of Holland and England ; that, in America, he resided at Boston, New Oxford, Narragansett, and finally at Providence, R. I., where he died Feb. 1, 1735, aged ninety-two. An obituary notice, published in a Bos-

ton paper, speaks of him as "one of the founders of the Oxford Colony in Massachusetts, and afterwards a settler of the Narragansett Country, Rhode Island."

Mrs. Lee, understood to be a descendant of Mr. Bernon, gives an interesting account of his character and domestic relations; but more might be said of his public services.

In the Appendix to the "Memoir of the French Protestants," Dr. Holmes gives a letter written by Lord Bellamont to Mr. Bernon, dated New York, 23d November, 1698; of which the following is a translation, indicating the public consideration he enjoyed:—

SIR, — I am sorry to learn that you have left New England for the purpose of residing in Rhode Island. Mr. Campbell told me the news; which afflicts me much, since I had desired to cultivate all possible friendship with you when I shall arrive at Boston.

I am ashamed for not having written you sooner; but I assure you, it has not been for want of esteem, but solely from having been continually occupied by the affairs of my Government. If you find occasion to come and establish yourself here in this town, I shall do all I possibly can for your encouragement. I shall not forget the recommendation of you by the Count of Galway; and I am truly and strongly disposed to respond to it by all good offices. I shall be very glad to see you here, for the purpose of conversing with you upon certain affairs which relate to the service of the king. I am, with true esteem and friendship,

Your very humble servant,

BELLAMONT.

For Mr. BERNON, a French merchant, Rhode Island.

It will be recollected, that, at the time of the date of this letter (1698), Lord Bellamont held the com-

mission of Governor of both the Provinces of New York and Massachusetts. He was mostly engaged in New York, attempting to reconcile the difficulties between the English, Dutch, and French elements of his people ; while Lieut.-Gov. Stoughton was quietly administering the executive affairs of Massachusetts.

The winter after Mr. Bernon received the letter of Lord Bellamont, he visited New York, upon the worthy but unavailing errand of conciliation proposed. They were both probably mistaken in supposing, that they could effect, by mere artificial appliances, an object which time only could accomplish.

When Mr. Bernon left New York the next spring, he wrote to his brethren an excellent letter of advice, which has been preserved with filial care by Mrs. Lee. Amongst many other things, he says, —

“ I, like you, have abandoned property and our country for the sake of religion ; and so have many of our refugee brothers in various parts of the world. We should all of us submit to the Government under which we have placed ourselves. It is for us a great happiness and a great honor to be able to call ourselves good subjects of our sovereign, King William ; that, since God commands us to submit to the royal power, we cannot have too much veneration for so great and illustrious a prince, nor too much respect for the governors who represent him.

“ I have, with pain, seen some persons depart from the duty which we owe to my lord, the Count of Bellamont. Do not think that I am bold enough to erect myself into a censor, or to prescribe any thing to you ; but I thought it my duty, as a brother, to let you know my true sentiments. This difference of tastes, of constitution, prevents people from agreeing perfectly. You are for Mississippi : I am for Rhode Island. I offer you my services there and everywhere else.”

This letter was dated "New York, March 25, 1699." Mr. Bernon soon after received a long one in reply, signed by Elias Boudinot and others; from which it appears that he came far short of reconciling his brethren to the administration of Lord Bellamont.

As a further notice of Mr. Bernon, and of the settlement of his Huguenot brethren in Rhode Island, the Council take the liberty to communicate an interesting letter recently received from Judge Staples of Providence, a member of this Society:—

PROVIDENCE, March 24, 1862.

HON. IRA M. BARTON.

DEAR SIR, — Yours of 20th instant was duly received. A portion of the present town of East Greenwich, R.I., adjoining North Kingston on the south, and Hunt's River on the east, is known as "French Town." It is a tract of very fertile land, interlaced with small streams; soil, a deep yellow loam, well adapted for grain, grass, and fruit. This was originally settled by French families. Some of their descendants are now there. Here was the most numerous settlement of the Huguenots in this Colony. Some families, however, settled in other parts of the State,—on Rhode Island, in Providence, and in King's Province, or Washington County.

You may find a short sketch of Gabriel Bernon in volume three, Collections Rhode-Island Historical Society. He resided in Providence in the latter part of his life; married a wife here, a daughter of Thomas Harris; and lived near where St. John's Church now is. Tradition says that the Episcopal service was first read publicly in Providence in his house.

Gov. Allen is a descendant of Bernon. He has many articles, books, and papers that Bernon brought from France. These he will never part with. He is a graduate of Brown, but not of

“our college-days.” Our *Alma Mater* was in labor with him in 1803.

There are many families descended from the Huguenots, in this State. The French cast of countenance is far better preserved than their family names. Their ancestors, if they could come back again, would be horror-stricken to hear how savagely these have been Anglicized into Tourtellot, Mawney, Tarbox, &c., &c. So much, or rather so little, in reply to yours.

In further illustration of the matter, I add, a Providence gentleman (you recollect him; James Brown, the old-bachelor son of John, *the merchant*) was travelling, I think, near Mendon, where there had been a settlement by the French. Seeking information about them, he inquired of his landlord if there were any remains of the French Huguenots in his vicinity; dropping the *t*, and making grave the *e*, in Huguenot. Boniface ingenuously replied, he did not know that there was any in that immediate vicinity, but there was a Dr. Gano in Providence; but whether his Christian name was Hugh, he could not exactly tell.

True, this is not the information you seek; but there will be some chaff in the smallest quantity of seed.

Very respectfully,

W. R. STAPLES.

It only remains for the Council to commend further notice of Mr. Bernon and his Huguenot brethren to our learned associate in Providence and to the Rhode-Island Historical Society.

Time will admit of but little more than an allusion to the settlement of the Huguenots in the southerly part of the United States. The one in South Carolina was of the same date with that of Massachusetts. Dr. Ramsay, whose distinguished second wife was of the Huguenot family of Laurens, states, in his “History of South Carolina,” that, “besides the French

refugees who came directly from France, there was a considerable number, who, after a short residence in the Northern countries of Europe and of America, particularly New York, repaired to Carolina, as a climate more similar to the one from which they had been driven than the bleaker regions to which they had first resorted." That was generally true; and hence, no doubt, the existence of so large and influential a French element in Southern society. Counter removals, however, occurred: for instance, that of Augustus Jay, a distinguished merchant, and the ancestor of John Jay, who, for commercial purposes probably, removed from Charleston to Philadelphia, and from thence to New York.

Neither history nor biography has yet done its whole duty in relation to the French settlers and their descendants in South Carolina. The names of Laurens, Legare, Du Pont, Marion, Huger, Manigault, Prioleau, Poinsett, and others, deserve further commemoration; and, when the excitement and devastations of civil war shall give place to the amenities of literature, we trust that the South-Carolina Historical Society may add largely to the valuable but incomplete memorials left by Dr. Ramsay.

In alluding to the settlements of the French Huguenots in America, it would be improper to pass, without some notice, that in Virginia. It was upon the left bank of the James River, in Henrico County, near the rapids that fall into tide-waters at Richmond.

The region where they were settled is said to be remarkably fertile and beautiful; and, in the year 1700, they became of so much importance, that they were erected, by the Virginia Legislature, into a separate religious community, by the name of King William's Parish. But little is known of the settlement, progress, and fate of this Colony. Upon the opposite side of the James River is the county signalized by the name of the redoubtable Indian chief Powhatan, and the alleged adventure of his daughter Pocahontas and Capt. Smith. All those regions are in full view from the Capitol at Richmond; and, when to their natural beauty shall be added the charms of peace, few points in the Union will be more attractive for the traveller, whether for the purpose of collecting interesting facts for history, or pleasant incidents for romance.

Mr. President, though the number of the members of this Society is limited, our semi-annual re-unions seldom recur, without affording occasion for notice of the loss of associates. In the present instance, we have to record the death of Cornelius Conway Felton, late President of Harvard College. President Felton died on the 26th of February last, at the age of fifty-four years. He was born in West Newbury, Mass.; nurtured in the common walks of life; disciplined even by penury; while he early rose to literary distinction, and finally to a position of honor and learning, second to no other in America.

Though not addicted to American archæology as a specialty of learning, he was a universal scholar, and a most instructive as well as genial associate ; and those who were present at our last semi-annual meeting in this city will recollect the great interest he both took and imparted in the discussions upon that occasion.

But the forte of President Felton was, no doubt, in the department of Grecian archæology. That fact, with his intimate acquaintance with the modern as well as the ancient dialects of the Greeks, probably induced his election as a Corresponding Member of the Archæological Society of Athens.

Gov. Everett (certainly a most competent witness in this behalf) says of President Felton, " I know of no one who seemed to me to take a more scholarly survey of Hellenic literature ; who had read more widely and critically ; who had more thoroughly mastered the literature as well as the language of the ancient Greeks ; and who had penetrated further, and with a clearer insight, beyond the language and literature, into the manners, the character, and the genius of the people."

Indeed, with the aids of Roman history, and the lights of modern research, it is not improbable that President Felton knew more about the Greeks, their origin, languages, literature, and institutions, than they know about themselves ; and in that view, if not an American archæologist, he might justly be regarded archæologist of civilization.

With the various literary associations to which President Felton belonged, the American Antiquarian Society would reverently place their wreath upon his tomb.

For the Council.

IRA MOORE BARTON.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following Report:—

<i>Librarian's and General Fund, Oct. 19, 1861</i>	\$21,066.04
Received for dividends and interest since	690.00
	<u>\$21,756.04</u>
Deduct payment for salary and incidental expenses	717.05
Present amount of Librarian's and General Fund	<u>\$21,038.99</u>
<i>Collection and Research Fund, Oct. 19, 1861</i>	\$8,486.82
Received for dividends and interest since	292.00
	<u>\$8,728.82</u>
Deduct payment for incidental expenses	000.00
Present amount of Collection and Research Fund	<u>\$8,728.82</u>
<i>Bookbinding Fund, Oct. 19, 1861</i>	\$6,087.41
Received for dividends and interest since	179.00
	<u>\$6,266.41</u>
Deduct for bookbinding	18.00
Present amount of Bookbinding Fund	<u>\$6,253.41</u>
<i>Publishing Fund, Oct. 19, 1861</i>	\$6,184.76
Received for dividends and interest since	173.00
Donation of Hon. Ira M. Barton, in cash	50.00
	<u>\$6,407.76</u>
Deduct payment for publishing	75.19
Present amount of Publishing Fund	<u>\$6,332.57</u>

The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in —

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$1,000.00
Blackstone Bank Stock	500.00
Citizens' " "	1,500.00
Fitchburg " "	600.00
Massachusetts Bank Stock	500.00
North " "	500.00
Oxford " "	400.00
Quinsigamond " "	2,300.00
Shawmut " "	3,700.00
Worcester " "	1,100.00
Central " "	100.00
Northern Railroad (N.H.) Stock, twelve shares	615.00
Three Notes with Mortgages	8,000.00
Cash in hands of Treasurer	228.99
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	\$21,088.99

The Collection and Research Fund is invested in —

Bank of North America Stock	\$500.00
Bank of Commerce Stock	800.00
Oxford Bank Stock	200.00
Webster " "	800.00
Worcester Bank Stock	800.00
Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad Bonds	300.00
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock, eight shares	410.00
Three Notes with Mortgages	3,700.00
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds	1,000.00
Cash in hands of Treasurer	218.82
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	\$8,728.82

The Bookbinding Fund is invested in —

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$3,500.00
Webster Bank Stock	2,500.00
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	300.00
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock, ten shares	512.50
Cash in hands of Treasurer	440.91
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	\$6,253.41

The Publishing Fund is invested in —

Central Bank Stock	\$500.00
City " "	300.00
Mechanics' Bank Stock	500.00
National " "	400.00
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	300.00
Shawmut " "	500.00
Note	500.00
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds	3,000.00
Cash in hands of Treasurer	332.57
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	\$6,332.57

Aggregate of the four funds	\$42,853.79
Aggregate of cash on hand, included in the foregoing Statement	1,216.29
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HENRY CHAPIN, *Treasurer.*ANTIQUARIAN HALL, WORCESTER,
April 26, 1882.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

On the 24th of October next, this Society will have attained to the age of fifty years. There will then have been a century of semi-annual meetings. At half of these, it has fallen to the lot of your present Librarian to exhibit a report of increase and advancement. During this time, the growth of the Society's collections, if gradual, has been constant. There have been periods of special abundance, but none of absolute famine, and none in which the indications of progress have been otherwise than favorable. Whatever has been gained has been without assessments upon members, and with very slight drafts upon the pecuniary resources of the Institution. Economy has indeed been a necessity as well as a principle of the Society in the management of its finances. Regarding its vested funds as the only reliable guaranty of permanent and active vitality, its literary wealth has been left dependent upon the free contributions of its

members, and the interest in its objects which it could create in the community at large. This has been a safe and thrifty, if not a brilliant policy ; and, moreover, is one which public institutions have not always the self-denial or prudence to adopt. Cicero's exclamation, in the "Paradoxa," "O dii immortales, non intelligunt homines quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia !" was adduced in substance as a maxim by our President in one of the reports prepared by him on behalf of the Council ; although, while commending parsimony as a virtue to the Society, he has, with human inconsistency, illustrated an opposite doctrine by his private example. But the Society has deemed it wise to be liberal, or even lavish, in the use of its literary and historical wealth. Acting upon the rule of taking a cordial interest in every inquiry for information, it has laid open its stores freely to every applicant ; and, when these have proved insufficient, has endeavored to point out other and more productive channels of research. The opportunity of appreciating the utility of our collections, thus afforded to all classes of people, has been a fruitful source of increase. Most persons are disposed to aid in extending those advantages whose practical convenience they have experienced, especially when enabled to perceive how this could be done with little cost or trouble to themselves.

So the collections have gradually risen upon the generous foundation laid by our first President. Mul-

tiplied if miscellaneous deposits from the community without, continued contributions from members within, not infrequent instances of special liberality appropriated to the supply of particular wants, and occasional opportunities of "*turning* our spare stock," to use a farmer's phrase, into something of which we had more need, have been the means by which our accumulations were made, without impairing those fiscal resources of the Society that are required to sustain the machinery of its internal and external operations.

With a prevailing sameness in the character of our accessions, they are not entirely without variety at different periods. At one time, the prominent feature will be the addition of a large number of bound volumes ready for the shelves; at another, it will be tracts and fugitive materials for history, not less valuable after arrangement and consolidation; at another, newspapers; at another, manuscripts; each in its turn occupying the place of importance in the list, and all, at times, equally entitled to the honors of notice. Departments lamentably deficient have sometimes been unexpectedly and effectively supplied by single benefactions. Our department of biography was made respectable by one liberal giver. Our costly collection of English local histories and topographical manuals came from the same source. From another liberal hand we have our Mexican history and archæology, comprised in the ponderous folios of

Lord Kingsborough; from another, much of our stores of ancient legal and judicial lore; from another, the large portraits of Columbus and Vesputius, that appropriately adorn our walls; and from the donor of the rich materials of personal and family history, before mentioned, we have those works of sculpture which exhibit the form of man endowed with its highest and divinest attributes, and impart a meaning and a grace to the memorials of his history around them.

It has been sometimes remarked, that the lists of donors attached to our reports present nearly the same names at each recurring period. To a certain extent, this must be true of any institution. Its immediate friends and supporters cannot be expected to change suddenly or frequently. But while some of our contributors habitually lay aside for our use such appropriate matters as come in their way, and a few employ their leisure in almost daily exertions to seek out and secure for our possession whatever they deem to be of historical value, there are others, whose gifts, depending upon opportunity and convenience, are received only at intervals, and, however great in amount or importance, are less frequently the subjects of notice in the semi-annual statements.

It is not intended here to refer to the means of progress, resulting from private liberality, which are outside of the particular sphere of the Librarian's duties; but perhaps it will be thought advisable by

the Society, when it next assembles, to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary by arrangements providing for a retrospection of its past history, as a basis on which to rest the hopes of its future usefulness.

It appears from the records of the last six months, that the number of donors has been one hundred and two; and, of these, twenty-six are members of the Society.

The last, as they stand in the order of the time of their earliest donations, are as follows:—

Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, seven pamphlet documents.

Frederic W. Paine, Esq., twenty-three books, sixty-three pamphlets, the London Evening Mail, the New-York Tribune, Vanity Fair, and the Worcester Palladium, in series; with illustrated papers, advertisements, cards, handbills, envelopes, autographs, &c., &c., in number and variety too great to describe.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, five pamphlets, and a collection of cards, notes, advertisements, &c.

Nathaniel Paine, Esq., twenty-one books, three hundred and fifty-two pamphlets and unbound magazines; with a multitude of illustrated newspapers, handbills, envelopes, and autographs.

Hon. Stephen Salisbury, eight pamphlets; a bust of President Walker; the History of the Williams Family; Breval's Travels, in four folio volumes; and Knox's Campaigns in North America, two quarto volumes. The two last-named works, now of much rarity, were procured especially for the Society.

James Lenox, Esq., his collations of the folio King James's Bibles and the folio editions of Shakspeare; and a patriotic article on England and America, from the Princeton Review.

Rev. William Barry, various tracts from Chicago.

Hon. Charles Sumner, his speech on the war.

- George F. Houghton, Esq., a paper from the geological survey of Canada.
- Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Felt, the improved edition of his History of Ipswich, and his reply to the New-England Congregationalism of Hon. Daniel A. White.
- Rev. Edward E. Hale, two numbers wanting in our series of Blackwood; and a manuscript monograph, by himself, on the origin of the name of California.
- Rev. Dr. Seth Sweetser, forty-two selected pamphlets.
- Dr. Edward Jarvis, thirty-one documentary tracts, and an autograph note of Gov. James Sullivan.
- Joel Munsell, Esq., eighteen pamphlets.
- Hon. George F. Hoar, two hundred and sixty-five miscellaneous pamphlets.
- Hon. J. R. Bartlett, Rhode-Island public documents.
- Hon. Charles Hudson, a copy of his History of Marlborough.
- Dr. George Chandler, two books, two hundred and thirty-four pamphlets, four engravings, and several specimen newspapers.
- Hon. Ebenezer Torrey, files of the Political Focus, printed at Leominster, Mass., in 1798-9; the Telescope, or American Herald, printed at the same place in 1800; the Berkshire American of 1826-8, and the New-England Galaxy of 1825-6.
- J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., various tracts relating to the war; several rebel and other curious newspapers; and Mr. Dawson's paper on the Declaration of Independence by Massachusetts, in 1776.
- Rev. George Allen, an engraved portrait of Gen. Scott.
- Hon. Edward Everett, a collection of notes, cards, advertisements, &c.
- Hon. Isaac Davis, seventeen volumes of books, and thirty-seven pamphlets.
- George Brinley, Esq., Memorial of Hon. Thomas Williams, of Connecticut.
- Hon. Levi Lincoln, the National Police Gazette, vol. i., 1845-6; two volumes of mixed tracts; four volumes of manuscript letters of our first President, Dr. Thomas; one volume of manuscript

papers of the Revolution ; and files of the National Intelligencer of 1853, 1859, 1860, and 1861.

Hon. Solomon Lincoln, a pamphlet copy of Judge Thomas's speech, in Congress, on the Confiscation Bill.

The list of donors who are not members of the Society includes institutions with which we have an interchange of publications, as well as individuals who have in some way favored the Society with their remembrance. Among the last are some whose continuous gifts assume the character of regular contributions. Of these we may mention Mrs. H. P. Sturgis, of Boston ; Clarendon Harris, Esq., of Worcester ; Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, of Roxbury ; the Misses Gay, of Suffield, Conn. ; and William Lawton, Esq., of New Rochelle, N.Y. Rev. Thomas W. Higginson, Hon. George W. Richardson, Benjamin Butman, Esq., of Worcester, and Miss E. A. Haven, of Portsmouth, N.H., are placing themselves in a similar relation, and renew their claims to the gratitude of the Society.

Mr. Lawton, besides other valuable favors, has been at great pains in perfecting and continuing the series of newspapers from California, containing miscellaneous memorials of the aborigines of the Pacific coast, which, during several years, have been published in that fugitive manner by Mr. Alexander S. Taylor. Although rambling and desultory, these essays contain much curious information ; and, it is stated, are not likely to be reproduced in another form.

Our former townsman, Horace Davis, Esq., has

sent us an extract from a newspaper, upon similar topics, — it may be, written by himself; and has renewed his promise of continuing to direct his attention to that subject.

The commendable practice of filing away the family newspaper, for preservation, has brought us valuable donations from neighbors whose pursuits do not often cross our path. Mr. Joseph Pratt, of Worcester, has generously transferred to our library eighteen annual volumes of the "American Traveller," bound; thirteen volumes of the "Trumpet," bound, — to June 9, 1849; with files of the same, in continuation, to the end of 1861; and complete files of the "New-York Tribune," from 1850 to the end of 1861. Mr. Lewis Russell, of Worcester, has given us six annual volumes of the "Christian Freeman and Family Visitor," ending with 1858.

We are indebted to Mr. John Keith, of Worcester, for a bundle of interesting family letters taken from a house on Mason's Hill, in Virginia, by his brother, an officer in a New-York regiment. Capt. C. G. Thornton, of the Twelfth Maine Regiment, at Ship Island, has sent us a specimen of New-Orleans currency. Among the miscellaneous deposits of our friends have been sundry minor trophies, which we may venture to hold till they shall be claimed under a stronger or more equitable title.

From Mr. George W. Gale, now of Worcester, but for several years a manufacturer of paper in the city

of Mexico, we have received some specimens of the materials he was in the habit of transmuting into that useful fabric. One is a stamped paper of 1649, having upon it an old Spanish account. Another is a programme of theses to be defended by a certain Don, blessed with numerous names and titles, at the Royal University, in 1786, printed in Mexico on silk, and trimmed with silver lace. Mr. Gale also presented a small picture of the Madonna and Child, from a house near the field of battle of Contreras; a bullet having passed through the eye of the child.

Mr. Edwin M. Barton, of Worcester, has made several appropriate donations.

Mrs. Salisbury has kindly presented an excellent profile likeness, framed, of Hon. Edward Bangs, one of the first elected Councillors of this Society.

There is reason to express obligation to George Alcott, Esq., of Charlestown, N.H., Col. S. H. Long, of Washington, D.C., C. J. Hoadly, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., S. H. Grant, Esq., Rev. J. C. Brigham, and Mr. Thomas F. De Voe, all of New York, for particular favors. The "Market Book" of Mr. De Voe, of which he has sent us a beautiful copy, is entitled to an honorable place among the curiosities of literature.

Henry Ward Poole, Esq., who is acting as agent for this Society in Mexico, has transmitted, as a donation from himself, three Spanish volumes (one of which is a grammatical treatise on the native Mexican

language), and a large parcel of small religious tracts and calendars circulated by the Catholic Church. He expresses the intention of forwarding at another opportunity the collections he is making on behalf of the Society.

William F. Poole, Esq., of the Boston Athenæum, has placed in my hands two manuscript volumes received from his brother, which the Society can take, if they think proper to purchase them. One is an unpublished work of Venegas, the author of the "History of California," — being the life and virtues of Juan Baptista Zappa, of the Company of Jesus, in a folio of three hundred pages, very neatly engrossed ; the other, a volume of instructions for the viceroys of New Spain, showing the condition of the country, under the Spanish rule, between 1789 and 1798, — also very neatly and plainly written.

There remains to be noticed a gift which will be regarded as of peculiar interest and value.

The widow and children of Samuel Jennison, Esq., the late lamented Treasurer of the Society, have transferred to the library his entire collection of biographical sketches and notes of personal history, whose preparation was the favorite employment of his life. Many of these are written out in full ; but those relating to persons yet living appear to be chiefly memoranda of facts and dates for future use, with occasional comments interspersed. Properly arranged in suitable volumes, with space provided for

continuance or completion, they will constitute a record of constantly increasing curiosity and importance.

It is remarkable how wide a field Mr. Jennison embraced in his observations. He seems to have comprehended in his plan everybody that he knew, and almost everybody of whom he had heard. I have no doubt that every member of the Society will be found upon the list. It may be a formidable reflection to quiet persons, that a stranger is watching them, and taking notes of when and where they were born, when and whom they married, and what part they are playing in the drama of life; but after-generations will be thankful for such information.

In that strange comedy, with a strange title, "The Funeral," by Sir Richard Steele, the undertaker (an earlier type of the class of Old Mortalities than the more celebrated character delineated by Sir Walter Scott), having been badgered by some gay noblemen, turns upon them, and says, —

"Look you, gentlemen! I have a book at home, which I call my 'Domesday Book,' where I have the age and distemper of every man of quality in town, and know when you should drop."

So look you, gentlemen! The Antiquarian Society has a book at home, no matter what it is called, where are recorded your ages and qualities; and it knows to what height of reputation you should rise, and what great things you ought to accomplish.

An important and highly curious archæological document has been transmitted to the Society, — the result of a correspondence between our President and Dr. James H. Salisbury, of Newark, Ohio. Several years ago, the Society made an appropriation for a survey of the peculiar earthworks of Wisconsin, by Mr. I. A. Lapham. These earthworks, it will be remembered, though but slightly raised above the surface of the ground, are, some of them, of very large horizontal dimensions, and exhibit the forms of birds, beasts, reptiles, war-clubs, arrow-heads, and other regular figures. They are often grouped in large numbers, accompanied by crosses, straight lines, and curved, angular, or circular embankments. The numerous plans and descriptions prepared for the Antiquarian Society, were, on account of the great expense required for their publication, transferred to the Smithsonian Institution, and, by the greater means of that body, carried through the press. But, though conducted with great care and fidelity, these surveys throw no satisfactory light upon the origin or purpose of the structures themselves. It was simply shown how they were shaped, and in what manner they were associated together in groups, or placed in particular solitary positions; that they were not mounds of sepulture, for they contained no remains or relics of their own period; and that they could neither have been used for defence, nor for the ceremonial purposes indicated by many of the earthworks of the Ohio Valley.

The discovery of Dr. Salisbury, and his brother, Mr. C. B. Salisbury, is, that analogous figures, and, to some extent, exactly similar ones, are found engraved upon rocks so situated as to afford protection from the action of the elements, and are so arranged and combined as to present the appearance of a significant inscription.

It will be seen that these new conditions open a fresh field of speculation and research, and point to results of whose importance we can as yet form no just anticipations; while the investigations are an apt and fitting sequel to those which the Society commenced some years ago. The Messrs. Salisbury entitle these communications "A Memoir upon Ancient Pictographic or Symbolic Rock and Earth Writing in Licking and Fairfield Counties, Ohio; with accurate Surveys and Descriptions of the Ancient Earthworks of Newark." The inscribed rocks being in the neighborhood of Newark, they have added to their descriptions and illustrations of them a new and more particular survey of the magnificent remains of aboriginal labor and art which exist at that place, developing many new and noteworthy features, and correcting and enlarging previous accounts.

As the paper, with its elaborate and beautiful drawings, its minute explanations, and its learned comparisons, will undoubtedly be referred to an appropriate Committee for the consideration of its merits, it is inexpedient to speak of it more specifically here.

The accessions of the last six months, besides manuscripts and miscellaneous matters of more than ordinary interest and numbers, consist of one hundred and seventy-six books, and one thousand six hundred and forty-one pamphlets.

S. F. HAVEN, *Librarian*.

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 Worcester Weekly Spy.
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 Boston Semiweekly Advertiser.
 Fitchburg Sentinel.

THE NAME OF CALIFORNIA.

My attention was accidentally directed, a few weeks since, to what I think will prove the origin of the name of *California*, as applied to the peninsula so known. So far as I have seen, this account of the origin has escaped the attention of the historians; but I take the liberty to mention it to the Society, that I may ask if any of the chroniclers of California have alluded to it.

The name of California was given by Cortes, who discovered the peninsula in the year 1535. For the statement that he named it, we have the authority of Herrera.* It is proved, I think, that the expedition of Mendoza, in 1532, did not see California: it is certain that they gave it no name. Humboldt saw, in the archives of Mexico, a statement in manuscript, that it was discovered in 1526; † but for this there is

* Decade viii. book vi.

† It would be very desirable to have a new examination of the manuscript alluded to.

no other authority. It is certain that the name does not appear till 1535.

No etymology of this name has been presented, satisfactory to the historians. Venegas,* the Jesuit historian of California, writing in 1758, sums up the matter in these words:—

“The most ancient name is California, used by Bernal Dias, limited to a single bay. I could wish to gratify the reader by the etymology and true origin of this name; but in none of the various dialects of the natives could the missionaries find the least traces of such a name being given by them to the country, or even to any harbor, bay, or small part of it. Nor can I subscribe to the etymology of some writers, who suppose the name to be given to it by the Spaniards, on their feeling an unusual heat at their first landing here; that they thence called the country *California*, compounding the two Latin words *calida* and *fornax*, ‘a hot furnace.’ I believe few will think the adventurers could boast of so much literature.”

I believe the Californian authors of our own time agree with Venegas in rejecting this forced etymology. The word to be made from it should be “*Calida-fornacia*.” Dr. Bushnell, who says the heat of the interior valleys is that of a baker’s furnace, speaks of a region which Cortes never saw. It must be recollected, that, though Bernal Dias only uses the name for the bay, we have Herrera’s better authority for saying that Cortes saw it to the peninsula. But

* The work of Venegas is chiefly due to the labors of Father Andres Marcos Buniel, according to Greenhow.

neither peninsula nor bay is the oven described by Dr. Bushnell.

Clavigero, in his "History of California," after giving this etymology, offers as an alternative the following, as the opinion "of the learned Jesuit, D. Giuseppe Compoi:" "He believes that the name is composed of the Spanish word *cala*, which means 'a little cove of the sea;' and the Latin *fornix*, which means 'the vault of a building.'" He thinks these words are thus applied, "because, within Cape St. Lucas, there is a little cove of the sea, towards the western part of which rises a rock, so worn out, that on the upper part of the hollow is seen a vault, as perfect as if made by art. Cortes, therefore, observing this *cala*, or cove, and this vault, probably called this port *California*, or *cala* and *fornix*; speaking half in Spanish, half in Latin."

Clavigero suggests, as an improvement on this somewhat wild etymology, that Cortes may have said *Cala fornax*, "Cove furnace;" speaking, as in the Jesuit's suggestion, in two languages.

I am told that the Rev. Dean Trench, in one of his etymological works, suggests the Greek *καλή πορνεία*, — implying that the province seemed to the early settlers to have the attractions of a "beautiful adultery." I have not myself found this passage: but I remember that Mr. Powers, the sculptor, represents California as a naked woman, seductive in front, but concealing a thorn bush in her hands behind; and he describes

his statue as intended to represent her false seductions. Of this etymology, it is enough to say, that Cortes and his men knew nothing of the seductions, — never finding gold or any thing else tempting there ; and that the theory requires more, yet worse, scholarship at their hands than that of *calida fornax*.

Of all such speculations, Mr. Greenhow says very fitly, “None of them are satisfactory, or even ingenious.”

It is in the worthless romance of the “Sergas of Esplandian,” the son of Amadis of Gaul, — a book long since deservedly forgotten, — that there is to be found, I believe, the source from which the adventurers transferred the name “California” to the new region of their discovery.

Towards the close of this romance, the various Christian knights assemble to defend the Emperor of the Greeks and the city of Constantinople against the attacks of the Turks and Infidels. On this occasion, in a romance published first in 1510, — twenty-five years before Cortes discovered the American California, — the name appears, with precisely our spelling, in the following passage : —

Sergas, ch. 157. — “Know that, on the right hand of the Indies, there is an island called California, very near to the Terrestrial Paradise, which was peopled with black women, without any men among them, because they were accustomed to live after the fashion of Amazons. They were of strong and hardened bodies,

of ardent courage, and of great force. The island was the strongest in the world, from its steep rocks and great cliffs. Their arms were all of gold ; and so were the caparisons of the wild beasts which they rode, after having tamed them : for in all the island there is no other metal. They lived in caves very well worked out ; they had many ships, in which they sailed to other parts to carry on their forrays. . . .

“ In this island, called California, are many griffins, on account of the great savageness of the country, and the immense quantity of wild game to be found there. . . .

“ Now, in the time that those great men of the Pagans sailed [against Constantinople] with those great fleets of which I have told you, there reigned in this Island of California a queen, very large of body, very beautiful, in the prime of her years, desirous to achieve great things ; strong, brave, eager, and of good courage, — more than any of those who had before this held her kingdom. And, hearing tell how the greater part of the world was moving against the Christians, not knowing what sort of thing the Christians were, and having no knowledge of other countries but those which were near her own ; desiring to see the world and its various races ; thinking that, with the great power which she and her people could bring, of all that they gained, she would, from her strength and rank, obtain the greater part, — she talked with all those who were skilful in war, and told them that it would be well, if, embarking in their greatest fleets, they followed in the way in which so many great princes and lords were following. Animating and encouraging them, she set before them the great honors and inducements which such a course offered them ; above all, showing them how much more fame they would gain through all the world than if they remained in this island, where, doing only what their grandmothers did, they were only buried alive, — living like those who were dead ; passing their days, without fame or glory, as the brute beasts do.”

By these persuasions, she induces them to join in the attack on Constantinople ; and they sail with fifty

griffins, to act as a sort of flying armored squadron under their orders.

The name of this queen is Calafia. Arrived at the war, she fights with Norandel, the brother of Amadis ; and afterwards, being overcome by the great hero Amadis himself, she is taken prisoner. In the Christian court, she is converted to Christianity, and marries Talanque, nephew of Amadis, and son of Galaor ; with whom she goes back to California, promising to abolish its Amazonian customs. The griffins prove poor allies ; preferring to attack the naked Turks, and leaving the Greeks in their armor.

The name " California " thus appears in several distinct passages in the history.

This romance, as I have said, is believed to have been printed first in 1510. No copies of this edition, however, are extant. But, of the edition of 1519, a copy is preserved : and there are copies of successive editions of 1521, 1525, and 1526 ; in which last year, two editions were published, — one at Seville, and the other at Burgos. All of these are Spanish.

It follows, almost certainly, that Cortes and his followers, in 1535, must have been acquainted with the romance ; and, as they sailed up the west side of Mexico, they supposed they were precisely at the place indicated, — " in the right hand of the Indies." It will be remembered also, that, by sailing in the same direction, Columbus, in his letter to the sove-



reigns, says "he shall be sailing towards the Terrestrial Paradise." We need not suppose that Cortes believed the romance, more than we do; though we assert that he borrowed a name from it to indicate the peninsula he found "on the right side of the Indies, near to the Terrestrial Paradise." If it is necessary to analyze very carefully his motive for borrowing a name from a romance then so generally known, it will be enough to say, that this romance credited the "Island of California" with great treasures of gold; and that it placed it very near the East Indies, in quest of which all the adventurers of that time were sailing. There is, however, no more reason for giving a serious motive for such a nomenclature, than there is for the motive with which La Salle or his companions gave the name of La Chine to the point in Canada from which they hoped to reach China.

It is not strange that ecclesiastical historians, like Venegas, should, in the eighteenth century, have lost sight of this origin of the name. It was not until 1683 that the Jesuit fraternity succeeded in planting an establishment there. Even then, their establishment was not permanent. For a century and a half, therefore, after Cortes's discovery, the province was of no value to any one, and its name was of as little interest. Long before the Jesuits planted it, the romance which gave it name was forgotten.

After 1542, no edition of the "Sergas of Esplandian" was printed in Spain, so far as we know, till 1575;

and, after that of 1587, none for two hundred and seventy years more. The re-action had come. When the curate burned the books of Don Quixote, he burned this among the rest: he saved "Amadis of Gaul," but he burned "Esplandian." "We will not spare the son," said he, "for the virtues of his father." These words show Cervantes's estimate of it as early as 1605. It is not surprising, then, that an ecclesiastic like Venegas should not know, in 1758, the wild geography of the romance two centuries and more after it was written. D'Herbelay, the early French paraphraser of this romance, retains the whole story of the queen, but transfers the situation of California to the source of the river Borysthènes, near the descent of the Riphean Mountains.

The only effort to introduce it to modern readers, in any European country, until the recent Spanish reprint of 1857, is in the wretched paraphrase by Tressan, published in France in the last century. This author, as if to add to the probability of the tale, omits the name "California" in each of the passages relating to it; so that, even in his forgotten work, we do not get hold of the lost clew.

The original work is now so rare, that I think the copies in the valuable library of Mr. Ticknor are the only ones in Massachusetts. To his invaluable collection, and to that kind courtesy which opens it to every student, and illustrates it from the treasures of his own studies, am I indebted for all the autho-



rities of value which I am able to cite here. There is no copy of the "Esplandian" in our leading public libraries. In the large public libraries of the city of New York, there is no copy of any of these romances, which made the lay literature of the first century after printing was invented; but in the small yet well-selected library of the Free Academy of New York, and in that of Congress, I found the "Amadis" and "Esplandian," in the recent Spanish edition, edited by D. Pascal de Gayangos.

The "Esplandian" was written by Garcia Ordoñez de Montalvo, the translator of the "Amadis." In ascribing to it the origin of the name "California," I know that I furnish no etymology for that word. I have not found the word in any earlier romances. I will only suggest, that the root *Calif*, the Spanish spelling for the sovereign of the Mussulman power of the time, was in the mind of the author as he invented these Amazon allies of the Infidel power.

EDWARD E. HALE.

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no. 38

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER,
OCT. 21, 1862.



BOSTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,
5, WATER STREET.
1862.

L.C.D.



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PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING, OCT. 21, 1862, IN WORCESTER.

THERE was a large attendance of members; Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, President, in the chair.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS read the Report of the Council.

The Librarian read his Report.

The Report of the Treasurer, Hon. HENRY CHAPIN, was read by the President.

On motion of Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, these were referred to the Publishing Committee, to be printed at their discretion. Gov. Lincoln also offered the following resolution:—

“*Resolved*, That the American Antiquarian Society thankfully accept the volumes of collections of extracts from the public papers, and daily records and documents, relating to the war of Secession, presented by Pickering Dodge, Esq.; and gratefully recognize his generous offer to continue the collection and preservation of such interesting materials, to be deposited with this Society, for the use of the future history of the country.”

GEORGE CHANDLER, M.D., and NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., were appointed a Committee to audit the account of the Treasurer, to report to the Council.

Voted, To proceed to the election of President.

CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq., and Dr. JOHN GREEN, were requested to collect and count the votes. They reported that the whole number was for Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY.

MR. SALISBURY, on signifying his acceptance of the office, made the following remarks: —

GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQVARIAN SOCIETY. —

I thank you for the renewed evidence of respect and confidence with which you have honored me. I cannot conceal from you how small is my share of the work which has produced the satisfactory results which have been reported to you. In my endeavors to perform the duties of my position, I have been aided and encouraged by the wise arrangement of presiding officers adopted by this Society, according to a safe rule of strategy, in placing the greater force in the reserve, on either side of the presidential chair. I shall hope still to be sustained, as in time past, by the reverence of age and the tireless energy of youth; by the patriarch of historical scholars in this Commonwealth on the one side, and on the other by him who renews his youth, like the eagle, in the intellectual efforts of the eightieth year of his honorable

and most industrious life, completed in this present week.

In connection with these personal allusions, I cannot forbear to digress so far as to call attention to the fact, that another veteran of our Society — Hon. Rejoice Newton, who performed the important duties of your Recording Secretary for thirty-nine years — is present at this meeting, enjoying perfect health, after having passed his eightieth birthday on the 18th instant.

Without disparagement of the valuable services of the wise men who were my predecessors in this office, I must take notice of the fact, that the happy progress of the bark in which the hopes of this Society are freighted, for the past fifty years, has not chiefly depended on any nominal pilot since the distinguished founder, who laid the keel, and put on board the first and best part of the cargo. Our Association is no modern craft, driven by a single engine. It resembles more an ancient *quadrème*, greatly aided, indeed, by the favoring gales of Aquilo, Eurus, Notus, and Zephyrus, but sustained in its way by the unremitting labors of its own crew.

“Olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant.”

And at the stroke-oar, which is the real rudder of our course, —

“Princeps ante omnes . . . Palinurus agebat;”

a Palinurus whose watchful service labor does not impair, and Somnus cannot overcome.

Though the reasons, set forth in the Report of the Council, for the omission of a public celebration of the happy termination of the first half-century of the existence of this Society, must be sufficient, the members everywhere will observe with high satisfaction that the period has given occasion to engage a filial hand to add a new and beautiful column to the monument of the illustrious founder.

The excellent Report of our associate prompts me also to bring to notice an omission in his account of the sale of the estate given by the founder for the occupation of this Society. The Society should not forget that it was indebted to the generous example and influence of our friend, and other members of his family, for the gratuitous relinquishment of claims to the reversion of this property by the heirs of Dr. Thomas.

A Committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis, Hon. Ira M. Barton, and Hon. Ebenezer Torrey, was appointed to report a list of names for the other offices of the Society. The gentlemen named in the following list, having been recommended by them, were unanimously chosen:—

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Vice-Presidents.

REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D.D.	BOSTON.
HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL.D.	WORCESTER.

Council.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D.	WORCESTER.
GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq.	CAMBRIDGE.
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D.	BOSTON.
CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq.	CAMBRIDGE.
HON. IRA M. BARTON	WORCESTER.
HON. PLINY MERRICK, LL.D.	BOSTON.
HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW	BOSTON.
SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq.	WORCESTER.
HON. DWIGHT FOSTER	WORCESTER.
REV. EDWARD E. HALE	BOSTON.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.

JARED SPARKS, LL.D.	CAMBRIDGE.
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Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D.	BOSTON.
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Recording Secretary.

HON. EDWARD MELLEN, LL.D.	WORCESTER.
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Treasurer.

HON. HENRY CHAPIN	WORCESTER.
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Committee of Publication.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq.	WORCESTER.
REV. EDWARD E. HALE	BOSTON.
CHARLES DEANE, Esq.	CAMBRIDGE.

Voted, To proceed to the election of members.

The following gentlemen, having been recommended by the Council, were unanimously elected : —

BUCKINGHAM SMITH, Esq. . . .	St. Augustine, Fla.
HON. HENRY W. CUSHMAN . . .	Bernardston, Mass.
WILLIAM LAWTON, Esq. . . .	New Rochelle, N.Y.
PICKERING DODGE, Esq. . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.

On motion of Judge Thomas, *Voted*, That the Council be requested to make arrangements for a suitable commemoration of the close of the first half-century of the existence of the Society.

The meeting was then dissolved.

EDWARD MELLEN,
Recording Secretary.



REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

AT the close of half a century, the Society might, under other circumstances, fairly look for a careful and elaborate history of its rise and progress. Such history would make an appropriate part of its semi-centennial commemoration. That commemoration is not given up, but deferred to happier and more peaceful times: God only knows how long deferred. We are too much absorbed in the thoughts and cares and anxieties of the present and near future for a patient retouching of the monuments of the past. The clink of the hammer and of the chisel are lost in the din of arms. Old Mortality himself would be startled from his labor of love by the cry of an afflicted country: "Let the dead bury their dead: take up your cross, and follow me." A rapid glance at some of the landmarks on our path must therefore suffice.

Our history goes back a hundred and seven years, to the printing-office of Zachariah Fowle, on Middle Street, in the Provincial town of Boston; and to the lad, of the venerable age of six years, raised upon a

bench eighteen inches high to stick the types for the ballad of the "Lawyer's Pedigree." Our life is bound up in the lad's life. There is in him the germ of noble manhood. In this school of early struggle and narrow fortune, he will develop it. The printing office is one of the best of colleges; and printing, the most encyclopedic of arts. In diffusing knowledge, he acquires it. In lighting the torch for others, he kindles his own. Self-developed, he is strongly developed. We are apt to overvalue the *facilities* of culture. There may be too much nursing and dandling. Sturdy vigor and self-reliance come from effort and trial. The lad has a hard road to travel, and he must go on his own feet. In eleven years, he had got well the elementary branches of learning; could think for himself; write good, plain, sensible English, with a dash of satire in it; and make tolerable verses for the poet's corner.

At the age of seventeen, he finds his way to Nova Scotia, and into the service of one Henry, a somewhat heavy-moulded Dutchman and indifferent printer. The principal work of editing and printing the "Halifax Gazette" devolves upon him, because the master is indolent, and the boy able and willing. He is found quite competent to the task. He carries his Boston love of liberty with him; hates the Stamp Act cordially, and puts his paper in mourning for its passage, to teach his readers by example how the thing had been done in the Pennsylvania journals. He

cuts the stamps from the paper sent from England; and then announces, that, as no more stamped paper could be had, the "Gazette," in future, would be printed without stamps. Having some inbred notions of English liberty, he declines to be arrested without legal warrant, and baffles Provincial power by Yankee tact and good sense. He is in training for a wider field.

He leaves Halifax, and, after some wanderings, gets back to Boston. At the age of twenty-one, in company with his old master, Zachariah Fowle, he starts the "Massachusetts Spy," triweekly; prints it for three months, and gives it up. He is not discouraged. He is of the men who get new strength from contact with the earth, new vigor from a fall. In March, 1771, he starts a weekly paper with the same title. He opened its columns at first to Whigs and Tories, but found this course satisfied neither party; and, being himself a true Whig, he gave the paper unreservedly to the cause of the people. The "Spy" was a power in the Massachusetts Bay. It was edited with pluck and good sense, and among its contributors were some of the best writers of the Province. The Government tried to buy the publisher: he would not be bought. It tried to drive him: he would not be driven. It tried to alarm him; but he was without fear. For an essay, which disturbed the serenity of the Governor and Council, he was summoned before them. Knowing his rights, and how to

maintain them, he refused to go. He had read a little book, called the "Englishman's Right," by Sir John Hawlles, reprinted by his friends, Edes and Gill, in 1772. The Government officials tried to indict him; but the grand jury said, "Ignoramus."

Threatened with violence by the British soldiery then holding the rebel town of Boston, he, in April, 1775, packed up a press and types, and, with the aid of Gen. Warren, got them over the Charles River in the night, and thence to Worcester. On the 19th, the young printer was at Lexington with the Provincial militia, opposing the progress of the king's troops to Concord. On the 20th, he came to Worcester, and opened his printing-office, and resumed the publication of the "Spy." With four years' interruption, he continued its publication to 1802. Two of these four years (1776 and 1778), he leased the establishment to others. The other two years (1786 and 1787), in consequence of the law of the State taxing advertisements in newspapers, he substituted for the "Spy" the "Worcester Magazine," in pamphlet form.

Few men rendered better service to their country. Through the dark days of the Revolution, through the darker days of confusion and disorder which followed, he "bated not a jot of heart or hope." The war was fought with the pen as well as with the sword, and he was among its best soldiers. Happy, thrice happy men were our fathers, who lived to see their toils and sacrifices consummated and crowned by

"liberty in law;" by Union under a Constitution in which central power was reconciled with local independence, the gentlest restraint with the highest security, the broadest equality with the firmest order; by a Government felt only in its blessings, under whose benign influence the nation sprang up to greatness, our commerce whitening every sea, the stars on our banner kindled by the light of a never-setting sun, — the fear of kings; to struggling humanity, inspiration and hope.

"But yesterday, the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world: now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reverence."

Pardon the digression.

After the war, our founder embarked in a large business, which he conducted with skill, enterprise, and judgment, and, as the fruit of these, with the highest success. His business was with books. He manufactured the paper of which the books were made, printed them, bound them, and sold them at wholesale and retail. His business would be regarded as very extensive, even in this age of the multiplication of books. Viewed with reference to the time and place (a village then so far in the interior), it affords striking proof of his indomitable energy and skill. As editor of a newspaper and almanac, as printer, publisher, and bookseller, the name of Isaiah Thomas became, throughout the country, a household word. No traveller passed through the village, without stop-

ping to see his establishment; and he was spoken of, now as the Baskerville, and now as the Didot, of America.

With private enterprise he united public spirit and generous hospitality; and, for half a century, the most distinguished citizen of Worcester was its first printer.

Mr. Thomas acquired in thirty years a competent fortune, and in 1802 sold his business to his son, who bore his name and shared his tastes. Our founder was a man who could not be idle. He read and loved books as well as made them. Several years were devoted to gathering the materials for and writing the "History of Printing in America;" a work which, of itself, would have given him a permanent and honorable place in the history of American letters.

In his business as bookseller, in collecting the materials for his history, as a bibliomaniac by nature, he had collected a library especially rich in American history. His researches had taught him the value of such a collection; his observation and experience had shown him how quickly the sources of our history were drying up, how rapidly the monuments of the past were crumbling and wasting away.

He saw and understood, no man better, from what infinitely varied and minute sources the history of a nation's life was to be drawn; and that the only safe rule was to "gather up all the fragments, so that

nothing be lost." He conceived the project of this Institution, of making his own library the basis of its collections, and of giving to the cause of good letters a large part of the fortune he had acquired in their service. Never did a man pay more liberally the debt he owed to his profession than did the Worcester printer in the history of the art, and in the founding and endowing of this Institution.

Our charter was granted on the 24th of October, 1812. The persons incorporated were among the most eminent citizens of the Commonwealth in the different walks of cultivated life. Of this goodly fellowship, but two survive, — Josiah Quincy and Levi Lincoln; to speak of whose record is to repeat familiar history; to praise whom is to gild refined gold. *Fortunati ambo! seri in cælum redeant.*

Upon the organization of the Society, Mr. Thomas was elected President, and continued to hold the office till his death in the spring of 1831.

The library given by him, consisting of about three thousand volumes, was kept for eight years at his mansion, on Court Hill; he constantly adding to its stores. In the fall of 1820, it was removed to Antiquarian Hall, erected for the Society, by Mr. Thomas, at an expense of about ten thousand dollars. Upon his death, in 1831, he gave, by his will, funds for the support of a permanent librarian and other purposes, amounting, in the aggregate, to twenty-four thousand dollars. His entire gifts to the Society, in books, building, and

legacies by his will, exceed forty thousand dollars. He gave also to the Society unwearied devotion and the most vigilant care and oversight.

The Society went on quietly, without parade ; successfully accomplishing the purpose, gradually becoming more and more clearly defined, of collecting and preserving the materials of American history. It has published four volumes of Collections and Transactions, which, where original, are marked by profound learning and thorough research ; and, where republications, by careful editing and annotations. It is not too much to say, they are among the most valuable contributions that have been made to American history.

After the "Antiquarian Hall" had been used for thirty years, it was found to have great defects, and especially that the ground on which it was built was full of water ; so that the building was extremely damp, and the books suffered from mould. Upon thorough examination of the hall and lot, and an estimate of the expense of draining the land and raising and thoroughly repairing the building, it became manifest that the best economy was to dispose of the old building, and to erect a new one upon a more favorable site, and adapted to the growing wants of the library. It was easy to reach that conclusion, but not easy to carry it into execution. The want of the Society was a common one, — want of sufficient funds. But never was an institution so fortunate as ours in

having the right man at the right place. The munificence of the last President, rivalling that of the first, breached the chasm; gave us an admirable lot for the building, and the sum of five thousand dollars towards its structure. To these he has added a fund, for binding books and pamphlets, of five thousand dollars; and a contribution, to the Publishing Fund, of about four thousand dollars; some of the most valuable contributions to the library, and the admirable statues of Moses and the Christ. The entire contributions, including the land for the building, cannot fall short of twenty thousand dollars.

The Society will start on its second half-century in good condition,—with its hall erected, at a cost, excluding the land, of \$18,000; a library of over thirty thousand volumes; a permanent fund of \$42,534; and many friends, favored of fortune, waiting anxiously for a favorable opportunity to illustrate their beneficence.

For the additions to the library during the last six months, and for the present condition of the funds, the Council refer to the Reports of the Librarian and Treasurer, herewith submitted. But, saith the wise man, “better is the end of a thing than the beginning thereof.”

When this Institution was founded, the country was at war with a foreign foe. The close of our first half-century finds us amid the convulsions of civil war, in a struggle for national life. The writer of

this brief Report confesses that he has found it impossible wholly to withdraw the mind, even for an hour, from the theme which fills every heart, and trembles on every lip; which breaks into prayer, melts into tears, kindles into flame; the last thought at night, the first thought of morning,—our country, our distracted, afflicted country; perplexed, but not in despair; cast down, but not destroyed; wrestling, we fondly trust, with adversity, as Jacob wrestled with the angel, to wring from it its blessing; veiled and eclipsed as the sun, to come forth again with life and light and glory in its beams.

For the Council.

B. F. THOMAS.

NOTE.

In the permanent fund above named is included the Publication Fund, raised by the contributions of forty-two gentlemen, whose names are herewith printed. The most grateful acknowledgments of the Society are due to them for their liberality.

It appears from the accounts of our late Treasurer, that one of the sums, understood to have been remitted to him, by some mischance failed to reach his hand. In one or two cases, the original subscription has been increased.

The sum of six thousand dollars, first proposed to constitute the fund, being found quite inadequate to the object intended, the Council have not regarded the subscription as closed, in the hope that additions may yet be made to its amount.

Subscribers to the Publication Fund.

James Lenox	New York	\$250.00
Levi Lincoln	Worcester	200.00
Isaac Davis	"	200.00
P. Dexter Tiffany	"	200.00
Edward Everett	Boston	100.00
Nathan Appleton	"	100.00
Pliny Merrick	"	100.00
Charles C. Little	Cambridge	100.00

George Folsom	New York	\$100.00
John Green	Worcester	100.00
Jared Sparks	Cambridge	50.00
George Livermore	"	50.00
Charles Deane	"	50.00
Rejoice Newton	Worcester	50.00
Frederic W. Paine	"	50.00
George T. Rice	"	50.00
Samuel Jennison	"	50.00
Thomas Kinnicutt	"	50.00
George Brinley	Hartford, Conn.	50.00
S. F. Haven	Worcester	50.00
Ira M. Barton	"	50.00
Charles Lowell	Cambridge	50.00
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff	Boston	30.00
Henry Jackson	Newport, R.I.	25.00
John C. B. Davis	New York	25.00
J. Wingate Thornton	Boston	25.00
Ebenezer Torrey	Fitchburg	25.00
Increase A. Lapham	Milwaukie, Wis.	25.00
Neville B. Craig	Pittsburg	25.00
Robert C. Winthrop	Boston	25.00
John P. Bigelow	"	25.00
Edward E. Hale	"	25.00
George Bancroft	New York	25.00
J. S. Farnum	Worcester	25.00
Dwight Foster	"	25.00
Charles C. Jewett	Boston	25.00
George F. Hoar	Worcester	25.00
A. H. Bullock	"	25.00
T. Bigelow Lawrence	Boston	25.00
William A. Wheeler	Worcester	25.00
George Chandler	"	25.00
Stephen Salisbury	"	3,545.00

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

IN a more favorable condition of public affairs, the termination of half a century from the incorporation of this Society would doubtless have been commemorated by special observances; but, under the sad uncertainties of the present moment, neither retrospections nor anticipations can be indulged in with the satisfaction and pleasure which should characterize such occasions.

The semi-centennial anniversary of our Institution happens to be coeval with an epoch in the life of the nation, whose importance overshadows all things else; and, while the existence of the nation itself is at stake, any celebration connected with its history would seem to be inappropriate. But war is always History's period of renewal; in a sense, its Spring-time, when new heroes are budding, who may develop into blessings or curses, and fresh events are bursting into life, which will be fruitful of good or ill to distant generations. In such times, the duties of the antiquary relate rather to that which is, and is to be,

than to that which has been ; and, in his office of collector, he is bound to provide for the antiquity of the future, even at the risk of neglecting the antiquity of the present : since, in the latter case, the means of information are already fixed, even if undiscovered ; while, in the former case, they are to be created and preserved by his labors.

It was in a period of war that this Society began its existence ; and doubtless a consciousness that our country was entering upon a new career as a belligerent power, and assuming for the first time all the duties and responsibilities of one of the great sovereignties of the world, may have had an influence upon the minds of its founders. Some of them were in active life when the nation came into being ; and, in the chain of causes, we may perhaps find, in another and earlier war, the source from which this Institution sprang. It was on the 19th of April, 1775, that its originator and principal founder transferred his printing establishment from Boston to Worcester ; and the first publication, in a book form, that here issued from his press, was a narrative of the military operations of that eventful day. It was the first book ever printed in Worcester. The first thing ever printed in this place was his newspaper, the "Massachusetts Spy, or American Oracle of Liberty," of May 3 ; having at its head the patriotic and significant motto, "Americans ! liberty or death ! join or die !" Our copies have upon them the testimony of Mr. Thomas,

in his handwriting, that these are the first specimens of typography which Worcester produced. The previous number of the "Spy" was printed in Boston, on the 6th of April; and under the title was the figure of a serpent, divided into parts, each part representing a State, except that designed for New England, which was all one;—as if incapable of division. This prostrate and helpless form a dragon stood ready to devour; and above it were the same warning words, "Join or die!"

The "Oracle of Liberty" *then* is not less an oracle *now*,—as full of truth and meaning to us as it was to our fathers.

Dr. Thomas seems to have formed at this period his habit of preserving the memorials of passing events as they appeared in print, which, with his illustrations of typography and miscellaneous historical collections, in process of time grew into a library valuable both for its extent and its peculiarity. It is understood that his desire for the perpetuation and increase of these results of his wise forethought and considerate prudence suggested the design of that organization, which, as the American Antiquarian Society, is represented here to-day, at the end of fifty years, with increased obligations to honor his memory and imitate his example.

In the last Annual Report of the Council to the Society, prepared by Judge Merrick, the importance of securing every occurring memorial or illustration of

the great crisis through which our country is passing was urged and enlarged upon ; and, although no specific action in reference to that object was taken at the meeting, the recommendations of the Council were understood as intended to stimulate the efforts of the Society and its officers in that direction. Your Librarian has endeavored to make the best use of his means and opportunities ; and many friends of the Institution, as well as members, have contributed to the purpose.

Single newspapers from the Rebel States, specimens of their currency, their postage-stamps, and other significant emblems of the condition of social and business life among them, political and patriotic broadsides typographical and pictorial, and other minor forms of popular expression, and many of the serious and substantial publications which aim to influence public affairs or narrate their movements, have been gathered for us. Frederic W. Paine and Nathaniel Paine, Esqs., have, as usual, been unwearied in their good offices. I find also entries of this class of donations connected with the following names: The American Tract Society ; J. Wingate Thornton, Esq. ; Capt. Charles C. J. Thornton, of the Twelfth Maine Regiment, stationed at New Orleans ; Rev. E. M. Stone, of Providence, R.I. ; Rev. Edward E. Hale ; Rev. William A. M'Ginley, of Shrewsbury ; Charles J. Hoadly, Esq., of Hartford, Conn. ; William Lawton, Esq., of New Rochelle, N.Y. ; Andrew M. Davis,

Esq. ; Capt. Thomas W. Higginson ; Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee ; Rev. Samuel May, jun. ; the Chicago Historical Society ; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop ; Rev. Dr. Seth Sweetser ; Joseph Willard, Esq. ; Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D. ; Dr. Edward Jarvis ; Rev. George Allen ; Pickering Dodge, Esq. ; Hon. Levi Lincoln ; and Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas. In many of these cases, the gifts are of more than a single matter, and some of the names occur several times. Mr. Thornton has been frequent in his remittances ; and Capt. Thornton has sent, by his hand, valuable contributions from the region where he is stationed. Mr. Bradlee has supplied a variety of papers, and specimens of currency ; the Tract Society, its series of tracts for soldiers ; Rev. Mr. May, a collection of antislavery tracts for the war, and other useful matters ; Rev. Dr. Sweetser, a choice parcel gathered by himself ; and Dr. Jarvis, a variety of sanitary publications. The largest donation of this kind has recently been received from Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, consisting of the numerous and diversified documents that fall into the hands of a member of Congress, relating to the operations of Government, or calling attention to the views and plans of individuals seeking to influence those operations from personal or patriotic motives ; with others, selected for their merit or historical interest. The Society is under great obligation to him for his care in accumulating these for the library.

The most elaborate and important gift in this department is one for which the Society and the country are equally indebted to Mr. Dodge. He began, at the commencement of the war, to clip, from newspapers representing different parties and policies, descriptive, argumentative, and statistical articles referring to events as they occurred, for the purpose of forming a documentary history of the Rebellion compiled from such contemporary sources. Out of these materials he has, with remarkable skill, constructed convenient octavo volumes, each embracing about the period of a month, handsomely bound, and provided with a carefully prepared table of contents. With the circumstances of leisure, and a warm interest in the undertaking, Mr. Dodge unites other advantages for the preparation of such a work. Himself a loyal Northerner, he is connected by marriage with ardent secessionists at the South; and his residence in Baltimore last winter, on account of his health, enabled him to secure a large number of Southern papers for that portion of his compilation whose materials are least accessible, and are likely to have the special merit of rarity. Twelve volumes are already completed; and Mr. Dodge is now actively pursuing his patriotic labors in Philadelphia, where he has many facilities, and expects to remain till the return of warm weather. I may be permitted to add from my own private knowledge, that he has spared no expense for the extension of his resources, and no

industry and patience in the processes, intellectual and mechanical, of reducing them to a form as permanent, and available for reference, as ordinarily printed volumes. His collections, finished and unfinished, are secured to the Society, in case of accident to himself, by a regular form of conveyance. Three volumes have been deposited as ready for our shelves, and were accompanied by the following letter:—

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1862.

To S. F. HAVEN, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty of sending you herewith the first three volumes of a newspaper-scrap history of the war of Secession, which I have commenced, with the hope that the entire work, when completed, may be deemed worthy a place on the shelves of the library of the American Antiquarian Society.

The *materiel* of the first two volumes is limited to three papers only,—the “New-York World,” the “New-York Times,” and the “Worcester Spy.” The succeeding volumes, nine of which are at present completed, each comprises cuttings from twelve to fifteen of the prominent newspapers of the day, both Union and Secession.

The extracts which I have selected are political papers of every description; speeches of public men; the daily telegraph news; letters descriptive of battles and military movements; the opinions of the press, foreign and domestic; in a word, every subject connected with the unhappy struggle in which we are now engaged.

In conclusion, may I ask of you the favor to offer the volumes to the notice of the Society at the annual meeting? And, should they consider them worthy their acceptance, have the kindness to communicate with me upon the subject, and oblige

Your friend, &c.,

PICKERING DODGE.

Of the numerous running records or histories of the war, some have been secured already, by gift or purchase, so far as they are printed ; and others are promised to be deposited when they reach their end.

In order to carry out one of the specific purposes designated by the founder of the Society as an object of constant attention, your Librarian was instructed to make the aboriginal remains of this continent a matter of personal study and research. In fulfilment of this duty, he has endeavored to keep himself informed with regard to all real or supposed discoveries, and the theories to which they give rise ; and also respecting changes of speculative opinion affecting ethnological questions applicable to this country. The theoretical history of man has derived some light from discoveries on this continent ; but upon them it has, in turn, shed but little thus far, because the scientific axioms which serve as the basis of reasoning and comparison are so unstable. There are principles which physiologists and philologists must first settle to the general acceptance of the learned, before it can be practicable to determine the place which the American Indian holds in the human family with reference either to his age or his race. This they have not yet done ; and hence attempts to trace connection with other countries by means of physical and linguistic characters have not attained to reliable results. The American race is as yet an isolated one, and is to be studied as such.

Within the United States, the region east of the Rocky Mountains has not only been nearly denuded of its aboriginal inhabitants, but the remains of native art have been so thoroughly scrutinized, that, except in the case of unusually close observers like Dr. Salisbury, little more is to be learned. He has given a new interest to the interpretation of the pictorial earthworks, and strengthened the probability that they are, if not letters and words, at least signs of ideas, both single and combined. In connection with his investigations at Newark, Ohio, which were explained to the Society at its last meeting, Dr. Salisbury has entered into a comparison of the characters on the tablets of Palenque and Copan, and an examination of their resemblance to many letters in several of the ancient alphabets of the Eastern continent. He has sent to the Society the analytical chart and paper prepared by himself and his brother on that subject, as associated with their memoir on inscribed rocks near Newark; and in reply to suggestions made by some gentlemen, that the latter supposed inscriptions might possibly be natural marks, or the tracks of birds left at some former geological period, like those in the sandstones of Connecticut River, which, in his drawings, they somewhat resemble, he has submitted the following observations:—

“The great similarity of many of the ancient markings on Salisbury Cliff to bird-tracks, might suggest, to those not familiar with the position of the rocks and the carved appearance of the

characters, the idea of their having been produced, perhaps, by marsh-birds, before the materials were indurated, and when the face of the cliff was in a horizontal position.

"The following facts, briefly stated, will dispel all doubts upon this subject. This cliff is a coarse-grained sandstone, belonging to the conglomerate series underlying the coal formation of Ohio. It, with all other rocks in this vicinity, is undisturbed, or lies in the original horizontal position in which it was deposited.

"If these markings were *bird-tracks*, they would conform, mainly, to the plane of stratification, and the depressions forming the markings would show more or less bending in the *laminæ* of the rock. The characters on the cliff are at right angles to the plane of stratification, and show unmistakable evidence of having been carved out; as there is no bending of *laminæ*, as is always produced by impressions in material sufficiently soft and plastic to yield to a moderate pressure and retain the impression.

"The markings at the south-east side of Scofield Mound Hill, near Lancaster, Ohio, are on the same kind of rock, on the north perpendicular wall of a cave, and are at right angles to the plane of stratification. These two *bird-track* characters are much less exposed and worn than those on Salisbury Cliff, and show the marks produced by the tools used in carving them."

If Dr. Salisbury's views of the wholly artificial character of the inscriptions he has examined and copied need confirmation, it might be found in numerous analogous marks upon rocks existing in several localities at the West, and of a nature beyond dispute; and in California and New Mexico they are also found, accompanied by the same significant emblem, — the human hand, — in similar association with more purely artificial signs.

On the further side of the Rocky Mountains, towards the Pacific Ocean, remnants of most of the original

tribes are still to be found. No digested and comprehensive view of them as they exist — exhibiting their peculiarities of form, habits, dialects, and capacities, or of the remains of antiquity scattered through their country — has been printed. Much has been written in a casual way; but the facts have not been examined as a whole, or subjected, in combination, to philosophical study.

Your Librarian has exerted himself to ascertain the nature and extent of existing information, and where it may be found. The reports to Government of leaders of exploring expeditions, of boundary commissioners, railroad surveyors, &c., contain a large amount of valuable facts and observations gathered in the performance of their duties. It was hoped to receive before this, from Dr. Newberry, who was attached to the survey for the Pacific Railroad, a paper embodying the information he had collected; but, being appointed on the Sanitary Commission at the outbreak of the war, he has been too actively employed in that service to find time for literary labor.

Besides official reports and regularly published narratives, there is a class of documents, in their aggregate perhaps equally useful, but of a more perishable nature. These are incidental communications to the newspapers of that region, from intelligent settlers, of observations and discoveries made in their private travels and explorations. In the process of prospecting for gold, many things have been

noticed relating to former occupants of the country, which the observers have thought worth mentioning in the papers, sometimes with comments and speculations which may or may not have much weight. Some of these have been collected and reprinted in the "California Farmer," and the pains so kindly taken by Mr. Lawton to obtain them for us have been previously mentioned. Such newspaper fragments of archæology and history continue to be printed and to be sent to us by Mr. Lawton. A few from different sources have also been forwarded by Horace Davis, Esq., from San Francisco.

Your Librarian may be able to exhibit at another meeting a summary of resources now available for a solution of the ethnological mysteries of the Pacific slope of the United States. The curious detection, by Rev. Mr. Hale, of the probable origin of the name "California," will be called to mind in this connection. The Society will be glad to know that he is following up the hint which he derived from a continuation of the old Spanish romance of "Amadis de Gaul," and is enlarging the paper read at our last meeting.

The exploits of the Spanish adventurers in New Mexico and California, while seeking the golden *graal*, were as Quixotic as any of Amadis or Esplanadian; and we hope he may find it convenient to extend his researches to them. If he would prepare an historical account of the discovery of the regions

embraced in those countries, the native archæology might be contributed as an appropriate sequel.

The Society will be interested to know that an associate (J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq.) has made some progress towards the preparation of an analytical dictionary of the Indian words employed by Eliot in his translation of the Bible. It promises to be a philological and philosophical work of great value. The dialect is one that extended as far west and north-west as the great lakes, and as far south as Delaware; and it exhibits fairly the peculiarities of grammatical structure belonging to Indian forms of speech throughout the continent. Mr. Trumbull is able to show that Eliot was a thorough master of the language; and that the apparently different ways of spelling the same word, attributed to carelessness by Gallatin and Duponceau, was, in fact, a change required for the expression of different shades of meaning. One result of the successful prosecution of Mr. Trumbull's design would be, to furnish easy and accurate means for the translation of the numerous Indian names that are still attached to places and objects; and this Society cannot but feel the strongest desire for its accomplishment.

The list of donors comprises about a hundred names. Special references are due, in addition to those already made, to F. W. Paine, Esq., for the "London Evening Mail," the "New-York Tribune," the "Worcester Palladium," and "Vanity Fair," in

series, besides numerous miscellanies, books, pamphlets, and papers; to Nathaniel Paine, Esq., for seventy-one books and a hundred and thirty-three pamphlets; to Mr. John Harvard Ellis, for a hundred and twenty-nine almanacs, registers, and miscellaneous volumes, and two hundred and seventy-five pamphlets; to Hon. Isaac Davis, for a hundred and twenty-two pamphlets; to Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, for a continuation of municipal documents of the city of Boston; to Rev. George Allen, for a volume containing a list of the officers of the English army in India from 1760 to 1837, procured by him specially for our library, and also for an engraved view of the Ohio State Fair Grounds, which are nothing less than that remarkably perfect and beautiful Indian enclosure at Newark — having a bird-shaped mound in the centre — which was first accurately surveyed and described by Dr. Salisbury; to George Allen, jun., Esq., for a series of Boston school-reports, beautifully bound; to Hon. Stephen Salisbury, for two hundred and fifteen pamphlets; to Col. James W. Sever, for the Artillery-election sermons of 1735, 1738, and 1752, Dr. Chauncy's Thursday Lecture of 1778, and a Fast-day discourse of 1799, entitled "The Devil let Loose;" to Hon. Ebenezer Torrey, for a handsomely engraved recruiting handbill of the Revolution, and five volumes of ancient magazines, rescued from the paper-maker, and also for a copy of Warcup's folio "History of Italy," published in 1660, and an "Inquiry into the

Nature and Place of Hell," printed in 1714; to Hon. Levi Lincoln, for twenty-three books and fifty-six pamphlets, — among the former, the legislative documents of Massachusetts of the last session, handsomely bound, and Ouvaroff's account of the "Eleusinian Mysteries;" to James B. Congdon, Esq., for an additional collection of New-Bedford city documents; to J. W. Tucker, Esq., for continuation of Roxbury city-documents, in neat binding; to Rev. Daniel T. Taylor, for continuation of Second-Advent papers; to Hon. Edward Mellen, for a copy of Mr. Barry's elaborate History of Framingham and some of the adjoining towns, which has become a very rare book; to Rev. Dr. Felt, for the long-anticipated second volume of his "Ecclesiastical History of New England;" to Mr. Martin Russell, for four years of the "Christian Freeman and Family Visitor;" to Mr. Stephen Salisbury, jun., for a grammar and dictionary of the Maya language, a spelling-book of the same, and two Yucatecan tracts, as a foretaste of the fruits of a visit to Yucatan, from which we may expect to derive other and various advantages; to Pickering Dodge, Esq., for the Bible in Latin, printed in Venice, in 1478, by Leonardus of Ratisbon, at the expense of Nicholas of Frankfort (a fine copy), a manual or service-book of the Church of Rome in Latin, ascribed to the early part of the seventeenth century, and a general table of Europe, representing the present and future state thereof, printed in 1669;

to Hon. Solomon Lincoln, for fifty-eight select pamphlets; to Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, for a copy of Major Delafield's illustrated "Report on the Art of War in Europe," with four other important Congressional volumes, and two hundred and thirty-two pamphlets; to Miss Eliza Susan Quincy, for a copy of the "Memoir of the Life of Eliza S. M. Quincy," privately printed.

We have from Prof. Theophilus Parsons some manuscripts of his grandfather, Rev. Moses Parsons; and from J. W. Thornton, Esq., a manuscript genealogical synopsis of the Brainerd Family.

The entire list of donors is herewith attached.

In the collections since April, we have three hundred and thirty-three volumes of books, and a thousand five hundred and twelve pamphlets. We have also made up and had bound three hundred and sixteen volumes of tracts and magazines; thus adding six hundred and forty-nine volumes to the shelves of the library.

S. F. HAVEN, *Librarian.*

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The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following Report :—

Librarian's and General Fund, April 25, 1862	\$21,038.99
Received for dividends and interest since	422.00
	<u>\$21,460.99</u>
Deduct payments for incidental expenses	393.50
Present amount of Librarian's and General Fund	<u>\$21,067.49</u>
Collection and Research Fund, April 25, 1862	\$8,728.82
Received for dividends and interest since	182.00
	<u>\$8,910.82</u>
Deduct for payment of salary and incidental expenses	300.00
Present amount of Collection and Research Fund	<u>\$8,610.82</u>
Bookbinding Fund, April 25, 1862	\$6,263.41
Received for dividends and interest since	179.00
Present amount of Bookbinding Fund	<u>\$6,432.41</u>
Publishing Fund	\$6,332.57
Received for dividends and interest since	188.00
	<u>\$6,520.57</u>
Deduct payments for publishing	98.46
Present amount of Publishing Fund	<u>\$6,424.11</u>

The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$1,000.00
Blackstone Bank Stock	500.00
Citizens' " "	1,500.00
Fitchburg " "	600.00
Massachusetts Bank Stock	500.00
North " "	500.00
Oxford " "	400.00
Quinsigamond " "	2,300.00
Shawmut " "	3,700.00
Worcester " "	1,100.00
Central " "	100.00
Northern Railroad (N.H.) Stock (twelve shares) . .	615.00
Three notes, with mortgages	6,000.00
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	<u>\$21,067.49</u>

Amount brought forward \$31,067.49

The Collection and Research Fund is invested in —

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Webster " "	800.00	
Worcester Bank Stock	800.00	
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Three notes, with mortgages	3,700.00	
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds	1,000.00	
Cash in hands of Treasurer	100.82	
	<hr/>	8,610.82

The Bookbinding Fund is invested in —

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Cash in hands of Treasurer	619.91	
	<hr/>	6,432.41

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Mechanics' Bank Stock	500.00	
National " "	400.00	
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	300.00	
Shawmut " "	500.00	
Note	500.00	
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds	3,000.00	
Cash in hands of Treasurer	424.11	
	<hr/>	6,424.11

Aggregate of the four Funds \$42,534.88

Aggregate of cash on hand included in the foregoing statement . \$3,397.33

HENRY CHAPIN,
Treasurer.

ANTIQUARIAN HALL, WORCESTER,
Oct. 20, 1862.





